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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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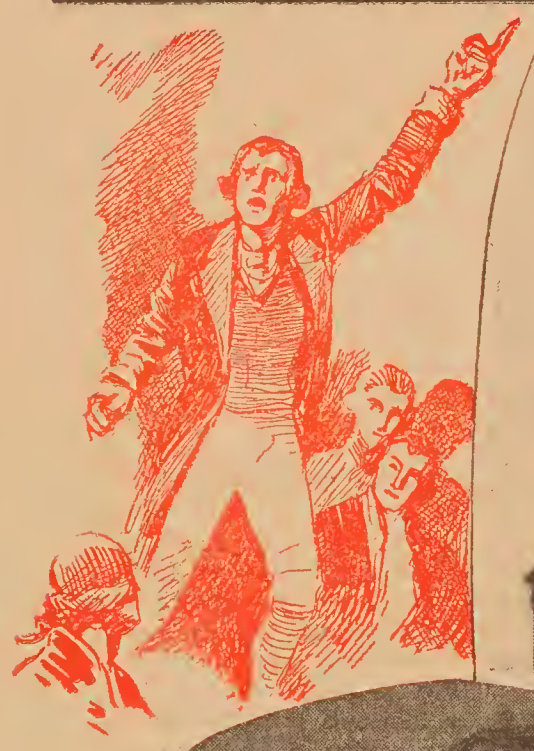
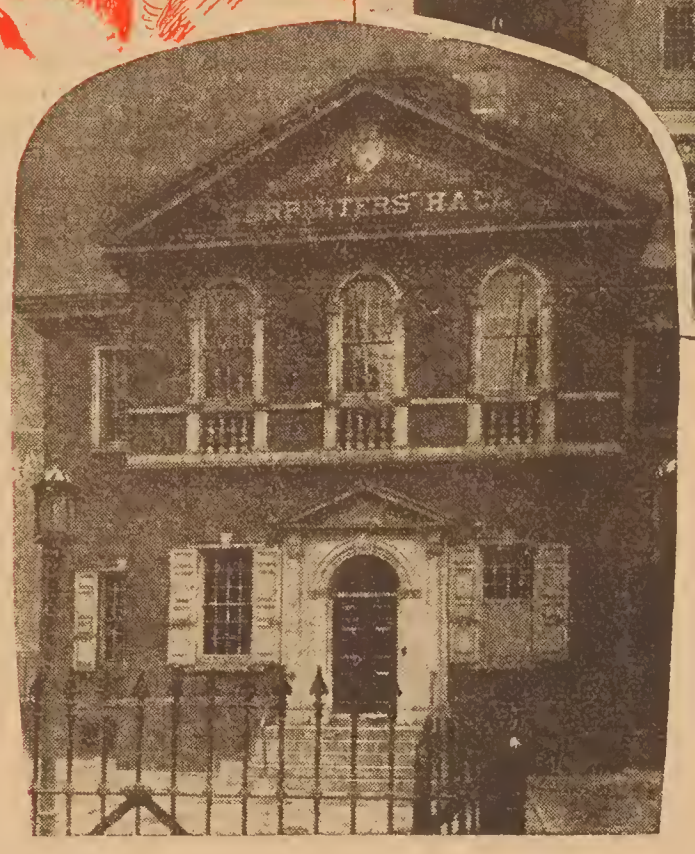




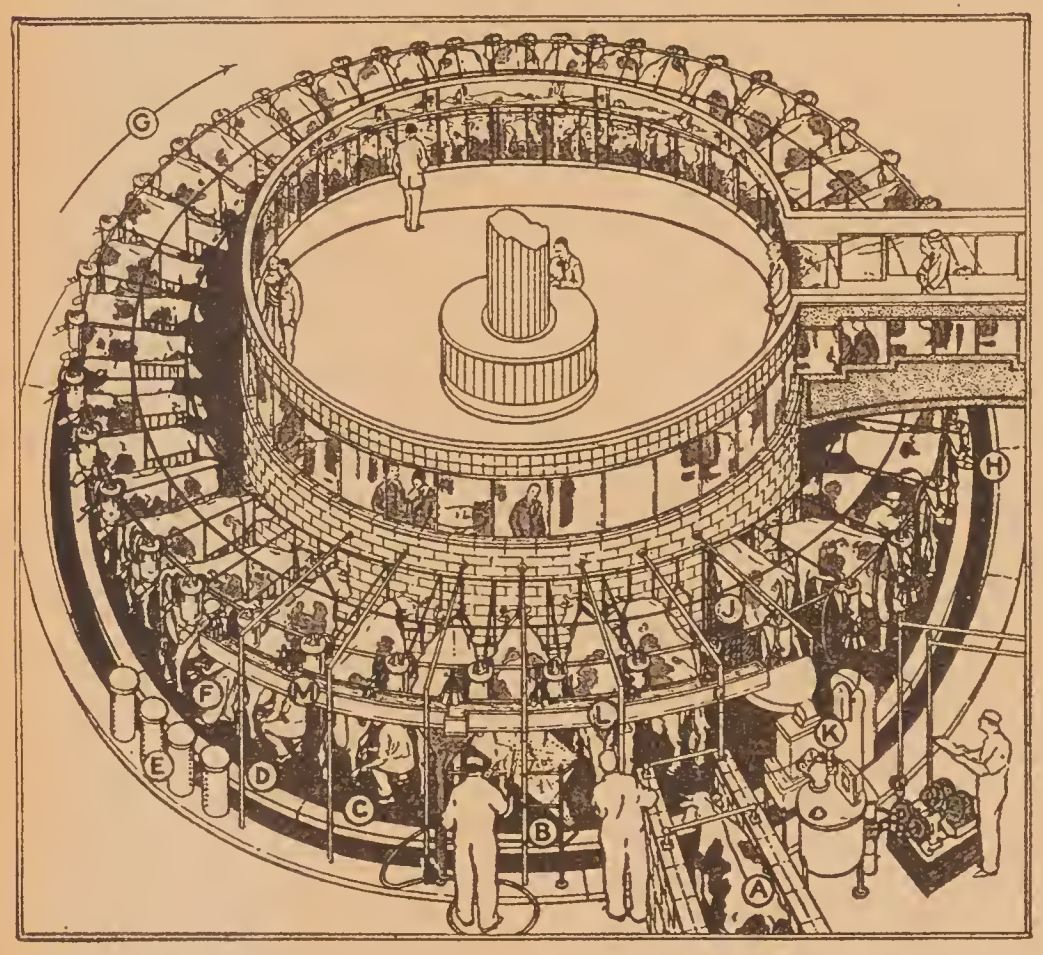
## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Halls of Liberty

*BEFORE American independence was won on the battlefield it was first fomented and debated in the meeting hall. The three halls shown here figured in the most important of these early meetings. Faneuil Hall (top) in Boston, often called the "Cradle of Liberty," was one of the earliest meeting places of the New England patriots. Carpenters' Hall (left) in Philadelphia held the first Continental Congress in 1744 and saw many other fiery patriotic sessions. Independence Hall (right) in Philadelphia, greatest of them all, is where the Declaration of Independence was signed and where the Federal Government was formed and where it operated for the first few years of its existence.*


*New York Master Farmers for 1930 Announced---Page 5*

# THE WONDER OF THE DAIRY WORLD




The diagram above shows how the famous Rotary Combine Milking System at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., operates. (A)—Cows step onto slowly moving platform; (B)—Cows washed; (C)—Operator wiping cow's udder; (D)—Operator takes foremilk from cows; (E)—Hot air dries cows; (F)—De Laval Milkers attached; (G)—Platform moves in this direction, completing a revolution in 12½ minutes and during that time 50 cows are milked; (H)—Milkers taken off; (J)—Cows step off platform and go back to their barns from here; (K)—Milk automatically dumped, weighed and piped to bottling room; (L)—Milking machine rinsed with cold water; (M)—Milking machine sterilized with hot water. Milks at the rate of 250 cows an hour and is operated 24 hours a day to milk the Walker-Gordon herd of over 1500 cows, three times daily.

THIS remarkable new Rotary Combine Milking System now in use at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J., a division of the Borden Company, the oldest and largest certified milk producers in the world, is the wonder of all who have seen it.

The milking machine equipment was made by De Laval, and while much of this equipment was especially designed by us, yet the principle of milking is the same as that of all De Laval Magnetic Milkers, and the milking itself is exactly the same as that of the De Laval Magnetic.

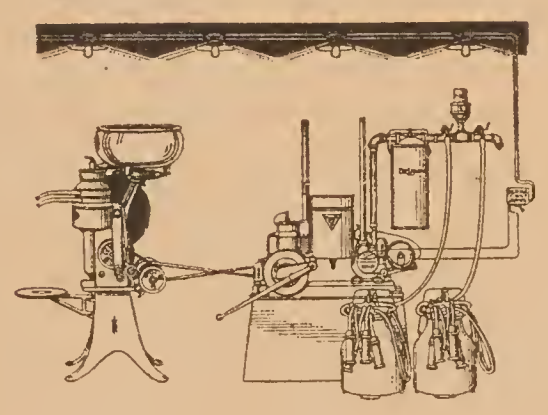
The method of drawing milk into the glass jars without exposure to human hands or other contaminating sources is similar to that of the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System, which milks, weighs and conveys the milk from cow to bottle in one operation, and of which there are already a considerable number in use.

It is a splendid tribute to De Laval that the great Walker-Gordon organization should recognize the principles involved in De Laval milking as being correct and should have selected the De Laval organization to design and build their milking equipment.

Whether you may have five or 5000 cows there is a De Laval Milker which can be adapted for your needs, which will milk your cows better, faster and at less cost, and at the same time produce more and cleaner milk, than can be done in any other way.

## Another Great De Laval Combination

THE great combination of De Laval machines illustrated at right is just as remarkable in its way as is the wonderful Rotary Combine shown above. With this outfit you can milk, separate, light your barn and heat water, all in one operation and at less cost and with greater satisfaction than can be done in any other way. It consists of the Alpha Dairy Power Plant, De Laval Magnetic Milker and "3,000,000" Golden Series De Laval Separator.



The Power Plant supplies power at extremely low cost, and in addition heats water for washing the milker and other dairy utensils for nothing. The De Laval Magnetic Milker, which gives the best milking, also generates enough surplus current so that it will light four special low-voltage electric lamps, sufficient to light the average barn in splendid manner. This electric lighting costs the user nothing for maintenance and is a wonderful convenience and satisfaction.

The "3,000,000" De Laval Golden Series Separator is without question the world's best cream separator.

No matter what your separating or milking requirements are, there is a De Laval machine to do this work better than any other. See your nearest De Laval Agent or write the nearest De Laval office below.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST


# What A.A. Readers Say

## *Banker Defends Interest Rates on Farm Loans*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Because American Agriculturist is always willing to give both sides of every question, we are printing Mr. Burden's letter in which he comments on a recent editorial on the question of lower interest rates for farm borrowers. We would be glad to have letters from our readers giving their experiences along this line.*

ON the editorial page of the American Agriculturist for October 11th appears an article entitled "Give The Farmers The Benefit Of Lower Interest Rates" which, because it does not give all the facts in connection with banking conditions, may, I fear, create a wrong impression in the minds of many of your readers.

Almost all country banks have accepted savings deposits on which they pay four percent interest and in some cases even more than that. Probably seventy-five percent of the country bank deposits fall in this class. This inevitably compels the charging of the full legal rate of six percent on all loans.

The apparent margin of two percent cannot be realized as a profit because of the legal reserve requirements and operating reserves and expenses. Reserves also must be set up to meet possible losses from loans and investments that are bound to happen even in the best regulated institutions.

New York City banks allow only two percent or less on deposits and are therefore in an entirely different class when it comes to the matter of a money market responsive to the actual supply of loanable funds.

Bank loans for agricultural purposes usually fall into the long term class and this is another important element that makes a fixed interest rate imperative.

The low money rates that one sees published from day to day are applicable only to short time loans or to call loans with stock exchange collateral security in both cases. Loans for agricultural purposes do not fall in this catagory.—HENRY BURDEN, *Cazenovia, N.Y.*

## Would This Work Now?

I WAS once a farm hand for Thomas Metcalf, Pine Meadow, Northfield, Mass. He produced, as a first consideration, all his farm would supply of food, fuel, and shelter. He raised about sixty bushels of wheat and had what he required for food, home ground; thus had no flour bill. He milked about seven cows, kept about four horses and had his own poultry, woodlot, and a carefully bought equipment of farm machinery which he carefully housed when not in use. Then he specialized in one crop; tobacco, raising the high priced Havana leaf. He built his own house and outbuildings, produced his own beef, pork, and veal, bought fertilizers equivalent to the total he used for his tobacco, and kept two hired men and a boy during the busy summer season and no hired help at other times. He produced his own seeds for important uses. In hot weather his wife at times bought a little fresh meat but she specialized in making a palatable whole-wheat bread with a little corn meal, and used for the most part home-grown produced meat, eggs, and smoked meats. The working day for hired help included chores and milking before breakfast but the first meal was finished at seven in the morning and the men sat down to supper at six oclock except in rare emergencies and there was no after-supper work. This man had no mortgages, no debts, and was always prosperous and able to do well by his children.

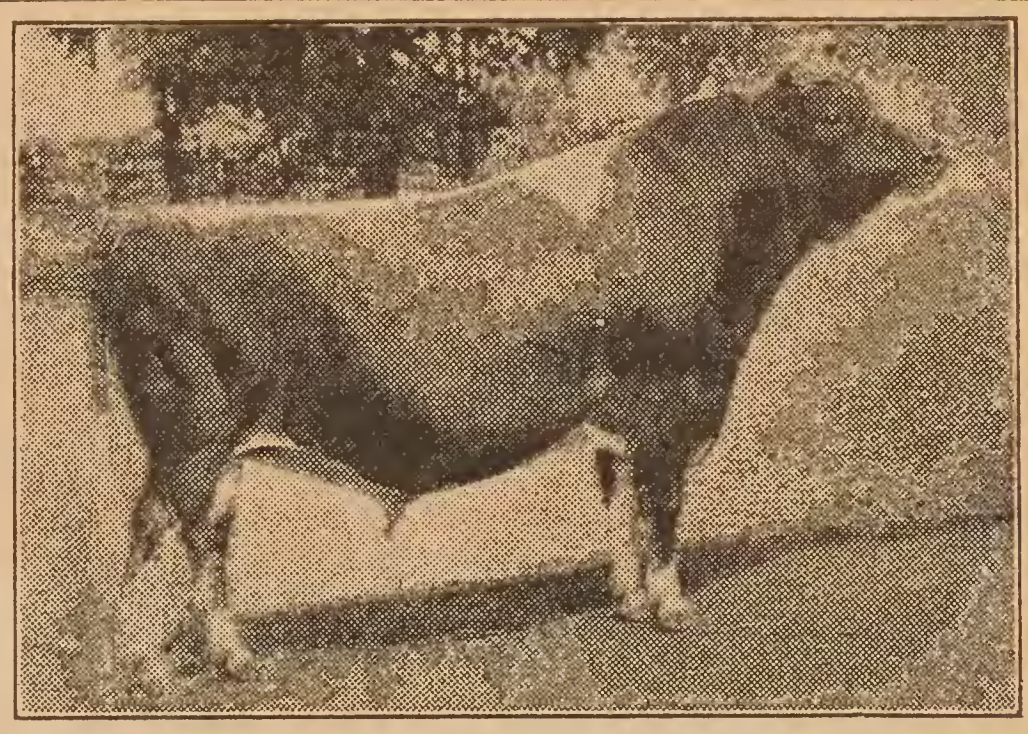
## A Tale of Two Power Developments

PRESIDENT Hoover at the White House in Washington turns a key. Seven hundred miles away at Barnet, Vermont, gigantic machines stir to life. Turbines start and at far away Tewksbury, Mass. the great new switching station receives its first load of 220,000 volts of electricity from the Fifteen Mile Falls Power Development.

Thus, with impressive ceremonies participated in by governors of four states and many other officials, the new England Power Association recently started into operation, its tremendous new plant on the Connecticut River. It has formed a lake eight miles long. It will develop 216,000 horsepower, and its transmission line, running down across New Hampshire in a swath 350 feet wide is 126 miles long.

But it is not the first great power development in that section of the old Coos country. There was another 166 years ago, when in the winter of 1764, four men started on snow shoes and traveled from Newbury, Vermont, to Concord, N. H. to bring back a mill crank. There were none yet in the settlement. The tale of their hardships and sufferings in bringing it through the hundred miles of wilderness is in the ancient chronicles of the region. Saved by one of their number from freezing on New Found Lake; giving out in the deep snow in the mountains and being rescued by a party from the settlement—but at length they brought it in. It was installed in a mill built for it on a stream in Newbury, and the first power plant in all that section of what is now Vermont was set in operation, running an old up and down saw. Sawed lumber thenceforth displaced hewn logs; houses and barns displaced huts and log shelters; furniture of sorts was built, and rough settlements became —villages. It was only a hand forged iron crank, four or five feet long, made to transmit power from the wheel, as anyone may observe among the relics in the D. A. R. Chapter House at Newbury, and it was drawn on a hand-sled.

Maybe some major student in economics can tell us which of these developments was of the greatest importance to the people of their times.—H. L. BAILEY.



*February Fern's Noble, selected as the grand champion Jersey bull at the 1930 National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., also won this highest honor at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., and the Eastern Pennsylvania Parish Show, Bryn Mawr, Springfield, Mass., and the Eastern Pennsylvania Parish Show. He is owned by P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, New Jersey.*

# 1930---A Bad Year for Prophets

## *Profits Were Not So Good, Either---What Will 1931 Bring ?*

*By* GILBERT GUSLER
*Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst*

NINETEEN-THIRTY was a bad year for both profits and prophets. Quoting one of the best known business forecasters, "This business depression is very much more severe than anyone expected it to be." Taking the forecasts of probable business activity issued a year ago as a basis for calculations, the decline in demand for farm products has run much beyond expectancy. Then, the worst drought in a generation withered the returns of many farmers.

This writer's belief was that aggregate farm income in 1930 would be two or three per cent less than 1929. Instead, it seems to have been cut 15 per cent or more. My pessimism was not enthusiastic enough. City prosperity blew out its fuse in 1929. Which was cause and which was effect in the beginning and which effect came from which cause is open to dispute, but a number of conditions have been adverse to industry and trade in the past year.

### A Vicious Circle

The aftermath of a tremendous urban real estate and building boom has brought idleness to thousands in the building trades, and depression to allied material and equipment industries. The period of high industrial output in 1929 built up excessive inventories of automobiles, radios, and some other lines of goods. Unemployment due to the displacement of men by machines has been increasing, as new industries were not developing fast enough to bridge the gap. Thousands of people with securities, real estate, or consumption goods only partly paid for, suddenly found themselves obliged to curb their spending in order to reduce debts and, in many cases, make these payments from shrunken incomes.

The world's gold resources were wastefully used, due to heavy accumulations in France and the United States. This reduced the credit base in other countries and tended to force the world level of prices downward. Heavy international debts became burdensome in the period of high interest rates in 1928 and 1929, drying up the stream of foreign loans placed in the United States which had been financing our export trade. Creditor countries like the United States were unwilling to receive payments foreigners wished to make on debts as these could only be paid in goods. Instead, tariffs were pushed upward, adding another depressing influence on prices in debtor countries.

—DARLING in the New York Herald Tribune

### Raw Materials Accumulated

Heavy supplies of raw materials had accumulated over a period of time, due in many cases to efforts to sustain prices artificially, and including rubber, coffee, sugar, wheat, rye, cotton, silk, camphor, tin and copper. With prices maintained at a level that brought forth more production than the demand would absorb, these efforts bogged down, lowering the purchasing power of producers.

Along with these influences which affected prices for farm products both directly and indirectly were others of primary importance to agriculture, such as the return of Russia as a heavy wheat exporter.

Altogether, it's quite a mess. The disturbance to industry and trade has thrown around 15 per cent of the industrial classes in the United States out of work. The reduction of the total income of the group is estimated at 20 per cent. Unemployment has become more serious abroad.

### Demand Most Important Now

Usually, supply conditions are the principal variable in causing fluctuations in farm prices and farm income. In 1930, however, demand was dominant. Hence, the outlook depends considerably on when a recovery in demand will occur.

Thus far, the sum total of all these forces remains adverse. Curves of business activity, employment and prices are still falling. The rate of change seems to be becoming smaller, however.

Eventually, demand will improve, business will expand, employment will increase and prices will strengthen. The questions are when and at what level the improvement will start. For an answer,

(*Continued on Page* 18)

# Some Facts About Sweet Clover

## *This Crop Once Classed as a Weed, Now Growing in Popularity*

*By* H. A. HUSCHKE
*National Lime Association*

FROM a cursed weed to a blessed farm crop in fifteen or twenty years is, briefly, the romantic history of sweet clover. In its role of weed it is found along roadsides, railroads, streams, and almost everywhere. But as a farm crop, we most often see it in the fields of farmers who are alert to better farm practices. Compared with other popular forage and manuring crops, sweet clover is as yet in its infancy; but it is a sturdy babe in robust health and its popularity is truly "growing like a weed."

### Not Difficult To Raise

The corn belt states have made the most rapid strides in sweet clover culture. Fifteen years ago Ohio had less than 1000 acres of this crop; today, over 300,000 acres are grown. And the reason for this is quite apparent. Sweet clover has a place in almost all systems of agriculture. The dairy farmer has found it to be an excellent crop for pasture, hay, silage and green manuring. The swine and beef cattle grower finds his hogs and steers make excellent and profitable gains when they run on sweet clover pasture. The grain farmer gets increasingly larger yields of wheat, barley, oats or corn after each succeeding crop of sweet clover plowed under.

Sweet clover is not a difficult crop to raise. It is not as critical to adverse conditions as alfalfa or red clover. Good stands are obtained on relatively poor soils. It will grow on poorly drained soils about as well as alsike and tolerates drought and weeds better than alfalfa. It does however draw the line on soil acidity. In its uncultivated state, as a weed, it grows fairly well on acid soils but when raised as a crop it requires a neutral or slightly alkaline soil. Probably more sweet clover failures are caused by soil acidity and a lack of lime than any other factor. Even alfalfa is no more lime-needy than this crop.

The increasing popularity of sweet clover hinges on the fact that it is a legume. Like other legumes it has the ability, through the bacteria in the nodules of its roots, to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the leaves, stems, and roots as protein. Because this crop is rich in protein it is valuable as a feeding crop for all livestock. And for this same reason it is used so extensively to plow under as a green manure crop. Ohio Experiment Station has recently stated that a good crop of sweet clover takes from the air as high as two hundred fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre. When turned under the greater part of this becomes available as plant food for the next crop. With the nitrogen in commercial fertilizers costing in the neighborhood of ten to fifteen cents per pound, it is worth as high as $37.50 per acre for the nitrogen added to the soil, alone. In addition, the good effects of the organic matter in making the soil looser and more friable as well as the increased water holding capacity and improved drainage of the soil, are important factors.

### A Leading Green Manure Crop

Most New York State farmers seem to shy away from the idea of plowing under green manuring crops. When a good stand of any of the legumes is obtained, the temptation to turn it into hay is beyond resistance. While hay raising is of primary importance especially to the dairyman, of even greater value is soil productivity. A good sweet clover crop turned under once in every rotation has aptly been termed "an insurance policy against lean years in the future." From various sources, we hear reports of substantial crop increases following legume cover crops. Nor is this surprising when we consider the amount of nitrogen added to the soil and the general good effects that come from increasing the humus.

There are four distinct kinds of sweet clover. They are the annual white, the biennial (two year) white, the annual yellow and biennial yellow. In localities where the crop is grown extensively, the two-year or biennial white is favored over the others. However the choice depends on how the crop is to be used. When sown in the spring, the white makes more hay or pasture the first fall than the yellow. For hay the second year the yellow is preferred because of its finer stems. One is about as valuable as the other for green manuring.

### Fits Into Most Rotations

This versatile crop may be fitted into almost any rotation. If sown with oats, barley or wheat in the spring it will gain growth enough to pasture during late August and September or it may be cut for hay. The following year it may be pastured, cut for hay or silage, or it may be plowed under in the spring. Sweet clover may be followed in the rotation by any crop, but because of its soil building value any of the cultivated crops such as corn or potatoes respond best to the increased fertility. Truck growers who farm their land intensively often find it difficult to maintain the organic matter content of their soils. Sweet clover sown as a catch crop between the rows, late in the season and turned under the following spring helps them solve this problem successfully.

One of the most popular usages of this legume is pasture. Throughout New York State the hot, dry weather in July and August renders the average pasture practically worthless. Barn feeding

(*Continued on Page* 18)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Happy New Year!

OF all wishes that might come true, there is no better one when it is really meant than a wish for happiness for ourselves and for our friends, for happiness is what we all seek.

It is easy to be happy when all goes well, but it takes character and courage still to see the silver lining, still to keep on smiling, when trouble comes.

To those to whom the past months have brought loss of loved ones, we extend the sympathy and wishes of the entire A.A. family; for them to be happy is especially difficult. Yet there is some small comfort in knowing that time itself eases the grief and helps one to smile again. You should remember, too, that those who are gone would not have you grieve.

To those who are made unhappy by the hard times, it may be said that much unhappiness may be avoided by keeping a sense of true proportion and a proper estimate of values. Even though there may not be quite as much money in the coming months as there has been in the past, still farm people will have enough to eat and wear and a comfortable place in which to live. Most of them will still drive a car and listen to a radio and have all of the other modern blessings which our grandfathers got along without. Above all, nearly all of us will continue to be blessed with the associations and love of family and friends. What more do we need for a Happy New Year than these?

## Farm Taxes Still Climb

THE yearly report made by Secretary Hyde of the Federal Department of Agriculture contains some very interesting statements about farm taxes. Land values and farm incomes went down in 1929, but farm taxes continued their merry old climb toward the sky.

"In 1928," says Secretary Hyde, "the real estate tax per acre for the country as a whole was five percent above the 1924 level. In 1929, it was seven percent above the 1924 average. Farm real estate taxes now equal the interest which farmers would pay at six percent on a mortgage indebtedness amounting to twenty-five percent of the full value of the real estate as compared with about eleven percent in 1913."

Numerous instances are known where the purchaser of a farm is required to pay taxes on a valuation higher than that actually paid for the farm and the tax assessors refuse to reduce the valuation on the tax books.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommends two remedies for the present excessive taxation of farm land: First, more effective control of county and township expenditures: and second, revision of the taxation system so that more revenue will be derived from sources other than general property.

Fortunately, some progress has been made in a fight to control farm taxation in New York State, particularly on the second suggestion made above, to derive taxes from sources other than general property. Nearly all of the new road and school laws passed recently in New York State have tended to lift taxes off from farm property in the localities and put them on the State where the cities help to pay them.

However, it still remains for farmers and other local people to take note of the increasing tax expenses for county and township government. No one but the people living in the locality can change this local tax situation.

## Build Up Parcel Post Service

THE recent appointment by the Post Office Department of a full time Director of Parcel Post will please all of those citizens who use this form of the mailing service extensively. It will be the chief duty of the new Director of Parcel Post to build up the volume, service, and efficiency of handling merchandise through the mails.

We hope, however, that this step in advance will not be more than offset by the proposal of the Postmaster General to increase parcel post rates. He has made such a proposal, but we understand that it is meeting with such a storm of protest that he may give it reconsideration and withdraw the suggestion. Certain it is that if the Federal Government really wants to be of practical help to the farmers, it will not add further to the farmers' burdens by increasing parcel post rates.

## Experiences of City Consumers—Buying Eggs

LAST week, we started this little series of relating some experiences from a consumer's standpoint in buying supplies for a city home, and told of the difficulties that we had had in trying to get good butter.

Let us now tell you what often happens when one tries to buy eggs in the city. It may be that there are consumers not as particular as we are, because we have lived on a farm, had our own poultry, and know what fresh eggs really are like. Unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to get such eggs when one lives in the city. We have tried the milk companies that will, if you wish, deliver eggs with the morning milk; we have tried the chain stores, and we have tried the parcel post way. None are satisfactory.

Getting eggs by parcel post has one big advantage—they are fresh. But from the consumer's standpoint, eggs cost more by parcel post, and there is considerable nuisance involved in returning the empty crates and in sending money or checks by mail.

One would think that either the chain stores or the big milk companies handling a great volume of eggs could give good quality, but we are sorry to say that the quality is not uniform nor the grades true to name. In brief, it has been our experience that with the exception of eggs received by parcel post, no matter what grade we buy, nor how much we pay, it is practically impossible to get eggs that are uniformly high in quality, in other words, that are strictly fresh. The result is that we buy very few eggs and there are hundreds of thousands of other consumers in exactly the same situation. It therefore follows that if some method can be devised to get fresh eggs to consumers at not too high a premium, the demand or consumption can be increased from ten to fifty percent.

As a matter of fact, a rather strange situation exists whereby eggs from the West, even California eggs, are often more reliable as to grade and freshness than our own produced in nearby sections. More care is taken by Western producers to gather the eggs frequently, grade and pack them carefully, and ship them under the right refrigerated conditions. We sometimes think that nearby producers are cursed by being too near the market: it makes it possible to put culls on a market and to be careless in other ways than would be at all possible if they lived farther away.

We are greatly interested in the experiments being conducted by the G.L.F., in buying, grading, and packing eggs so as to get them into the market to give the consumer what he wants, when he wants it. If the G.L.F. can even partially solve this problem, it will mean much to both producers and consumers of eggs.

## Save These Pictures of American Shrines

I have just received the December 13th issue of your publication showing the illustration of the old stone mill at Newport, R. I. I was born there and lived for twenty years of my life within a few blocks of this mill. There are several openings in the sides of the mill similar to windows, which are supposed to have been used for such or as places from which firearms could be discharged at enemies approaching it.

As boys we were told that if we ran around it twenty times, we would receive a visit from His Satanic Majesty, but I have tested this many times to no avail.

The old mill still stands as a monument of the earliest visit by hardy adventurers to this continent. The structure is valued beyond price by the native Newporters, and it will receive the utmost care and attention throughout the centuries that, I am sure, it will continue to stand.—G. C. C.

THIS is a sample of the many letters we are beginning to receive about our new series of covers, "Shrines of America." We believe this enthusiasm is justified, and we suggest again that you keep all of these beautiful old historical covers and make a scrap book of them, as they will extend over, when finished, the entire period of our American history.

Teachers and pupils particularly will find this suggestion valuable in making an interesting project in their history work.

## Never Grows Old

"Age does not detract from the readability of a farm paper. Carefully preserved in the Old Homestead beside the Nova Scotia coast are files of agricultural publications dating back to 1850. Perhaps some AMERICAN AGRICULTURISTS are among them." —A. L. M., *New York.*

IT is true that much of the material in a good farm paper does not grow old. This is one of the chief differences between a farm journal and other publications. You can save your copies for a week or a year and still profit by reading them. One of our most interesting pastimes when we have the time is to take down an old yellow-papered volume of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST written and published before the Civil War and read the views and the articles written by the editors and contributors at that time. Much of it is just as interesting to-day as it was in 1850; a considerable portion of it is better and more carefully written than is the average farm paper to-day. There were not many pictures and the mechanical make-up of the paper was not as good as now, but after reading some of this material, we are always impressed that, with all of our boasted progress, most of us are no wiser to-day in those things which count the most than were our forefathers.

## Eastman's Chestnut

TWO close-fisted Vermonters sued a neighbor for three hundred and seventy-five dollars owing on a land deal. They engaged the best lawyer in the county seat, and he won their case for them.

After the trial was over, the brothers called at their lawyer's office to inquire about the fee. One waited outside the office, while the other went in

"How much is it?" he asked abruptly.

"Well," said the lawyer, "I won't be hard on you. I have known both of you boys since you were children, and I knew your pa. I guess three hundred dollars will be about right."

The inquiring brother went out dazed.

"Lordy, Jim," he said to the one outside, "I'm durn glad he didn't know grandpa too!"

# Governor's Agricultural Commission Meets

## *Discusses Dirt Roads, Acts on City Markets and Reforestation*

A SHORT time ago, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote to each member of his Agricultural Advisory Commission asking them to serve again on his Commission for the next two years. In the letter the Governor said:

"I do not think I need to tell you of my very great satisfaction with the excellent work of the Agricultural Advisory Commission appointed by me two years ago. To the fine results which have been obtained for the State you have largely contributed.

"I am asking the Commission as a whole to continue during my next term as Governor, and I, therefore, ask that you accept reappointment."

Everyone on the old Commission accepted the reappointment, and there were one or two new members added, as presidents of farm organizations who have been recently elected. A full list of the names of the members of the Commission, together with the organizations or institutions they represent, is given at the end of this discussion.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, was also asked to continue as Chairman, and he called a meeting of the newly reappointed Commission which was held in Albany on Friday, December 19th. The purpose was to consider new farm and rural life suggestions for legislation during the coming session of the Legislature this winter.

The first subject to be brought before the Commission at this meeting was the problem of improving the dirt roads. It will be remembered that the Legislature last year passed the Pratt Bill equalizing State aid for dirt roads so that such roads in the majority of the towns of the State will receive as much as two or three times the aid that they had been getting under the old law.

Another step was also taken last year granting an appropriation to the Highway Department to conduct some experiments in different parts of the State to try to determine the best and cheapest methods of building improved roads to replace the dirt ones. This legislation has been described in detail several times in this publication. The new laws are a fine step forward on the dirt road problem, but, of course, are only a beginning.

Arthur W. Brandt, Commissioner of Highways, Department of Public Works, appeared before the Agricultural Commission at its meeting on December 19th and reviewed briefly the dirt road situation in New York State. He pointed out that there are at least 30,000 miles of dirt roads yet to be built, and emphasized the fact that a majority of our farmers still live on the dirt roads.

After Commissioner Brandt's discussion, a proposal was brought before the Commission to add another one cent to the gas tax and to devote this additional money entirely to dirt roads. If this sum were available, it is, of course, certain that immense progress could be made rapidly in pulling the dirt road farmers out of the mud in every county. The proposal was so important, however, that the Commission felt that it should study it more at length before making a definite recommendation.

The next subject to be brought forward for discussion was that of establishing regional markets for the benefit of both producers and consumers in the large cities of the State. Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets outlined the need of such markets. He told of studies and investigations that have been made for years by representatives of his Department, and of the work of a marketing committee headed by G. F. Warren of Cornell University to find out the best method of establishing city markets. Dr. Warren and others also spoke at length on the problem.

On the day before the meeting of the Commission a conference was held and was attended by a large number of men interested in the city marketing situation, men who had made a special study of this problem for years. This conference adopted several resolutions, and on the next day, a report of this conference and the resolutions adopted was brought before the Agricultural Commission. After much discussion, the following motion containing the chief recommendation of the marketing conference was approved by the Agricultural Commission:

WHEREAS, there is an acute need for the establishment of a comprehensive state-wide system of regional food markets to provide suitable outlets for the products of the farms of the State and to decrease food costs to consumers.

BE IT RESOLVED, that such markets should be state owned and state controlled, that there should be appropriated sufficient funds for the establishment of the first of such markets and that the Department of Agriculture and Markets be authorized to select the site for such first market.

### Private Versus Public Ownership

There was considerable discussion on the point of state ownership and control of markets, many feeling that if any other method could be found it would be unwise for the State to enter into this business. It was agreed, however, that there was no other answer to the problem; that private interests would not come forward and establish these city markets, and that, if they did, they could not be controlled for the interests of producers and consumers. The present Buffalo situation was cited as a bad example of what might happen where private interests tried to meet the problem. In Buffalo, as we have explained before in these columns, there are two large markets now being erected at great expense. One of these markets must eventually fail.

Municipal or government ownership and control of city markets is not a new proposal. Most of such markets are so operated at present. State control, however, is much better, particularly from the farmers' standpoint, because under city control, producers usually have no representation.

The editors of American Agriculturist look upon this work as one of the most important things that can be done for the farmers of this State. These city markets extend out to producers as far as one hundred and fifty miles, and if an efficient market of this kind is established eventually in all of the cities, it will go a long way towards solving the marketing problem.

### Importance of Soil and Reforest Surveys

Not the least important of the problems considered by the Commission on its first meeting this season was that of agricultural soil survey. To refresh your memory on this subject, you will recall that last year the Agricultural Commission recommended that an appropriation of $96,000 be made by the Legislature to complete the soil survey very quickly in every county of the State. The thought is to make it possible to adapt the best farm enterprises to the best types of soil and to make it impossible for a farmer to waste thousands of dollars and years of his life, for example, in planting an orchard on soil where it never can succeed, and also to determine the lands of the State that should not grow crops at all but should be either used for reforestation or for parks and other recreational purposes. The bill was finally passed, but the State found it necessary because of lack of funds to cut the appropriation to $20,000.

With this smaller amount, the State College, under the direction of Dr. George F. Warren, began a study and a survey, and some progress has already been made which was reported by Dr. Warren to the Commission at its December 19th meeting. The survey is of importance to every rural resident, not only because it includes the problem of the use of land, but takes in also such questions as the proper development of farm-to-market roads and rural electrification. The whole problem of State reforestation is also involved in this program. In fact, Chairman Morgenthau

(*Continued on Page* 18)

## Judges Name Eleven New York State Master Farmers

ON December 18, the Board of New York State Master Farmer Judges were dinner guests of the Governor at the Executive Mansion in Albany, after which they named eleven New York State Master Farmers for 1930. These men are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Riley | Sennett | Cayuga |
| George W. Lamb | Hubbardsville | Madison |
| Frank Carter | Marathon | Cortland |
| George B. LaMont | Albion | Orleans |
| S. H. Merchant | Burnt Hills | Saratoga |
| Fred Hollowell | Penn Yan | Yates |
| Peter Vercrouse | Oswego | Oswego |
| Hugh Humphreys | New Hartford | Oneida |
| Millard Hincher | Morton | Monroe |
| J. D. Ameele | Williamson | Wayne |
| Thomas Marks | Wilson | Niagara |

The Master Farmer banquet this year will be held on February 12, during Farmers' Week at Ithaca. At the banquet, Governor Roosevelt will personally present, to these men, the Master Farmer medals which have been awarded by American Agriculturist.

The following are the busy men who are so interested in the Master Farmer project that they find time each year to serve on the Board of Judges: Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, Department of Agriculture and Markets; Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture; Dr. A. R. Mann, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture; Assemblyman Frank M. Smith; Senator L. G. Kirkland; Fred J. Freestone, Master New York State Grange; M. C. Burritt, Public Service Commission; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher, American Agriculturist; E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist.

In addition to honoring Master Farmers this year, American Agriculturist is also giving recognition to six young farm folks. Two of these are students of vocational agriculture in New York State high schools. Present at the dinner and meeting were Arthur K. Getman and W. J. Weaver, supervisors of high school vocational agriculture, who cooperated in selecting two young men for this honor. They are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nattie Eastman | Portville | Cattaraugus County |
| William Allen | Marathon | Cortland County |

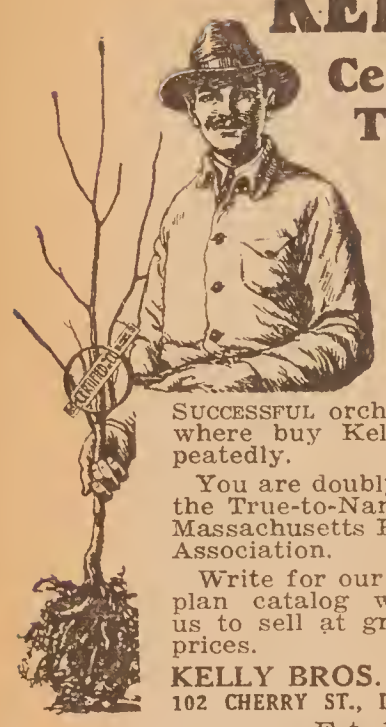
Mr. O. H. Benson, director of rural scouting of the Boy Scouts of America, has cooperated with American Agriculturist in getting nominations of outstanding farm Boy Scouts. He presented the names and records of a number of Scouts to the Board of Judges. Those chosen for recognition were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allman Culbertson | Dansville | Livingston County |
| Clinton Stimson | Spencer | Tioga County |

The other group of young folks recognized were 4-H Club workers. Professor W. J. Wright, State Leader of 4-H Club work, gave to the Board of Judges the accomplishments of several boys and girls who have achieved unusual results. From them the Board of Judges selected one girl and one boy as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Carley | Manlius | Onondaga County |
| Theodore Hubbard | Brisben | Chenango County |

These six young people will attend the Master Farmer banquet and at that time will be personally congratulated by the Governor for their achievements and presented with a medal to be known as the "Four A Achievement Award", an abbreviation of "American Agriculturist Achievement Award".



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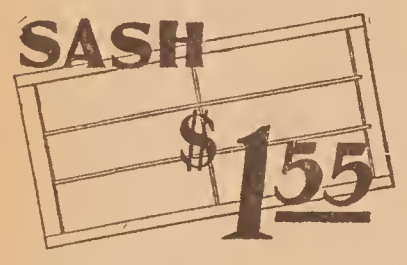


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## With the A. A. Vegetable Grower

# Growing Brussels Sprouts

I would like some information on growing brussels sprouts. Our top soil is mostly black and stony. Our bottom soil is blue clay or hard pan.

1. Can brussels sprouts be grown on such ground?
2. How heavy a frost can they stand?
3. How much fertilizer should I use?
4. Would it be profitable to use mulch paper?
5. What is the average yield per acre?
6. Are they hard to raise?
7. Could a person keep them in a cellar for winter market?

In fact, I would like all the information about them that I can get.—A. K., *N. Y.*

BRUSSELS sprouts grow on a fairly wide variety of soils. If the dark color of your soil is traceable to a large humus content, should think it would be suitable. I do not believe that stones, in reasonable amounts, would interfere.

Brussels sprouts are quite hardy and they can be left in the field fairly late in the fall. I do not know of any experiment with mulch paper for this crop.

Brussels sprouts plants are often taken from the field, and stored in cellars or insulated storage above ground where they will not freeze very hard. They are then taken out and trimmed for market during the winter up until as late as February.

The brussels sprouts crop is not particularly hard to raise, but like other things, there is a good deal to learn about it and one will find it necessary to master the details. The quality of seed is perhaps as important a point as any. I would suggest that you secure some good Long Island stock.—Paul Work.

## Wire Worms and White Grubs

What can we do to lessen the trouble from wire worms and white grubs?

THESE are pests which are worse on land that has been in grass for several years. Following a short rotation with the land in sod not over two years does as much as anything to remedy this trouble. It takes three years for these insects to complete their life history. They live on grass roots and when the grass is plowed under they become very serious pests of many crops, particularly potatoes.

There is no chemical which can be profitably applied that will control these pests.

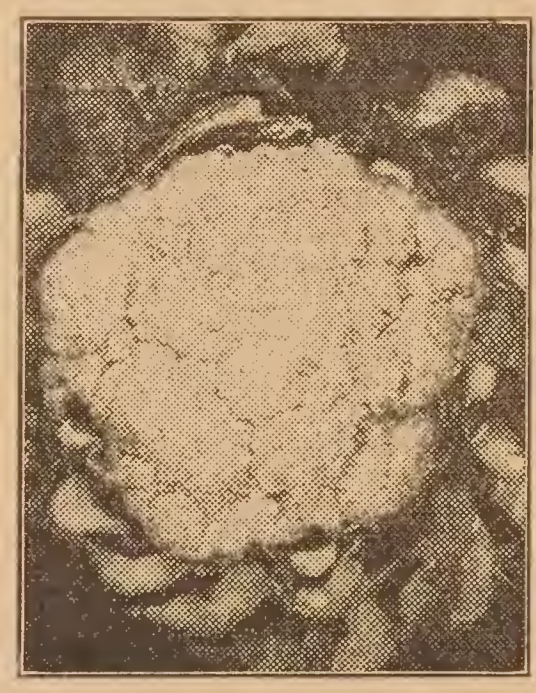
## Nitrogen for Cauliflower

ONE of the troubles which cauliflower growers have is the development of small heads which are not at all marketable. The New Jersey Experiment Station has done some work in trying to prevent this and appear to have solved the difficulty. They state that any condition which favors the development of starch in a plant and which slows up the development of protein, slows up the growth of the whole plant as well as the development of

*An unmarketable head of cauliflower.*

flowers and seeds, or in this case, the development of a marketable head.

More directly it seems that lack of nitrogen in the soil is one of the chief causes of "buttoning" of cauliflower heads. Even though nitrates are present a very low temperature in the early stages of growth may prevent the proper intake of nitrogen and so



*This kind pleases the consumer and gives the grower a profit.*

the result of unmarketable heads. The picture of the desirable head shows the result of an abundance of nitrates, plenty of moisture, and proper temperatures. The small unmarketable head shows the result of unfavorable growth conditions.

## Growers Plant Potatoes Closer

WINNERS in most of the 300 bushel potato contests have adopted the plan of planting the seed closer together in the row. The last three years has seen the growers in New Jersey changing from a 14-inch spacing down to 11 and 12 inches. Those who have made a close study of planting distances claim that they are able to grow a more uniform product and secured a much larger number of potatoes from the same amount of ground. It requires two or six bushels more seed to plant each acre, but the total bushels of marketable potatoes pays handsome returns on the investment. They have also discovered that the extra 25 to 75 bushels of potatoes have been grown with the same amount of fertilizer.—A. K.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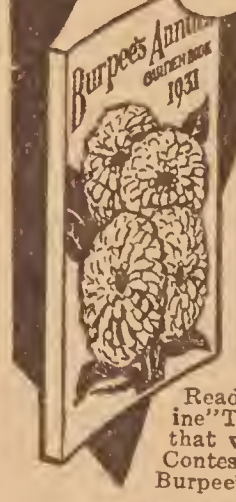


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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

# Pruning Young Trees

DURING this winter thousands of young apple trees will be pruned for the first time. What should be the aim of the orchardist who does this work? First, orchardists are coming to believe that young trees should be pruned very little for the first few years of bearing. If limbs cross each other, one of them can be cut out and a certain amount of training can be done to secure a well-shaped top, but beyond this the less done the better.

Pruning is a dwarfing process and it has been definitely established at several experiment stations that trees that are pruned heavily year after year require several more years to come into bearing than those that are pruned lightly.

The second point is that some authorities, at least, believe that what pruning is done should consist of an evening out of the top rather than a cutting back of all the branches. Heading back merely stimulates growth at the point of the cut and increases the thickness of the head.

## Manure for Apple Trees

Where manure is used in the orchard, how close should it be spread to the trunks of 17-year old trees?

IT should always be remembered that the roots of a tree spread out just as far as the top and usually the feeding roots are more numerous along the edge of this circle than they are close to the trunk. It is not advisable to put manure nearer than three feet to the trunk of trees and it should be spread all around under the branches, perhaps even beyond the area covered by the branches.

## Dry Summer Shows Need for Humus

THE unusually dry summer of 1930 has emphasized the need of having an orchard soil that will retain moisture. The following suggestions are given by M. A. Blake of the New Jersey College:

First—A naturally good soil should be chosen. Some soils are deep and act as good reservoirs of soil moisture. A surface soil of eight or ten inches deep is advisable, although five or six inches may prove satisfactory if the sub-soil is favorable.

Trees will dry out if their roots stand for any considerable period of time in a water soaked soil. The addition of organic matter will greatly improve the water holding capacity of the soil. However, where the surface soil is thin and the sub-soil is heavy, little benefit will be secured from discing in a cover crop which mixes organic matter only with the top three or four inches of soil. It is important to increase depth to what organic matter is added.

In conclusion, Professor Blake suggests that the orchard soil should be examined and that the owner should note the depth of the surface soil to determine whether or not the depth of cultivation should be increased. At any rate, the problem is to introduce organic matter deeper and deeper into the sub-soil to provide an adequate water reservoir for dry seasons that are sure to come.

## Inferior Fruit Hurts Market

Is it not true that holding McIntosh until late in the season and then putting them on the market has a tendency to injure the future market for this variety?

CERTAINLY McIntosh does not keep perfectly as late as March. The quality at that time, of course, would depend upon the fruit when it went into storage, but in general it seems certain that putting inferior quality fruit on the market hurts the market for that variety.

## Pollinators for Baldwins

Would it pay us to pull out some of the trees in a solid block of Baldwins and put in other varieties in order to get cross pollination?

IT is pretty definitely established that you will get a better crop of Baldwins if they can be cross pollinated. However it is not absolutely necessary to pull out your Baldwins. You can top work some of them to other varieties which will be fully as quick as setting in new trees. Good pollinators for Baldwins are McIntosh, Cortland, Rome, Delicious and Northern Spy. Of course, Northern Spy does not come into bearing very early and this should be considered when using it as a cross pollinator.

## Controlling Water Sprouts

Is it possible to prevent excessive growth of water sprouts on all apple trees that need to be heavily pruned?

WHILE there is probably no way of preventing the growth of water sprouts, they can be removed sometime during the summer when they are still small. In this way they will do little damage and probably will not come back the coming year.

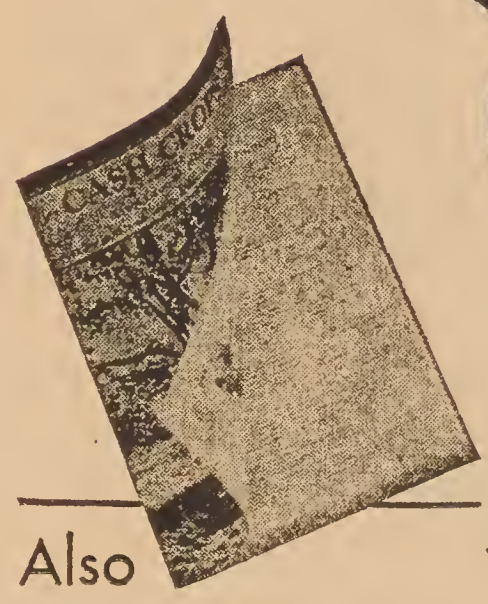
## Peach Varieties

How would you compare the South Haven with the Elberta peaches, in market variety?

MOST people agree that the Elberta is the better variety but of course the South Haven ripens earlier which is oftentimes an advantage so far as price is concerned. The South Haven is usually smaller and is a poorer shipper than the Elberta.

TRAPPER—*Doggone! These college fellers are gittin' to be a dang nuisance!*—JUDGE.


OIL EMULSION

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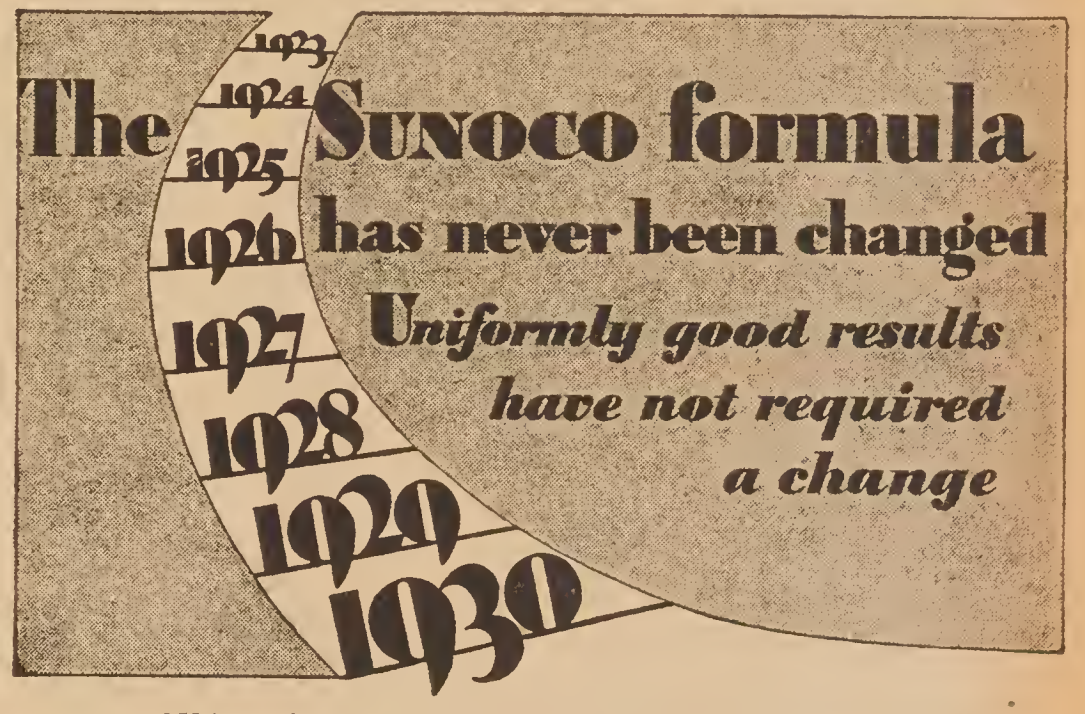


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| Buffalo, N. Y. | WGR | New York, N. Y. | WABC | St. Louis, Mo. | KMOX |
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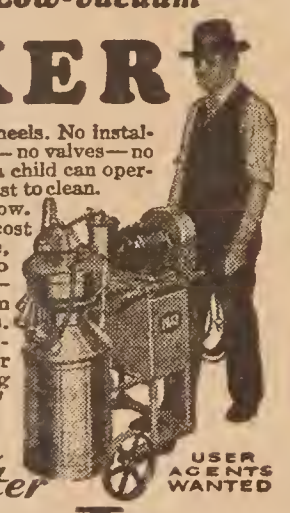

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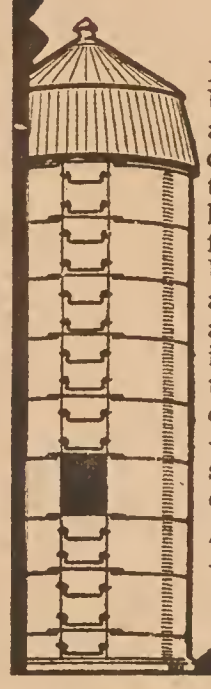

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*With the A. A.*
# Dairyman

## Should Grade Cows Be Registered ?

SHOULD grade cows producing specified large amounts of milk or butter fat be registered?

My opinion upon this subject is that grade cows should not be registered under any conditions, for the following reasons:

1. The grade cow cannot be depended upon to transmit her characters as to production or individuality with any desirable degree of uniformity, whereas the present supply of registered, purebred cattle offers scores of blood lines bred for generations to transmit certain characters, which they do uniformly transmit. High producing grades are often sired by purebred bulls, while the grade bull has no recognized breeding value.

2. If registry is the thing desired, any dairyman can secure registered foundation stock from the present abundant supply of high quality animals of proven producing and transmitting ability, at prices not out of proportion with the effort involved.

3. Registration of grades might easily lead to great confusion to the registry associations and to the public, and would surely add to the dangers of fraud which, under present conditions, are held to a satisfactory minimum.

4. Registration of grades would greatly injure the established purebred business without helping the grade dairyman and might cause reaction against breeding high class animals which would be classified similarly with grade cows regardless of type, color markings, individuality, or ancestral backing. In this way the whole dairy industry would suffer. Production alone should not be considered everything. Breed type and character go hand in hand with the breeding of superior, purebred animals, as well as ability to transmit production.

5. The grade cow is already receiving all the recognition that is due her through the cow testing associations. High producing grades compared with purebred scrubs tend to discredit the whole purebred business in the eyes of some dairymen, even though breed associations cancel certificates of registered cows when low producing ability has been demonstrated.

6. Purebreds on the average are superior to grades in every way. Statistical study will prove this point. Registration of grades would add nothing to the dairy industry, and might very likely injure it a great deal.

7. Attempts to build a registered herd from grade stock would be a step backward many years, even to the beginning of the breed, and would require the same laborious steps which have been taken years ago by purebred breeders to establish the dairy breeds in their present high position.

8. The purebred breeder has rendered a great service to the entire dairy industry, and should be protected from competition with grade stock of somewhat uncertain quality and origin—W. WALLACE BEACH, *Apalachin, N. Y.*

### What Is Your Opinion?

**IN a recent issue we suggested registration for grade cows that meet certain standards. We asked for letters from dairymen and have received many. We are publishing a few of them and, as you will see, they present decidedly different opinions.**

**We believe there is much merit in our original suggestion. Perhaps it would not be wise to register these grades and call them purebreds, but would it not be comparatively simple to publish a supplementary herd book for grade animals who are exceptionally high producers? This might well be restricted to cows as there are plenty of excellent purebred bulls if we will merely keep the records necessary to identify them. After reading the letters on this page why not sit down and write us your opinion?**

## Use Herd Improvement Records

I DO not know of any attempt here or abroad in organizing an association of grade cow registry.

Personally I am against the idea and for these reasons.

1. Production records of grades are already taken care of in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association reports, and also in the Proven Sire work.

2. There is an honor roll of breeders in existence where the average is 300 lbs. or above. I believe the National Dairy Association, St. Louis, Missouri, publishes this honor roll.

3. I am distinctly in favor of having brought together each year, perhaps by our Professor S. J. Brownell, here at the College, the Dairy Herd Improvement Association records of all the grade cows that have produced 400 lbs. of fat in a year as a mature cow. We figure two-year-olds at 70 percent of this, or 280 lbs. of fat; three-year-olds at 80 percent or 320 lbs. of fat; and four-year-olds at 90 percent or 360 lbs. of fat. A five-year-old is declared mature and she would be required to produce 400 lbs. of fat, or if she is older than five years the amount required would be 400 lbs. of fat. I think it would be a fine thing if the College of Agriculture in each state would bring together each year the name of the owner, his address, the number of grade cows that he has that have Dairy Herd

*(Continued on Opposite Page)*

*"Git up! It's five o'clock! Early to bed and early to rise—that's been my motto!"*—LIFE.

# Ever look into a cow's stomach?

**OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!**

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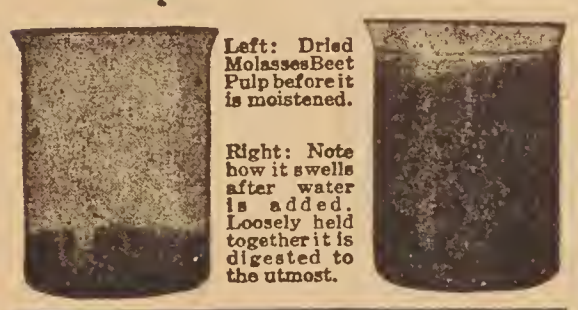

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



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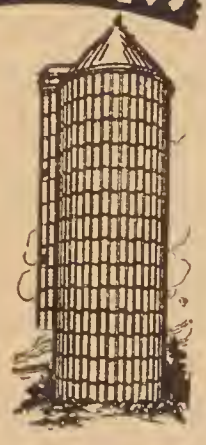

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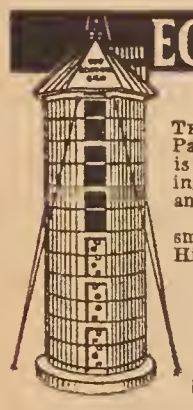

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Improvement Association records of 400 lbs. of fat or its equivalent in cows under maturity. The name of the cow and her ear tag number should be given and the name of her sire. In this way we would have a record in each state which would be useful in giving credit to the owners who are able to breed these kinds of cows and able to feed them out. Also we would have records that could be traced so far as the production of proven hires is concerned.

I do not think there would be very much good coming from the registry of a particular grade cow. I think that the value would come in proven sire work and in giving credit to the men who own such cows. To sum up, an annual report of Dairy Herd Improvement Association work in each state giving certain data for each individual cow I think would cover this matter very nicely. Of course, you could go from this to a national association bringing together all of these reports. Such a report could be made by the United States Department of Agriculture. I think this would be money well expended in our extension work in the several states and in the United States Department of Agriculture through the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations without its costing the individual farmer any money at all. What do you think of this?—E. S. SAVAGE, *New York State College of Agriculture.*

## Believes Plan Is Feasible

I HAVE no information in regard to any system of registering grade cows in Holland, as I have not given the matter much attention since I was in Holland many years ago. Of course the grade animal as we understand her in this country is practically non existent there as all the animals are of the same type or breed. Until recently and possibly even yet so called "foundation" animals are admitted to the herd book under certain standards of examination and production.

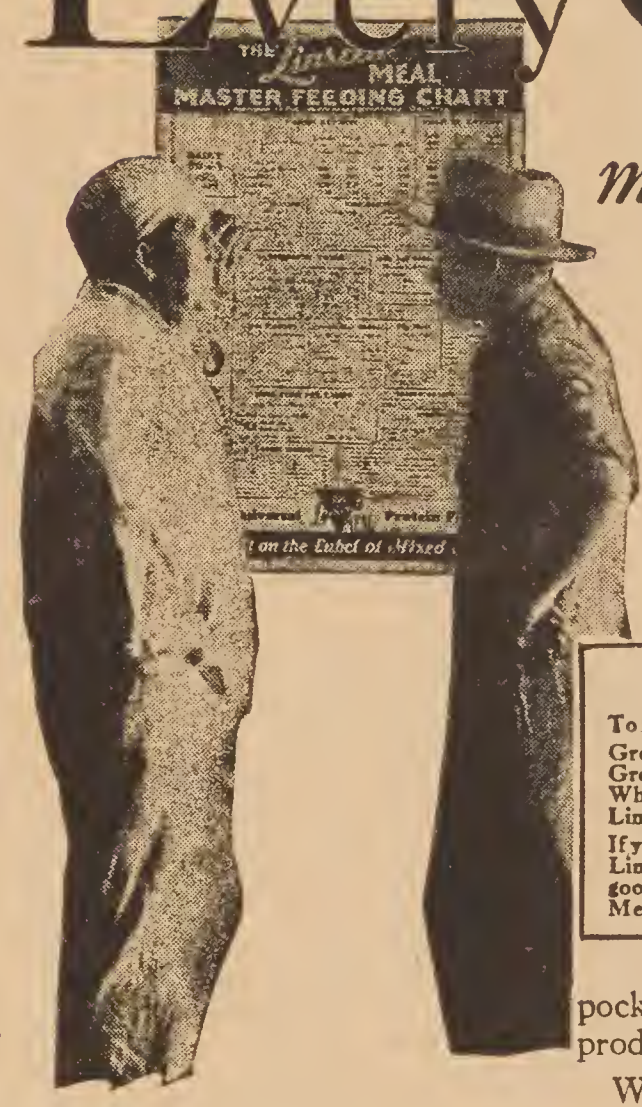
With regard to the registration of grade animals in this country, I do not see why such a plan as you outline is not feasible. It could easily be worked out in connection with dairy improvement associations and would give the animals so recorded a standing that would be of pecuniary advantage to their owners. However the chief usefulness of herd book registration is that it implies that the offspring of animals so recorded are thereby themselves eligible to registration. And there are very few grade animals to whom most people would be willing to grant such a distinction.—HENRY H. WING, *President, Holstein Friesian Association of America.*

## Poor Purebreads Should Not Be Registered

DAIRYMEN for sometime have been developing dairy cattle in an endeavor to transmit certain qualities. It is true that a good many purebreds are not worth keeping. Consequently, I think every female should have at least a year's record before being registered. In such a system the requirements could be met by a certain amount of milk and fat. The calves raised would be from the better cows and each succeeding generation would be as good or even better perhaps than their dams. A few high producing cows do not transmit qualities to their offspring. As a result we have low producing purebreds. This is also true of the good grade cow. She has not been tested and followed up as closely as the purebred. Of course the testing associations have the figures which prove and classify the outstanding cows eligible for registry.

We have both grades and purebreds. Some are good producers and some are not. I have just recently joined a dairy record club, so will undoubtedly cull out some of my herd in time. When buying a new herd sire, I shall attempt to get a line of breeding which is able to transmit good production qualities. A grade cow registered with purebreds having this ability might not possess this quality. Therefore, I deem it wiser to form separate associations for the purebreds and grades instead of registering the latter in the same book.—IRVING H. WHEAT, *Hamden, N. Y.*


# Every Cow must pay a profit in 1931

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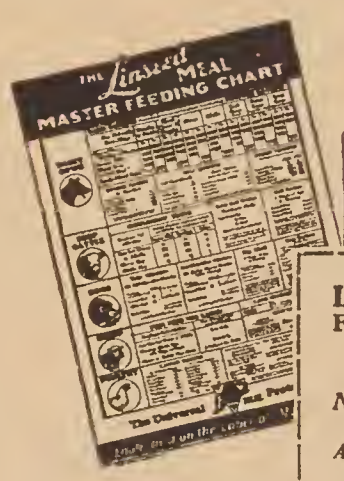


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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 3.37 | 3.17 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | 1.70 |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.86 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 2.11 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.90 | 1.60 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was $3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Sinks Lower*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Dec. 26, 1930 | Dec. 19, 1930 | Dec. 27, 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29½-30 | 30½-31 | 40½-41 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 29 - | 30 - | 40 - |
| 84-91 score | 24 -28½ | 24 -28¾ | 31½-39½ |
| Lower Grades | 23 -23½ | 23 -23½ | 29½-30½ |

The lull in business following the buying for holiday needs, carried the market to new low levels. After buyers had satisfied their needs for the Christmas trade, it was difficult to find a satisfactory outlet for the steadily increasing supplies, and as a result lower levels were tried in order to find outlets. Butter prices are now the lowest they have been for December in twenty years. The last time prices hit this low level was in May 1921.

On Monday, the market was very unsettled and before the morning was over creamery extras had slipped to 30c, a 1½c drop under Saturday's quoted price. Receipts on Monday were liberal and this added to the withdrawal of buying support and brought about the decline, in spite of the fact that Chicago's spot values were above par with New York. Holiday buying was over on Tuesday and with plenty of butter available prices slipped to 29½c. There was heavy pressure on the selling side as dull business was expected over the holiday. Even at the lower price level buyers were not taking hold very freely. The situation continued on Wednesday with growing anxiety among the receivers following advices that liberal arrivals were expected at the end of the week. On Friday, the market opened in an easy condition with plenty of fancy butter on hand. Increased pressure to sell cut values another ½c. At the decline buying interest broadened but it was chiefly of a hand to mouth character. There was no definite strength to the undertone. This is being written on the 27th and at the moment we do not know what will happen to the market. A heavy snow is falling and if it is general over the East (and radio reports say it is) it is bound to delay traffic and hold up some of the incoming supplies. This will undoubtedly strengthen prices temporarily. However, a snowstorm cannot change the fundamental difficulty which is "too much butter."

The over-supply of butter appears to be coming from an increased current make. Storage holdings are not burdensome. At the middle of December the holdings in the four largest markets were approximately 7,500,000 pounds short of the holdings at the same time last year. During the third week in December the out of storage movement was slightly heavier than it was during the same period last year. It appears that the current make of butter is responsible for much of the over-supply. At the same time, the unsatisfactory industrial conditions with the accompanying unemployment situation seriously interfer with the consumer demand in New York City.

## *Cheese Market Very Quiet*

| STATE FLATS | Dec. 26, 1930 | Dec. 19, 1930 | Dec. 27, 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 19-20 | 19-20 | 22 - |
| Fresh Average | | | 21 - |
| Held Fancy | | | 26 -26½ |
| Held Average | | | 23½-24½ |

The cheese market in New York has been extremely quiet during the past week. Fresh makes are meeting very little local demand. Fortunately, not a great deal of fresh cheese is coming forward, and therefore, there is not any extreme pressure to sell. As we have said before in these columns, if a sudden flood of fresh cheese were to hit New York the whole business would collapse. Cured cheese appears to be plentiful. In some cases cured cheese is being offred at some concessions under top quotations.

Statistically, the cheese market is in fairly good shape compared with holdings a year ago. At mid-December holdings in the ten cities making daily reports were approximately 2,400,000 pounds under the holdings at the same time a year ago.

## *Brown Eggs Scarce*

| NEARBY WHITE | Dec. 26, 1930 | Dec. 19, 1930 | Dec. 27, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 36-37½ | 34-37½ | 57-58 |
| Average Extras | 34-35 | 31-33 | 55- |
| Extra Firsts | 32-33 | 28-30 | -54 |
| Firsts | 29-30 | 26-27 | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | 22-24 | 20-21 | 48-49 |
| Pewees | | 17-19 | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 41-43 | 36-39 | 57-58 |
| Gathered | 31-40 | 26-35 | -56 |

The feature of the egg market this week was the acute shortage of fancy nearby brown eggs. They are bringing 6½c above closely selected whites. White eggs also are selling better of late, the price improvement coming in the grades just below the top marks. Mrs. John H. Housewife is the individual who is responsible for the high water mark going no higher. When prices get above a certain level these days people simply stop buying and take to the cheaper grades. It is a condition that exists when industrial conditions are bad. As we are writing this report a heavy snow storm is laying down a blanket over the Metroplitan district and if past performances can be used as an indication the market is going to experience continued shortage and we will unodoubtedly see advancing prices. Traffic tie-ups, etc. will undoubtedly interfer with the movement of goods coming into New York. Whether or not it has any effect on production remains to be seen.

Statistically, the market is much better than it was several months ago. At mid-December the ten cities making daily reports held only 700,000 cases, approximately, in excess of the reserves they held a year ago. Of late consumptive demand has been much better due to the fact that retail prices are now more in line with the wholesale market. This is going to help the statistical condition of the market. The recent improvement has had a beneficial effect on the refrigerator trade which gives the outlook just a little brighter aspect.

## *Good Holiday Market for Poultry*

| | Dec. 26, 1930 | Dec. 19, 1930 | Dec. 27, 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 23-25 | 17-22 | 33-35 |
| Leghorn | 17-20 | 12-16 | 28-29 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 23-28 | 16-24 | 28-30 |
| Leghorn | -20 | 16-18 | 24-25 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 45-50 | 33-40 | 32-38 |
| Leghorn | -40 | 28-33 | 34-35 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -14 | 12-13 | -17 |
| CAPONS | 35-40 | 30-35 | 40-45 |
| TURKEYS | 25-30 | 32-40 | 32-40 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 24-28 | 21-25 | -24 |
| GEESE | 18-22 | 17-20 | 22-24 |

Generally speaking the live poultry market for the Christmas holiday proved satisfactory. Stock cleared up well and prices ruled steady. On Monday, fowls were a little quiet with the exception of a few extra fancy colored birds that brought up to 24c. Fancy colored chickens sold up to 28c and fancy broilers were bringing 45c. As a matter of fact there was a shortage of fancy broilers and prices soon climbed to 50c at which figure trade began to slacken because people would not pay the price. Turkeys hit 40c on Monday but from then on they did not do so well and steadily lost ground finally winding up at 25c to 30c. As we advised our readers earlier those who got their stock in on Monday, got the price. Those who waited for late Tuesday and Wednesday lost out. Ducks have sold well, as can be judged from the price columns above. Geese have also been getting good prices. Some fancy farm battened stock selling as high as 24c. A feature of the poultry market just before the holiday was the slow movement of turkeys out of some retail stores. As a result we do not look for any improvement for the New Year market. Many people tire of poultry at the New Year and swing to roast pork.

## *Potato Market Steady*

The market on Maine potatoes has been steady to firm with prices just a shade higher. Heavy snow storms are expected to delay arrivals and interfer with the movement of freight which may cause prices to go upward. At this writing Maines in 150 pound sacks are bringing $2.85 to $3 while Long Islands are bringing from $3 to $3.25. Maine potatoes in bulk per 180 pounds generally bring from $3.35 to $3.65 while Long Islands are bringing from $3.60 to $3.85.

## *Fruits and Vegetables*

We would not be surprised to see some improvement in the apple market after the holidays are over. Offerings of apples in barrels and baskets have been light and it would not surprise us to see values gain.

Prices of State cabbage are showing some improvement with prices ranging from $20 to $24 per ton.

Supplies of State celery have been light and the market holds at $1.50 to $2.25 per crate. Hearts are bringing from $1 to $1.50 per dozen bunches.

Parsnips are quoted at 60c to 75c per basket and $2 to $2.25 per barrel.

Nearby Marrow squash has been bringing from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel, while Hubbards have been bringing up to $1.75. Some Western Hubbards have been bringing $2.

The movement of onions has been just about fair. Western New York yellows have been bringing from $1.15 to $1.25 per hundred, while Orange County yellows have been bringing from $1 to $1.40. Orange County boiler whites have been bringing from $1 to $1.50 per 50 pound bag, while regular whites are worth from 85c to $1 per 50 pound bag.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers, best lines have been bringing from $9 to $10.25 per hundred; common to good stock $7 to $8.50. Bulls—grading heavy $5.75 to $6.25; light to medium $4.25 to $5.50. Heavy cows—$5.50 to $6.75; medium $4 to $5; light $2 to $3.50 per hundred.

VEALERS meeting active trade; market firm and higher. Prime veal $12 to $13.50; fair to good $10.50 to $11.50; common to medium $8 to $10.25; culls $6 to $7.50.

LAMBS firm and higher. Spring lamb 100 lbs., $8 to $9.25; culls $5.50 to $7.

HOGS generally bring from $8 to $8.75; Roughs $7 to $7.75.

Country dressed veal has been in excessive supply and the market has been very weak. There were quite a few carryovers over the holiday and receipts were liberal as the market opened on Friday. By this time trade for the week is pretty well over and it looks like heavy carryovers for Monday. It is doubtful if the present price of 12c to 13c for the best will be able to hold. At these prices it does not pay to dress calves in the country.

Dressed hothouse lambs cleaned up pretty well and on Friday the market was firm with some premiums being paid. Prices ranged from $6 to $9 with imitations at $2 to $5.

Dressed roasting pigs met an excellent market and cleaned up very well. On Friday the market was firm with prices unchanged, ranging from 16c to 25c depending on weight.

Rabbits have been selling fairly well at 18c to 25c.

## *Hay Market Quiet*

The hay market received little or no attention over the holiday. The hay market is usually extremely dull at this time of year. Prices are about the same as last quoted, in some cases outside prices being a little extreme.

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The Christmas tree market went to smithereens just before the market closed on Christmas eve. Trees that formerly were held for $1 were being peddled out for 50c. In fact all kinds of Christmas greens suffered a decline toward the end. It appeared that people were looking upon them as not so essential, spending their money for food and clothing.

The Christmas tree deal is a hard one to foresee. Some years prices wind up sky high, other years they blow up or down and then go to pieces.

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When buying hydrated lime for whitewash insist on having the freshest lime that is available.

# Farm News from New York

## *Many Important Meetings Scheduled in January---News Writing Contest*

A NUMBER of important farm meetings are scheduled for the near future. On January 7 and 8, the State Vegetable Growers' Association meets at Syracuse. At the same time and place there will be a meeting of the Empire State Potato Club.

On January 8 and 9, the New York Nurserymen's Association meets at Rochester.

On January 14, 15, and 16, the New York State Horticultural Society has its annual meeting at Rochester.

On January 28, 29, and 30, the New York Horticultural Society will have its annual eastern New York meeting at Poughkeepsie.

On January 21, the New York State Agricultural Society will have its 99th annual meeting in the Assembly Parlor of the State Capitol. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will be a guest and speaker at the old-fashioned supper which has become an important annual event.

On January 22, the New York Dairymen's Association and the New York Breeders' Association will have their annual meetings at Albany, and on January 23, the State Guernsey Breeders' Association will meet.

On February 2 to 9, the State Grange will have its annual convention at Olean.

Last, but not least, on the list, on February 9 to 14, the State College of Agriculture will have its twenty-fourth annual Farm and Home Week at Ithaca. Among the many important events will be the Master Farmer banquet at which Governor Roosevelt will present Master Farmer medals to eleven New York State farmers and Four A Achievement Awards to six young folks living on farms.

## Central School Districts Organize Association

AT the recent meeting at Syracuse, of representatives of Central Rural School Districts in New York State a permanent organization was formed, to be known as the Association of Central Rural School District Boards. Officers elected were: Robert L. Oaks, North Rose, N. Y., President; Pierce W. Stevens, Greenville, N. Y., Vice-President, and H. P. Aikman, Cazenovia, N. Y., Secy-Treas.

An executive committee of four members was elected as follows: Enos Lee of Yorktown Heights, elected for two years; Orrin Terry of Waterville, elected for two years; Thur Smith of Newark Valley, elected for one year; and Thomas Fife of Madrid, elected for one year.

## State Institution Farmers Attend Institute

ON December 16 to 18, inclusive, farm workers at New York State institutions met at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, for a Farmers' Institute. During the tree days' program, talks were given on many farm subjects, including dairying, potato growing, and vegetable growing, as well as a number of general talks on the agricultural situation.

Tuesday evening, at 6:30 P. M., there was an annual banquet for those attending.

Mr. C. H. Baldwin of the State Department of Agriculture has charge of State Institution Farms.

## Aberdeen-Angus Have Good Year

THE figures presented by Secretary Tomhave of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held early in December covering the work of this Association for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1930 show splendid progress for this breed.

Total applications for registry received during the year were 10,852 compared with 10,792 for the same period in 1929. Transfers recorded were 8,182 or an increase of 11.6% over 1929. 117 new members joined the Association during the year. These new members are located in 30 different states. Iowa heads this list with 17 new members, Illinois is second with 14; Tennessee third with 13 and Kentucky fourth with 10 new members.

The number of new breeders to whom pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle were transferred for the first time was 1,742 compared with 1,404 in 1929. Seventy-eight breeders recorded 25 or more cattle during the year compared with 63 for 1929.

## Farm Radio Programs

RADO station W G Y anounces the coming speakers as follows:

On January 5, on the Farm Forum programs, which are broadcast each Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture, will speak on "The New Year in Agriculture."

On January 12, Harry L. Lewis, Commissioner of the Rhode Island Department of Agriculture and a noted authority on poultry, will speak on "The Romance of the American Hen."

On January 19, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission. will speak on the subject of "1931 Recommendations of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission."

On January 26, Arthur M. Hyde is scheduled to speak, but at this writing the subject of his talk is not available.

## About Cooperative Buying

PROFESSOR GEORGE WARREN of the New York State College of Agriculture suggests that if the government wishes to aid farmers it should encourage cooperative buying even more than cooperative selling. There is a great price difference between wholesale and retail prices, and farmers too often sell at wholesale and buy at retail. Most selling cooperatives take farm products to the wholesale markets, and, while they may reduce marketing costs, there is a distinct limit to the saving that can be made. If, through a cooperative, the farmers can buy at wholesale they will have an opportunity to effect important savings.

## The Pennsylvania College Grange

THE Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture has a student Grange. The newly elected officers are as follows:

Lewis R. Good, Peach Bottom is the new master. Donald M. Goss, also of Peach Bottom, is overseer. Other officers are Glenn Z. Stevens, Shickshinny, lecturer; Henry H. Stover, Bedford, Steward; John C. Fertig, Dauphin, assistant steward; Miss Martha L. Boak, New Castle, chaplin; Miss Margaret Garey, State College, Treasurer; Miss Charlotte L. Summers, Entriken secretary; James G. Eagelman Jr., Geigertown, gatekeeper; Miss Margaret E. Bernard, West Chester, Ceres; Miss Elizabeth J. Wallace, Edenburg, Pomona; Miss Helen E. Neff, Centre Hall, Flora; and Miss Rose D. Job, Ashland, lady assistant steward. Miss Boak will serve as pianist and Goss is a member of the executive committee, in addition to their other duties.

## Progress of TB Eradication

THE latest report of the U. S. D. A. on the progress of bovine tuberculosis eradication gives the following figures:

New York State now has 12 modified accredited counties, 87,078 accredited herds containing 864,634 animals and, in addition, 25,664 herds containing 214,051 animals that have been tested once.

Pennsylvania has 36 modified accredited counties, 6,199 accredited herds containing 109,435 animals and. in addition, 122,022 herds containing 669,929 animals that have been tested once.

## Larry Fay Trial Still On

THE trial of Larry Fay, along with several other individuals and corporations for alleged illegal acts in the loose milk trade, is proceeding rather slowly. The latest development is the illness of one juror, which threatens to hold up the trial. We might summarize the situation briefly by saying that milk dealers who are testifying against Fay have indicated that Fay's organization used threats to hold them in line and influence dealers to cut off their milk supply when they refused to meet the price demand of wholesale dealers. On the other hand, Fay maintains that everything was conducted in an entirely legal manner and that the purpose was merely to stabilize the industry.

We plan to keep you informed as to the outcome of the trial. It would seem that stabilization of the loose milk industry would be an excellent thing because it is no secret that price cutting has seriously demoralized the market. At the same time, we doubt if any attempt to do this, based on violence or intimidation, is likely to succeed, or should succeed.

## What Potato Consumers Want

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been collecting information as to the preference of consumers of potatoes. The general conclusions are that most housewives in Eastern States, prefer potatoes ranging from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Dealers who supply hotels and restaurants want them from 2¾ to 3½ inches in diameter. Very large sizes are not wanted by any trade.

Dealers in various sections of the country indicated their preference as to origin. The largest number prefers Maine potatoes; with Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Islands, and Long Islands running them a close second. It developed that few housewives ask for potatoes by variety. but that a considerable number ask for them by location; that is, they ask for Long Island potatoes, Maine potatoes, or Prince Edward Island potatoes.

## Wheat Goes Lower

THE recent request of the Federal Farm Board for an additional appropriation of $150,000,000 of the $500,000,000 originally authorized by the Federal Marketing Act, has received favorable action by the House. This makes a total of $400,000,000 which has been appropriated up to date. There is every indication that the administration will be authorized to use $45,000,000 in loans to insure crops next year in drought stricken areas and from $110,000,000 to $166,000,000 to be used in emergency construction to stimulate employment.

Wheat prices are lower again. December wheat at Chicago on December 22, closed at 76⅞c. Quotations at Winnipeg for December went as low as 50½c, which is believed to be the lowest figure known since the Prairie Provinces became a factor in the wheat situation. Mr. George Milnor, president of the Wheat Stabilization Corporation, states that domestic conditions do not justify lower wheat prices and that there will be no change in the policy of the Stabilization Corporation in supporting the American wheat market at the prevailing price level regardless of developments in the foreign situation.

## Massachusetts Holstein Makes Good Record

HOW a good Holstein cow of good breeding and with good farm care but without forcing will produce profitably year after year is forcibly illustrated by Highfield Colantha Mooie, owned by John G. Ellis of Lee, Mass. In 8 years, one month and 26 days, she has produced nine calves of which four are females and five are males and has produced 156,714 pounds (73,000 quarts) of milk containing 5,287.76 pounds of butterfat. She has calved regularly every 12 months in all but one of her lactations and qualified seven of her eight lactations in the 10 months division, yet she has won two national championships in the 10-month division and has placed high up in three other lactations showing that a cow can be kept on test year after year without forcing and without injuring her ability to produce or to reproduce.

In her latest record, Colantha is credited with 21,498.5 pounds (10,000 quarts) of milk containing 735.7 pounds of butterfat on 10-month test and three daily milkings. According to her owner, she consumed 14,324 pounds of roughage, 7,564 pounds of concentrates and was three months on pasture. The total cost of the feed, including pasture, was $312.85. Her 10,000 quarts of milk sold for $754.29 which leaves a profit above feed of $441.44 or approximately 4.4 cents a quart. If the total lifetime production of 73,000 quarts returned the same profit above feed, then she would return $3,212 above feed cost in her eight years and two months productive life. As she is a medium sized Holstein weighing between 1300 and 1400 pounds, her beef value would bring the total return above feed to exceed $3,300.

## World's Record Ayrshire Heifer Developed

THE Ohio State University owns Penshurst Charming Kalley, a junior three-year-old Ayrshire heifer who just produced 14,449 pounds of milk and 582.62 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. This new champion was bred by Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania.

## *Hannibal Boy Enters News Writing Contest*

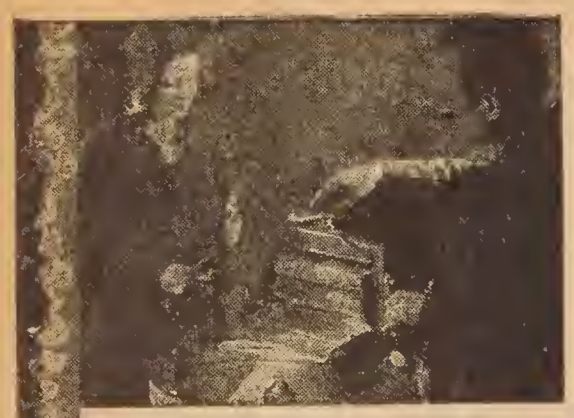
EDITOR'S NOTE:—*A few weeks ago we offered a monthly prize for the best news story sent us by a high school student in vocational agriculture. Up to date the best story received is the following one by Harold Palen of the Hannibal High School. Unless some student sends in a better story which is printed during January, Harold will get the prize. At any rate, he will be paid space rates for the following item:*

THE boys of the agriculture class of Hannibal High School visited Mr. Lonis's farm Friday December 12, and I am sure we all had a fine time and learned many things.

When we reached the farm Professor Cope, who was to give a lecture on reforestation, had not yet arrived. The class went to the barn and looked over a fine herd of guernseys. Mr. Lonis took us to see his poultry, a fine flock of White Leghorns. By that time Mr. Cope arrived and we went to the forest. He began the lecture on trees by showing their growth in twenty-two years. He showed us how to clear a plot of ground of the weed trees.

In his talk Mr. Cope told us the harm of pasturing a forest. The tree which did a great amount of harm in the plot was beech because it took up so much room and shaded smaller trees. He showed us how to tell the different kinds of trees which we did not know. Mr. Cope explained to the class that iron wood should be taken from the forest plot as soon as possible. He said a standard cord of iron wood contained as much heat as a ton of anthracite coal. On the last end he had a contest in which we all took part. He put tags on fifty trees and we were to put on a card which ones were to come out and which were to be left. Richard Geer had the highest mark of 92%. Victor Dennison second; Mr. Lockwood, several others and myself were third. Mr. Cope explained and pointed out to us our mistakes.

Mr. Lonis gave us the figures of hours, men, horses, machinery, and other things which took to clear out the plot properly. He had a part of the wood and a profit of about $10 left. After this we came home rather wet and cold but well satisfied with what we had heard and seen.—HAROLD PALEN.



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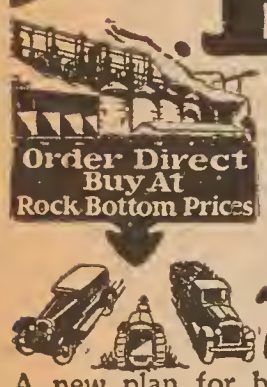


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*With the A. A*
# Poultry Farmer

## Little Things That Count Big

*By* L. E. WEAVER
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

PERHAPS a better title would have been "the importance of the infinitesimal." That is the phrase the professor used in the animal husbandry class when he was discussing this matter of iodine in the diet of humans as well as of animals. It is an excellent phrase but I was afraid that big word in the heading would discourage everyone from reading any further. And this is of enough importance that every farmer should read it, even though he may not have a hen on the place.

*L. E. Weaver*

The big difference between iodine in very small traces in the diet and no iodine at all has been given a great deal of publicity, and is fairly well known. Along the Great Lakes and into the Northwest runs a strip of territory where iodine is entirely absent from the soil. Plants grown there, the hay, vegetables, potatoes, and so on, cannot, of course, carry even the "infinitesmal" amount needed to keep the body in tone. So in that region goitre is common in humans. Or perhaps it is better to say it was common until people knew that traces of iodine in their food would prevent goitre, and the use of iodized salt became common. In this same region pigs are apt to be born weak and hairless unless iodine is in the ration of the mother.

### Animals Need Copper

A similar fact more recently discovered is that infinitesmal traces of copper are necessary, probably just as much so as is iodine. So very little is needed that until recently it was not known that we were getting any at all. But copper in the merest trace occurs as an impurity in iron. We have always known that we need our iron. But we didn't know that the copper was a very necessary addition to the iron.

Here again it is with pigs that the discovery was made. Nursing pigs sometimes have a disorder called "thumps." They go into a mild sort of spasm in which their muscles twitch and cause the thumping which gives the disease its name. The direct cause of this trouble is a lack of oxygen in the muscles. Ordinarily, the blood supplies plenty of oxygen to the muscles by loading up the carriers, the red corpuscles in the lungs and running them out and bringing back the waste carbon dioxide on the return trip. That is the blood's main job. But in the "thumps" the carriers are not built right. Perhaps they have stake-bodies where they should have dump-bodies. At any rate, an important part of their make-up is "hemoglobin" and it takes the trace of copper in the iron to make the hemoglobin. So now the farmers of the middle west are being taught to mix some ferric sulfate with corn syrup and swab it along the mother sow's udder. Thus the nursing pigs get the trace of iron and of copper and the trouble is stopped.

Now from these two examples one could go on and point out a number of ways that farmers may gain or lose out through very little things. But there is only one point that I have been leading up to; that good early hatches next spring depend on how you are handling your hens now. There are a few little things that are easily overlooked and not considered that may count big in the hatch.

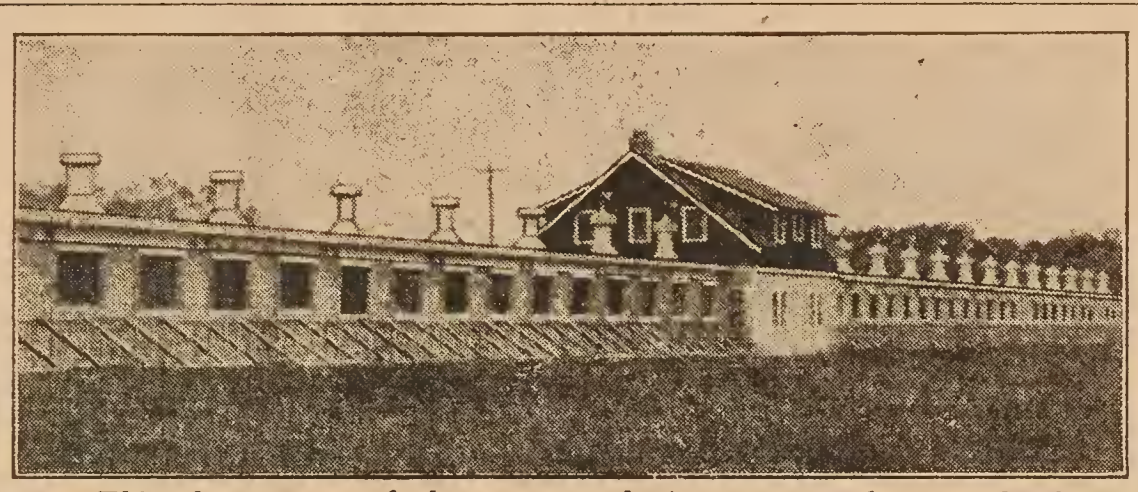
I have no quarrel with the person who buys chicks, provided they are real chicks and not cheap junk. But for such the rest of this discussion will not be of direct interest. Also those people who are in the habit of setting their hens or incubators in May or June need not worry particularly about Vitamin D at least, for the spring sunshine will have taken care of that. However, they may well consider getting the chicks out earlier in the season. It is usually more profitable.

### Feed Vitamins Now

To the man who is planning to sell chicks, or to the ones who want their own eggs hatched early, it is important to know that all eggs are not alike inside. They may look alike and taste alike, but one may hatch and the other fail. And whether the eggs hatch well or poorly may decide whether the boss gets a new car this season or gets along another year with the old one. It is true that poor hatches may be due to poor incubation. That is one of the big things that will be thought of anyway. And here we are concerned with seeing to it that only good hatchable eggs go into the machine, or under the hen. The difference between the eggs that hatch and the ones that fail is due, to a great extent, to such little things as we were discussing at the start. Probably Vitamins A, B, and D, as well as some of the minerals, are all concerned. But we need not go into the details. It is sufficient to know that milk and cod liver oil along with the usual grain and dry mash mixtures will probably supply the hen with all the essential little things. But to be even more sure one will do well to supply well-cured clover or alfalfa hay, alfalfa leaf meal, sprouted oats, lettuce or cabbage. Only remember that it is easy to feed too much. The hens prefer the greens to the mash. But it is the mash that makes the eggs.

And one more important thing be-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)



*This shows most of the new egg laying contest plant at the State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island. This new plant is modern in every respect. Each pen is insulated and ventilated and contains running water and electric lights.*

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

sides feeding milk and cod liver oil all winter to the breeders is to give them time to get their new feathers all grown in and to gain back the normal weight and a moderate amount of fat. A hen can't make good vigorous eggs when she is herself physically under par.

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THE use of heat in the laying house may still be in the experimental stage, but many commercial poultrymen are supplying it by various means, feeling it to be profitable in their particular cases, at least. Birds would undoubtedly be benefited in many ways if the temperature were never allowed to drop below freezing, but it is not known whether increased production would be a direct result. Less feed would be necessary to maintain body temperature, leaving a greater proportion to be devoted to egg production. Protection from sudden changes in temperature which often cause a slump in laying, maintaining a drier house, and preventing the drinking water from freezing are other advantages to be considered. Heat may be supplied by means of brooder stoves, taking care, of course, to reduce the fire hazard as far as possible, or by hot water systems either below or above the floor. A temperature of 35 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit is usually considered sufficient. Ventilation must be carefully checked with the use of heat, for a constant supply of pure air must enter the house, and a sufficient circulation be maintained to carry out the foul air and keep the temperature as nearly uniform as possible in all parts of the house.

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We Originated Pedigree Utility Breeding. We Originated the Non-Broody Reds
For 25 years we bred from contest layers of 260 to 288 egg records.
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**REDBIRD FARM strain grows fast, matures early and lays large, brown eggs that will win and hold a fancy trade.**
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10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed Mar. 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

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No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.**, and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
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# The Quilting Club

## *How One Group Combines Work and Pleasure*

TWELVE congenial neighbor ladies comprise the Quilting Club which meets once in two weeks during nine months of the year, omitting the busy summer period. Each member pieces a quilt and then the members draw to see who will have the first one quilted. The hostess selects her own pattern for the quilting whether simple or elaborate, and has the quilt in the frame when the members arrive at the community hall which is better than a home for the work.

Following the old-time custom, the families come in for supper which is a picnic affair. Often guests are invited, in which case two quilts are finished in an afternoon. Children come in from school for their share of the social and the quilting is over at an early hour. In this way each member gets a new quilt at very small cost each season, and the social life of the community an enjoyable asset.—HILDA RICHMOND.

## Russian Influence

2855

Dress pattern No. 2855 *shows the Russian influence on dress styles this season in its Cossack cuffs and peplum. The scolloped finish on the rever and cuffs is especially attractive. Crepy woolen, transparent velvet, supple tweed or canton crepe would be suitable to use in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38, *and* 40 *inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 3¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 1 *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting and* 2¾ *yards of binding.* Price, 15 cents.

## Raisin Pie

WASH one cup of seeded raisins and put into a sauce pan with one cup of cold water, bring slowly to a boil, add one tablespoon of sugar, one tablespoon of corn starch and one half teaspoon of salt. Mix together with a little cold water, boil all together three minutes, then pour into a pie tin, which has been lined with a crust, cover with top crust and bake in oven with quick bottom heat. This is my favorite recipe for raisin pie.—MISS E. D.

## Keep Summer Clothes Fresh

TO keep summer clothes fresh in winter storage some simple rules should be followed: all clothing should be put away clean in a clean protected place; put cotton clothes away without starching; clean all woolen garments and pack in moth-proof containers; silk keeps best if rolled in tissue paper instead of being folded; shoes should be cleaned, held in shape with soft paper or shoe trees and stored where they will not harden.

## Schoolgirl Model

2884

Dress pattern No. 2884 *is sweet and simple for the schoolgirl and can be most comfortable for cold weather if made up in covert cloth, wool crepe, tweed-like cottons, tweed mixtures and patterned wool crepe. The pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 1¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material and* ⅜ *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps (do not send coins). Add 12c in stamps for one of the winter Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

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ONE of the following mock trial outlines will enable a Grange lecturer to put on an interesting program. The subjects are:

1. **Trial of Johnny Woodchuck.**
2. **Trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.**
3. **Trial of John Brown charged with cruelty to animals.**
4. **Trial of a farmer for failing to buy labor saving devices for his wife.**

Any one of them can be secured by mailing your request with 2c each to cover cost of postage to

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
**461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.**


## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



QUICK RELIEF COLDS

Antiseptic Japanese Oil often breaks up a cold in 24 to 48 hours. For head colds, bronchitis, inhale vapors. For chest cold, sore throat, congestion, rub in vigorously. 46 Years Success. At Druggists.

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J. C. Steese, 911 Iron Bldg., Akron, Ohio, is the inventor of an amazing new kind of flat iron that cuts ironing time in half and burns 96% air and 4% common kerosene (coal oil). It is self-heating, has no cords or wires, and is cheaper to operate than a gas or electric iron. He offers one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

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Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.



WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Good and Good for You.

L34


## Four Out of One

LITTLE blankets, of course, are greatly needed for the small stranger who comes via Stork, and little blankets are *not* inexpensive. I was interested to note that in the hospital full-sized blankets had been cut into quarters and neatly blanket-stitched around the edges, making four little blankets at a comparatively small cost.

I learned too, that some patients simply wore pajama *coats,* instead of gowns. While to all appearances they were "correctly dressed" for callers,

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *The New Year Brings Accounting Time*

IT may be old-fashioned to make New Year resolutions but the idea behind the deed is as good as ever. At the New Jersey Master Farmer banquet a speaker remarked that one of the Master Farmers had discovered that good farming was done as much by the use of a lead pencil as by plow and harrow. He had found it absolutely necessary to keep accounts and occasionally, (monthly, weekly or at longer intervals) find where he stands.

Home-making is not so easy to set off, as having a beginning and a stopping place, as crops are, and New Years is as good a time as any to look the job in the eye and see what's what. This is one time to examine ourselves closely and marshal the unvarnished facts of the case without offering excuses or alibis. This is the only way we can hope to progress. Anybody who does a poor job can always find plenty of reasons why he did not succeed.

Pansy Picture No. B3761 *comes stamped on hand-tinted canvas with floss for working the design. The package also contains picture frame, glass and mat. It finishes about 5¾ by 7¾ inches. Price* $1.00. *Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.*

Too much self-abasement is as bad as too much self-pity, but an occasional searching self-examination is a good, healthy thing. We have to be the sternest judges of our own accomplishments and set our own standards for success.

Just what did we start out to accomplish last year? How far short of the aim did we come? Why did we not realize all the aims we intended? What definite things shall we plan for 1931?

In all organizations a program of work is drawn up, and at least the heads of the organization use it as a guide for the year's activities. Naturally, a part of the program carries over from year to year, but each year should see some special, definite thing to accomplish which can be regarded as complete within itself. In a smaller way, this plan is not so bad for a family.

Every woman's resolutions will be different from every other woman's, and that is right, for no two families have exactly the same problems. But how are these suggestions for possible achievements this year?

1. I will plan and plant enough of a garden to supply my family with vegetables (canned or stored) other than potatoes, for the whole year.

2. I will make my place a more beautiful one to live in (a) by planting shrubs, flowers or trees; (b) by freshening up the house and rearranging or doing over furniture, one room at least; (c) by giving more time to the little joys of family life such as reading together, games, picnics, a trip to the park, or to the museum, or some other special treat.

3. I shall have a "no-colds" campaign and honor in a special way each member of the family who gets through the winter without one.

4. I shall get that hooked or braided rug made that I have talked about all year.

5. I will examine my routine of work to see if I am wasting motion or time, and, if so, what I can do to save both. This will give opportunity for more personal and family development.

These are mere thoughts; no doubt you can think up several pet plans for yourself, not too many nor too big for possible accomplishment within the time allowed. Then, at the end of the year, it gives such a feeling of satisfaction to look back and see that definite plans had been carried out and can be checked off the list. Of course, any of the plans would be only a part of that big thing we call Life and should contribute to making it richer and fuller of happiness.—AUNT JANET.

## How to Make Good Vinegar

CIDER should be made from clean and sound ripe apples to prevent contamination of the fermenting juice with molds that will cause the wrong kind of fermentation and injure the quality of the vinegar.

For best results cider must be stored in thoroughly cleaned barrels that have been scalded with steam or boiling water.

Temperature is an important factor to be controlled. The fermenting cider should be stored where the temperature is maintained at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. During the alcoholic fermentation which occurs first the opening in the barrel should be covered with cheese cloth to allow carbonic acid gas to escape and to exclude excess air, dirt, and insects.

After the alcoholic fermentation is finished the cider undergoes a second change whereby alcohol is converted into acetic acid which is the sour or acid element of vinegar. The first change should be completed before the acetic fermentation is encouraged. Air is not required for the alcoholic fermentation but is absolutely essential for growth of vinegar producing bacteria.

During the acetic fermentation the barrels should be about three-fourths full. The bung hole must be open and the barrel left undisturbed. The vinegar producing bacteria, with favorable conditions of temperature and air supply, multiply rapidly and soon form a film on the surface of the liquid. This film commonly called "mother" must not be disturbed. If it sinks to the bottom the bacteria will start a fermentation that spoils the quality of the vinegar. With proper conditions of temperature and air supply the vinegar making process can be completed in from eight to ten months.

## An Oilcloth Froggy

THIS is Mr. Frog! He is a cunning, chubby sort of creature, not at all reptilian, but just a wise-eyed froggy pillow to set on the floor, a shelf or a chair arm as a sort of mascot. He comes stamped on jade green and light yellow oilcloth materials with yellow, black and white floss included to fix him up according to directions, as No. M244 at 50 cents complete. The body is about 10 inches square with short arms and long jointed legs in proportion. These oilcloth toys or pillows are easily made, being mostly a process of blanket-stitching edges together. We also have a turtle 20 inches long, nose to tail, and he may be ordered as No. M664X at 50 cents complete with thread.

M244 Oilcloth and Thread Complete to Make Frog Pillow 50c. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

*That's why*

FOR WASHDAY AND EVERY DAY FELS-NAPTHA IS A BARGAIN!

FELS-NAPTHA is the soap that brings you *extra* help! That's what you want when you wash and clean. That's the real soap bargain for you! That's Fels-Naptha!

Fels-Naptha gives you *extra* help because it brings you two active cleaners! Not "just soap," but good soap and plenty of grease-dissolving naptha combined in a big golden bar. Hand-in-hand, this lively pair dissolves grease. Even stubborn dirt lets go, and your wash is beautifully done—bright, sweet, thoroughly clean—without hard rubbing!

Fels-Naptha works so quickly, that it saves your hands, too. (And Fels-Naptha contains bland, soothing glycerine!) Just try it! Use tub or machine. Use hot, lukewarm or cool water. Soak or boil. And don't forget—for brightening woodwork and windows, for washing separators, too — Fels-Naptha gives *extra* help! Get a few bars, or the handy ten-bar carton, at your grocer's today.

• • •

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-1-13, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

TOO MUCH ACID

may be causing those frequent headaches

WHEN there's too much acid in your stomach, you must force yourself to work, and even pleasures are too great an effort. Appetite lags; the digestion is poor; the whole system suffers.

Laboratory tests show that an acid condition is due to errors in modern diet. But you need not wait to diet your way out of trouble!

*Take a tablespoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.*

This will neutralize the excess acid instantly; make you feel like a new person in just a few moments.

Take a little whenever heartburn, sick headaches, nausea, flatulence, indigestion or biliousness show the digestive system is becoming too acid.

Whenever you are taking cold or feel sluggish, weak, constipated. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has a gentle laxative action.

Delightful to take. Endorsed by physicians for 50 years and prescribed everywhere for men, women and children. The genuine is always a liquid; it cannot be made in tablet form. It always bears the name Phillips' for your protection.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is considered a real problem by Mr. Holly. The boy hears him say that no one wants him and goes to the barn loft where he can feel that his father is near him. He is missed by Mrs. Holly who cannot resist telling him that she does want him. David is happy again, but Mr. Holly feels that it is just another mouth to feed with the mortgage coming due at the bank soon.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. The Gaspells frequently lack enough to eat and Mrs. Holly is surprised to find that David has been taking stuff from her pantry without any thought that she would object. Mrs. Holly still allows him to take food, but only after asking her.

* * *

But not always toward the Glaspell shanty did David turn his steps. Very frequently it was in quite another direction. He had been at the Holly farmhouse three weeks when he found his Lady of the Roses.

He had passed quite through the village that day, and had come to a road that was new to him. It was a beautiful road, smooth, white, and firm. Two huge granite posts topped with flaming nasturtiums marked the point where it turned off from the main highway. Beyond these, as David soon found, it ran between wide-spreading lawns and flowering shrubs, leading up the gentle slope of a hill. Where it led to, David did not know, but he proceeded unhesitatingly to try to find out. For some time he climbed the slope in silence, his violin, mute, under his arm; but the white road still lay in tantalizing mystery before him when a by-path offered the greater temptation, and lured him to explore its cool shadowy depths instead.

Had David but known it, he was at Sunnycrest, Hinsdale's one "show place," the country home of its one really rich resident, Miss Barbara Holbrook. Had he also but known it, Miss Holbrook was not celebrated for her graciousness to any visitors, certainly not to those who ventured to approach her otherwise than by a conventional ring at her front doorbell. But David did not know all this: and he therefore very happily followed the shady path until he came to the Wonder at the end of it.

The Wonder, in Hinsdale parlance, was only Miss Holbrook's garden, but in David's eyes it was fairyland come true. For one whole minute he could only stand like a very ordinary little boy and stare. At the end of the minute he became himself once more; and being himself, he expressed his delight at once in the only way he knew how to do—by raising his violin and beginning to play.

He had meant to tell of the limpid pool and of the arch of the bridge it reflected; of the terraced lawns and marble steps, and of the gleaming white of the sculptured nymphs and fauns; of the splashes of glorious crimson, yellow, bluish-pink, and snowy white against the green, where the roses rioted in luxurious bloom. He had meant, also, to tell of the Queen Rose of them all—the beauteous lady with hair like the gold of sunrise, and a gown like the shimmer of the moon on water—of all this he had meant to tell; but he had scarcely begun to tell it at all when the Beauteous Lady of the Roses sprang to her feet and became so very much like an angry young woman who is seriously displeased that David could only lower his violin in dismay.

"Why, boy, what does this mean?" she demanded.

David sighed a little impatiently as he came forward into the sunlight.

"But I was just telling you," he remonstrated, "and you would not let me finish."

"Telling me!"

"Yes, with my violin. *Couldn't* you understand?" appealed the boy wistfully. "You looked as if you could!"

"Looked as if I could!"

"Yes. Joe understood, you see, and I was surprised when *he* did. But I was just sure you could—with all this to look at."

The lady frowned. Half-unconsciously she glanced about her as if contemplating flight. Then she turned back to the boy.

"But how came you here? Who are you?" she cried.

"I'm David. I walked here through the little path back there. I didn't know where it went to, but I'm so glad now I found out!"

"Oh, are you!" murmured the lady with slightly uplifted brows.

She was about to tell him very coldly that now that he had found his way there he might occupy himself in finding it home again, when the boy interposed rapturously, his eyes sweeping the scene before him:—

"Yes. I didn't suppose, anywhere, down here, there was a place one half so beautiful!"

An odd feeling of uncanniness sent a swift exclamation to the lady's lips.

" 'Down here'! What do you mean by that? You speak as if you came from—above," she almost laughed.

"I did," returned David simply. "But even up there I never found anything quite like this,"—with a sweep of his hands,—"nor like you, O Lady of the Roses," he finished with an admiration that was as open as it was ardent.

This time the lady laughed outright. She even blushed a little.

"Very prettily put, Sir Flatterer," she retorted; "but when you are older, young man, you won't make your compliments quite so broad. I am no Lady of the Roses. I am Miss Holbrook; and —and I am not in the habit of receiving gentlemen callers who are uninvited and—unannounced," she concluded, a little sharply.

Pointless the shaft fell at David's feet. He had turned again to the beauties about him, and at that moment he spied the sundial—something he had never seen before.

"What is it?" he cried eagerly, hurrying forward. "It isn't exactly pretty, and yet it looks as if 't were meant for —something."

"It is. It is a sundial. It marks the time by the sun."

Even as she spoke, Miss Holbrook wondered why she answered the question at all; why she did not send this small piece of nonchalant impertinence about his business, as he so richly deserved. The next instant she found herself staring at the boy in amazement. With unmistakable ease, and with the trained accent of the scholar, he was reading aloud the Latin inscription on the dial: " 'Horas non numero nisi serenas,' 'I count—no—hours but—unclouded ones,' " he translated then, slowly, though with confidence. "That's pretty; but what does it mean—about 'counting'?"

Miss Holbrook rose to her feet.

"For Heaven's sake, boy, who, and what are you?" she demanded. "Can *you* read Latin?"

"Why, of course! Can't you?"

With a disdainful gesture Miss Holbrook swept this aside.

"Boy, who are you?" she demanded again imperatively.

"I'm David. I told you."

"But David who? Where do you live?"

The boy's face clouded.

"I'm David—just David. I live at Farmer Holly's now; but I did live on the mountain with—father, you know."

A great light of understanding broke over Miss Holbrook's face. She dropped back into her seat.

"Oh, I remember," she murmured. "You're the little—er—boy whom he took. I have heard the story. So *that* is who you are," she added, the old look of aversion coming back to her eyes. She had almost said "the little tramp boy"—but she had stopped in time.

"Yes. And now what do they mean, please,—those words,—'I count no hours but unclouded ones'?"

Miss Holbrook stirred in her seat and frowned.

"Why, it means what it says, of course, boy. A sundial counts its hours by the shadow the sun throws, and when there is no sun there is no shadow; hence it's only the sunny hours that are counted by the dial," she explained a little fretfully.

David's face radiated delight.

"Oh, but I like that!" he exclaimed.

"You like it!"

"Yes. I should like to be one myself, you know."

"Well, really! And how, pray?" In spite of herself a faint gleam of interest came into Miss Holbrook's eyes.

David laughed and dropped himself easily to the ground at her feet. He was holding his violin on his knees now.

"Why, it would be such fun," he chuckled, "to just forget all about the hours when the sun didn't shine, and remember only the nice, pleasant ones. Now for me, there wouldn't be any hours, really, until after four o'clock, except little specks of minutes that I'd get in between when I *did* see something interesting."

Miss Holbrook stared frankly.

"What an extraordinary boy you are, to be sure," she murmured. "And what, may I ask, is it that you do every day until four o'clock, that you wish to forget?"

David sighed.

"Well, there are lots of things. I hoed potatoes and corn, first, but they're too big now, mostly; and I pulled up weeds, too, till they were gone. I've been picking up stones, lately and clearing up the yard. Then, of course, there's always the woodbox to fill, and the eggs to hunt, besides the chickens to feed,—though I don't mind *them* so much; but I do the other things, 'specially the weeds. They were so much prettier than the things I had to let grow, 'most always."

Miss Holbrook laughed.

"Well, they were; and, really," persisted the boy, in answer to the merriment in her eyes; "now wouldn't it be nice to be like the sundial, and forget everything the sun didn't shine on? Wouldn't you like it? Isn't there anything *you* want to forget?"

Miss Holbrook sobered instantly. The change in her face was so very marked, indeed, that involuntarily David looked about for something that might have cast upon it so great a shadow. For a long minute she did not speak; then very slowly, very bitterly, she said aloud—yet as if to herself:—

"Yes. If I had my way I'd forget them every one—these hours; every single one!"

"Oh, Lady of the Roses!" expostulated David in a voice quivering with shocked dismay. "You don't mean—you can't mean that you don't have *any*—sun!"

"I mean just that," bowed Miss Holbrook wearily, her eyes on the somber shadows of the pool; "just that!"

David sat stunned, confounded. Across the marble steps and the terraces the shadows lengthened, and David watched them as the sun dipped behind the tree-tops. They seemed to make more vivid the chill and the gloom of the lady's words—more real the day that had no sun. After a time the boy picked up his violin and began to play, softly, and at first with evident hesitation. Even when his touch became more confident, there was still in the music a questioning appeal that seemed to find no answer—an appeal that even the player himself could not have explained.

For long minutes the young woman and the boy sat thus in the twilight. Then suddenly the woman got to her feet.

"Come, come, boy, what can I be thinking of?" she cried sharply. "I must go in and you must go home. Good-night." And she swept across the grass to the path that led toward the house.

## CHAPTER XI

### JACK AND JILL

DAVID was tempted to go for a second visit to his Lady of the Roses, but something he could not define held him back. The lady was in his mind almost constantly, however; and very vivid to him was the picture of the garden, though always it was as he had seen it last with the hush and shadow of twilight, and with the lady's face gloomily turned toward the sunless pool. David could not forget that for her there were no hours to count; she had said it herself. He could not understand how this could be so; and the thought filled him with vague unrest and pain.

Perhaps it was this restlessness that drove David to explore even more persistently the village itself, sending him into new streets in search of something strange and interesting. One day the sound of shouts and laughter drew him to an open lot back of the church where some boys were at play.

David still knew very little of boys. In his mountain home he had never had them for playmates, and he had not seen much of them when he went with his father to the mountain village for supplies. There had been, it is true, the boy who frequently brought milk and eggs to the cabin; but he had been very quiet and shy, appearing always afraid and anxious to get away, as if he had been told not to stay. More recently, since David had been at the Holly farmhouse, his experience with boys had been even less satisfying. The boys—with the exception of blind Joe —had very clearly let it be understood that they had little use for a youth who could find nothing better to do than to tramp through the woods and the streets with a fiddle under his arm.

To-day, however, there came a change. Perhaps they were more used to him; or perhaps they had decided suddenly that it might be good fun to satisfy their curiosity, anyway, regardless of consequences. Whatever it was, the lads hailed his appearance with wild shouts of glee.

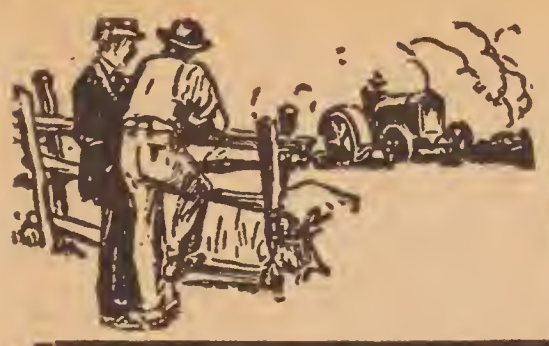
"Golly, boys, look! Here's the fiddlin' kid," yelled one; and the others joined in the "Hurrah!" he gave.

David smiled delightedly; once more he had found some one who wanted him—and it was no nice to be wanted! Truth to tell, David had felt not a little hurt at the persistent avoidance of all those boys and girls of his own age.

"How—how do you do?" he said diffidently, but still with that beaming smile.

Again the boys shouted gleefully as

*(Continued on Opposite Page)*



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## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

they hurried forward. Several had short sticks in their hands. One had an old tomato can with a string tied to it. The tallest boy had something that he was trying to hold beneath his coat.

" 'H—how do you do?' " they mimicked. 'How do you do, fiddlin' kid?"

"I'm David; my name is David." The reminder was graciously given, with a smile.

"David! David! His name is David," chanted the boys, as if they were a comic-opera chorus.

David laughed outright.

"Oh, sing it again, sing it again!" he crowed. "That sounded fine!"

The boys stared, then sniffed disdainfully, and cast derisive glances into each other's eyes—it appeared that this little sissy tramp boy did not even know enough to discover when he was being laughed at!

"David! David! His name is David," they jeered into his face again. "Come on, tune her up! We want ter dance."

"Play? Of course I'll play," cried David joyously, raising his violin and testing a string for its tone.

"Here, hold on," yelled the tallest boy. "The Queen o' the Ballet ain't ready." And he cautiously pulled from beneath his coat a struggling kitten with a perforated bag tied over its head.

(*Continued Next Week*)

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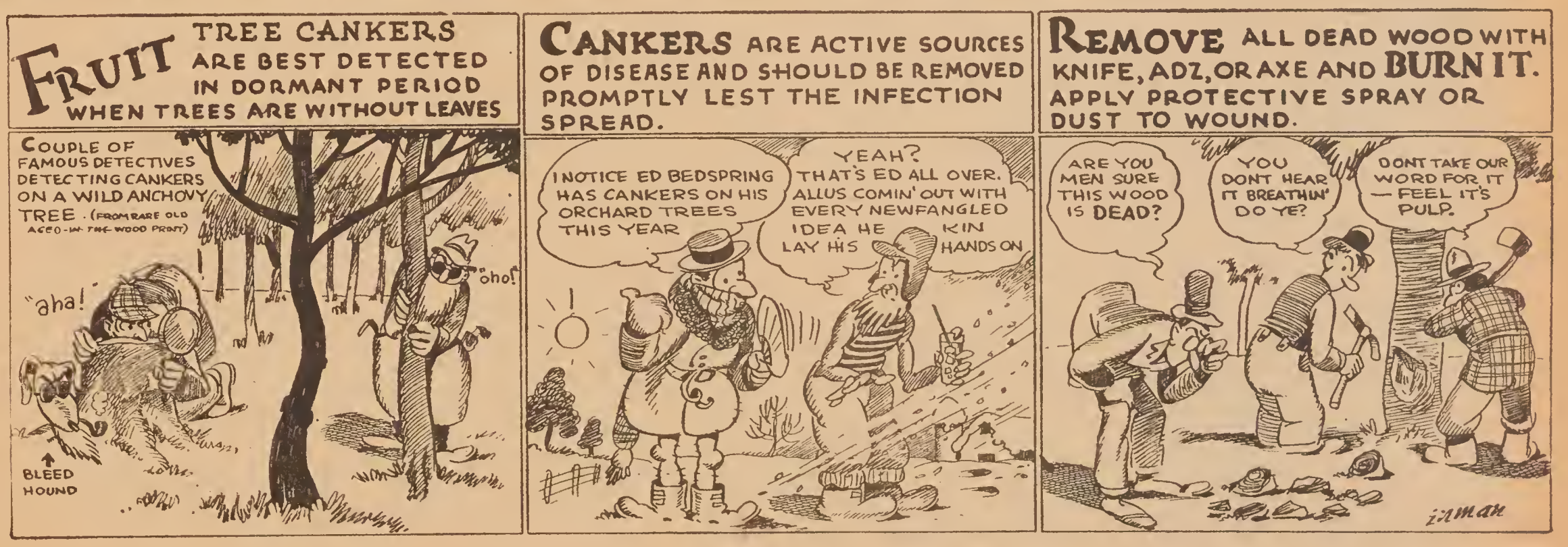

# 1930---A Bad Year for Prophets

(*Continued from Page* 3)

once more we must rely quite largely on the conclusions of the forecasters of business activity.

They are not in entire agreement, but the view that business is now near bottom, that the period of low activity will last for a few months longer, that an upward trend will become evident by spring, that it will be quite gradual at first and that it will be a year or more after the upturn starts before business will reach normal, appears to be well fortified.

## Things Are Looking Up

That belief is based partly on the history of previous severe depressions, and partly on the correction already seen in some of the unfavorable conditions. Interest rates for short term loans have dropped to levels which have seldom been seen in our history. Long term money rates are moderately low. Lenders are extremely cautious as to security, however, owing to recent losses. Progress is being made toward moving inventories. Goods in consumers' hands are wearing out faster than they are being replaced, building up potential demand. Underbuilding in the past year has offset part of the previous overbuilding. Wages are being reduced, encouraging attempts to find ways to utilize the cheaper labor available.

If this view as to the way conditions outside of agriculture will develop is correct, then 1931 should be characterized by some improvement in demand, at least by the time the new crops begin to come to market. In the early part of 1931, it probably will be below the same period in 1930. The fact that it may be improving in the last half of the year is decidedly encouraging, as it suggests a still higher level of demand into 1932.

## What Will Production Be?

So much for the demand. On the production side, a repetition of the severe drought is improbable. That factor must be rated as favorable by those who suffered from it in 1930.

The chances seem to favor some increase in total volume of crop production. Lacking profitable alternatives either on the farm or in town, farmers will tend to maintain acreage, although they will try to reduce expenses. Yields per acre probably will be larger than in 1930 when average production per acre was 8.9 per cent below the average of the last ten years.

This made 1930 per capita production of principal crops 7.4 per cent below the rather low production of 1929 and 13.2 per cent below the average of the preceding ten years.

Total production of meat animals probably will be a little less than in 1930. Moderate decreases may be seen in dairy and poultry production although the symptoms are in doubt, especially as to dairy output.

On the favorable side for 1931, then, are better demand in the second half of the year, the probability of no severe climatic handicap such as the drought of 1930, and prospects of lower costs for hired labor and lower retail prices for materials used for farm operations and family living.

An unfavorable symptom is the possibility that aggregate crop production will be greater next year due to yields per acre more nearly normal than those of 1930. But, the outlook is for moderate supplies of live stock and live stock products.

Larger production usually is associated with lower total returns, but there are exceptions when demand changes are most important. Small yields in 1930, for example, failed to increase total income over 1929.

## Some Definite Recommendations

One effect of the disillusionment of the cities as to the ease of getting something for nothing may be a revival of interest in farm land as an investment. City real estate and securities in many cases have been a grievous disappointment. The record of farm land values looks better by comparison than it did two years ago.

Specific suggestions as to ways in which farmers can turn the economic situation to their individual advantage are not easy to make. Here are a few.

1. Emphasis on the raising of feeds and turning them into live stock and live stock products rather than on production of cash crops appears advisable in most sections, as has been the case for several years.

2. Improving quality and finding market outlets which pay an adequate premium for it can be used by many farmers to better their returns.

3. While recovery in business doubtless will strengthen prices, a part of the decline in the past year should be accepted as permanent. We are likely to stay on a somewhat lower level than in the last few years. Since we can't expect to receive decidedly higher prices, then we should accept the task of trying to find ways to produce profitably, or, at least, to break even, at the prices we are likely to get. This is hard doctrine, but there appears to be no other course.

# Governor's Agricultural Commission Meets

(*Continued from Page* 5)

pointed out to the Commission how closely the forestry problem of the State is tied up to that of land utilization and to the other questions involved in this soil survey.

W. G. Howard, Superintendent of State Forests, told the Commission of the progress that has been made under the State's reforestation program. During 1929, twenty counties appropriated about $68,000 toward reforestation projects. The State contributed about $48,000 to match this county money for county reforestation work. The State, in general, matches the county appropriation up to $5,000, but Erie County appropriated $20,000 and could receive from the State only $5,000.

Under the State reforestation law passed in 1929, New York purchased about 6,000 acres in 1929 and about 43,000 acres in 1930. There are now fifty-one areas for reforestation in fourteen counties. The average cost has been $3.73 per acre, and the highest price that has been paid is $4.00.

Following discussions on land utilization and reforestation by the Commission, a resolution was adopted favoring an appropriation of $90,000 to complete the survey and study of the agricultural and soil resources of the State.

Another resolution was favored supporting the proposed constitutional amendments originally suggested by Senator Hewitt to reforest a million acres of poor state land. The Commission also recommended that the present county reforestation law be amended so as to allow the State to match county funds up to a total of $10,000 for any one year instead of up to $5,000 as at present.

Another meeting of the Commission will be held soon after the Legislative session opens, and our readers will be kept informed of all proposals for the benefit of the rural districts of the State and the progress made by the State this winter in putting these proposals into legislation.

Members of the new Commission with their connections are given below:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Chairman,
Publisher, American Agriculturist;
DR. C.E. LADD, Secretary,
Extension Director, College of Agr.
COMMISSIONER B. A. PYRKE,
State Department Agriculture and Markets;
SENATOR L. G. KIRKLAND, Chairman,
Senate Committee on Agriculture;
ASSEMBLYMAN F. SMITH, Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Agriculture;
ASSEMBLYMAN W. L. PRATT, Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment;
PROFESSOR MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER,
Director, College of Home Economics;
MISS ELIZABETH MACDONALD,
President, New York State Home Bureau Federation;
MRS. ELIZA K. YOUNG,
Former President, New York State Home Bureau Federation;
C. R. WHITE,
President, New York State Farm Bureau Federation;
FRED FREESTONE,
Master, New York State Grange;
ALBERT SCHILLROTH,
President, State Vegetable Growers' Association;
W. J. HALL,
President, New York State Horticultural Society;
PAUL JUDSON,
Former President, New York State Horticultural Society;
M. C. BURRITT,
Master Farmer, Member, New York State Public Service Commission;
G. F. WARREN,
Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture;
JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.,
Director and Lecturer of Farmers' Institute;
H. R. TALMAGE, Master Farmer;
JOHN FALLON, Master Farmer;
J. R. STEVENSON, Master Farmer;
I. D. KARR, Master Farmer;
E. R. EASTMAN,
Editor, American Agriculturist.

The following were members of the new Commission who were not able to be present at the first meeting:

FRED SEXAUER,
President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.;
H. E. BABCOCK,
Manager, G. L. F. Exchange;
SENATOR SEABURY C. MASTICK,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

# Some Facts About Sweet Clover

(*Continued from Page* 3)

must be resorted to in order to maintain the milk flow. Often green oats, corn or other crops are cut and hauled to the barn daily. Much of this extra work may be spared if sweet clover pasture is available. It is best not to turn the cattle into it until the plants are ten to fourteen inches high. The crop is then well established and will withstand a lot of trampling. It will generally support about twice as many animals per acre as good blue grass pasture. Depending on the thrift of the crop, sweet clover will carry about two cows per acre from early August until frost. From late in April through July of the second year of growth it will pasture as high as four cows per acre. The usual difficulty is to keep stock enough on it to keep it from getting too coarse. This plant is high in protein and the necessary minerals, especially calcium, and is particularly valuable for milch cows and young stock. Rarely does it fail to increase the milk flow. Less difficulty from bloating is experienced with sweet clover than from other legumes. However, in wet weather some care must be exercised on this point.

The most common objection to sweet clover hay is its coarseness, especially is this true when the crop is used for hay in its second year. When cut and well cured in the fall of the first year, the hay is in most respects equal to alfalfa. When cut in the fall care should be taken not to cut the crop too early or it may be seriously retarded the following spring. Hay from the second year of growth is so coarse that it may be difficult to cure properly. If this second-year hay becomes moldy it is dangerous to feed to cattle. It affects the animals blood and in some manner destroys its clotting ability. This may result in bleeding to death, even from a minor injury. Doctoring is of no value. The one safeguard is to feed no moldy sweet clover hay.

## Makes Excellent Legume Silage

Because this plant is still comparatively new in agricultural practice, not all of its usages have been fully developed. From the results secured by those who have tried it, sweet clover appears to have a bright future as a silage crop. At the Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ontario, Canada, it has been used exclusively for silage for the past eight years. The biennial white blossom is seeded in the spring with oats, wheat or barley. The next year the crop is cut with a grain binder at about the time when the first blossoms appear. At this stage maximum tonnage is secured without too high a content of fibre. The silage cutter should be set up ready to operate before harvesting so that the crop may be ensiled before too much drying and wilting occurs. The clover should be cut into short lengths—the shorter the better. Distributing and thorough tramping in the silo is also necessary for first quality feed. Sweet clover silage is superior to other legume silage as it does not become slimy and ill-smelling. A good crop will yield from eight to ten tons of silage per acre.

## Cultural Methods

Best results in securing a good crop of sweet clover in New York State have been obtained by sowing unhulled or unscarified seed in December or January on a corn or grain stubble field which has previously been disced or plowed and harrowed. The unhulled seed has a heavy waterproof seed coat which retards germination until spring. A good practice is to broadcast the seed during the January thaw on bare ground or snow. Being a legume, sweet clover seed must be inoculated for best results. This is done by mixing the seed with a commercial culture or with soil from another sweet clover field. Mr. L. W. Kephart of the United States Department of Agriculture has found that double inoculation is well worth the extra time and effort required. He advocates that several hundred pounds of old sweet clover soil be spread on the new field in addition to inoculating the seed with a prepared culture. The inoculant is the same as that used for alfalfa. The plant grows well on relatively poor soil, provided the lime requirement is fulfilled. In soils deficient in phosphorus a moderate application of super-phosphate is also apt to be a good investment.

When seeded in the spring a nurse crop of oats, wheat or barley should be used. In Ohio, oats have proven the most satisfactory. In some localities where winter wheat is a leading grain crop, the clover is often seeded on the wheat anytime during late fall or early winter. For fall and winter seeding the unhulled seed should always be used but when sweet clover is seeded in the spring or summer the hulled or scarified seed is best. Twenty pounds of seed per acre is generally sufficient to produce a good thick stand; more may be used if desired as the seed is not expensive.

In conclusion it might be well to mention again that sweet clover is an outstanding pasture and soil improvement crop. It is comparatively easy to raise if the lime requirement and inoculation are not neglected. Considering its rapid rise in popularity during the past decade, it would be surprising indeed if most members of the A. A. family are not growing it as a regular crop in their rotation, within a few years.

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## A Pat on the Back

DURING the year we receive many letters of thanks for our assistance in settling claims of our subscribers. It is true that our subscribers often neglect to thank us, but we know that this is caused by thoughtlessness or lack of time and that they really do appreciate the help we have given them.

At the same time, it is seldom that we get a letter which warms the cockles of our heart as much as the one which follows. We say in reply, "May our representatives who call on you always merit the nice things said of them and may the Service Bureau always be as successful in straightening out your difficulties."

### No One *Wants* An Accident

**I AM sorry that I neglected writing to you before.**

**I received the accident check and you don't know how pleased I was. Everybody said I wouldn't get anything, but they can see now that you are a company that does exactly as the policy agrees.**

**I hope before long to get my wife insured. I think it is a good company to be in. Of course, nobody wants an accident, but those things will come. And it is a good thing to be protected. And as I said once and will say again, I want to thank you most heartily. I am getting along fine.**

**(Signed) Mr. Lewis Jackson,**
**Poughquag, N. Y.**

*Mr. Jackson received a fracture of the third and fourth metacarpal bones of the left hand in an automobile accident* Sept. 6, 1930. *He received* $40.00 *indemnity.*

"My husband received $37.50 in settlement of his claim. I don't think he would have received it without your help for they never recognized our bill when my husband took it to them two months ago. Of course, we are very grateful to you people.

"We have lots to thank the good old A. A. for. One instance was in April when a picture agent was through this place with those pictures where you draw a chance for a free picture. My next door neighbor and I knew they were no good for we had read of their scheme in the good old A. A.

"Last night your agent called and we renewed for three years and my husband took the accident policy up again which had been let run out. I'll tell you what we like about your agents. They never have any hard luck stories about trying to get through college or to be a missionary or any of that bunk, but always have a pleasant word to the youngsters and a cheerful word for the older folks. They are always welcome to the few minutes it takes for their business from all the farm folks I am sure. With the best wishes for still greater success to the A. A. and the Service Bureau."

MRS. JAMES E. SELFRIDGE
*Ancram Lead Mines, N. Y.*

## Not Licensed to Do Insurance Business

On the 4th of September I made out an application to the Republic Service League and paid down $6.50 with the understanding that I should receive a policy for the same. Now they write and tell me I should send the balance of $12, then I will receive the policy. Is this firm reliable or is it a fake?

OUR subscriber inclosed a letter from the Republic Service League which read as follows:

We have your letter regarding your application and wish to say that your Accident Insurance Policy is ready to be mailed to you but we have no man at present to send out to you. We will appreciate it if you will mail us a check and upon receipt of same we will mail Policy and Membership Contract and Card.

Inasmuch as the letter from the Republic Service League mentions an accident insurance policy, we wrote to the State Insurance Department to see whether the Republic Service League was authorized to sell insurance in New York State. The reply from the Insurance Department is as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th making inquiry in connection with the above named concern. In reply would advise that the said concern is not authorized by this department to transact in this State the business of insurance, and if it is doing so it is violating the law. I have written to the said concern at the address you have given for the purpose of investigating its activities and you will be advised with reference thereto at a later date.

## Steals Apples—Pays Fine

I was told I should write to you of catching some young men in the act of carrying some apples away on October 9th.

One man was setting a crate of apples in the roadway near outside road and left hastily when I came in sight and asked what he was doing. It was evening and I went nearer and saw four run off as I asked what was going on. There was a car parked a way off in the opposite direction to which they ran to get out of my sight. It was moonlight. A neighbor came with two hired men and detained the young man who was in the car until the other three showed up.

The Constable was called and the fellows were taken before a Justice and fined $10.00 each except the man who owned the car and didn't come back. He was fined $10.00 more. Thomas McCracken was the Constable and Grant Gleason the Justice.

WE always appreciate it when subscribers tell us of incidents of this sort. We are particularly glad in this instance to see how the case was handled. In the first place, the person who detected the theft acted promptly in notifying the police officials, and they in turn, acted promptly and severely in fining those who were stealing property which did not belong to them. We believe that if more of our subscribers would stand on their rights and have persons arrested and fined who walk away with farm property not belonging to them, that it would go a long way toward discouraging this sort of petty theft.

## Law on Dog Quarantines

What can you tell us as to the provisions of the night quarantine on dogs in Albany County? Is it possible to use dogs for coon hunting at night so long as they are under our direct supervision?

A NIGHT quarantine on dogs in Albany County was put on in the following towns, becoming effective December 3, 1930: Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Colonie, Green Island, Guilderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, and Westerlo. Under this quarantine all dogs must be securely confined between sunset and one hour after sunrise. There is no provision for dogs used in hunting coons after dark.

Wherever the State Department puts on a night quarantine it is almost certain to stir up considerable dissatisfaction and for this reason, the Department never puts on a night quarantine except on recommendation from the Board of Supervisors. Such formal request was made by the board of supervisors of Albany County because the records showed that in several towns an unusual amount of dog damage has been done during the past few months.

### Satisfied

**ON October 25, 1930, I received the sum of $17.85 from the ——— railway, due me as one-half of the freight on my purebred Percheron mare that I had shipped from Rochester, Ohio. Upon arrival of this mare the railway charged me full freight which I was forced to pay. But as all purebred breeding stock are shipped at half rate I placed the matter in the hands of the Service Bureau of the American Agriculturist for collection. If it had not been for them I never would have been able to collect it. This is the second time they have served me and I swear by them as being honest and reliable. Many thanks to the A. A. as well as those connected with the Bureau. I expect to continue on as a satisfied reader of that farm paper.**

## Have You a Friend in This List

IN several issues during the past few weeks we have been giving you the lists of subscribers who received indemnities from the North American Accident Insurance policies in various counties.

This week we are giving them in Wyoming and Yates Counties. We do this to give you the true picture of the wonderful service which these subscribers have received at low cost.

**WYOMING COUNTY, NEW YORK**

| | |
|---|---|
| L. M. Wolverton, Gainesville | $ 130.00 |
| Andrew Schlitz, Strykersville | 30.00 |
| Thomas Gell, Silver Springs | 30.00 |
| Mrs. Guy Smith, Warsaw | 130.00 |
| Thrown from carriage—broken collarbones | |
| Jos. Silloway, Arcade | 20.00 |
| Thrown from wagon—injured back | |
| M. F. Freneh, Gainesville | 20.00 |
| Thrown from wagon—broken collarbone | |
| Charlie Wright, Warsaw | 64.28 |
| Struck by auto—band cut | |
| G. E. Coleman, Perry | 85.71 |
| Struck by auto—dislocated shoulder | |
| Herman Brunner, North Java | 20.00 |
| Thrown from wagon—neck, head hurt | |
| C. R. Hill, Castile | 40.00 |
| Wagon struck by auto—injured head | |
| William Cockle, Bliss | 30.00 |
| Thrown from sleigh—dislocated shoulder | |
| Leona George, North Java | 10.00 |
| Auto accident—injured head and shoulders | |
| Margaret George, North Java | 10.00 |
| Car skidded—bruises and abraisions | |
| P. E. Chappell, Perry | 30.00 |
| Struck by auto—fractured collar bone | |
| Wm. Metzger, Strykersville | 100.00 |
| Auto accident—fracture of humerus | |
| John Thornburg, R. 2, Arcade | 17.14 |
| Struck by auto | |
| Martha J. Green, R. 3, Arcade | 130.00 |
| Auto tipped over—fractured collar bone | |
| Nora L. Nelson Estate, Pearl Creek | 1000.00 |
| Auto accident—mortuary | |
| S. W. Phelps, Perry | 130.00 |
| Auto collision—injured back and general bruises | |
| Mrs. Scott W. Phelps, Perry | 130.00 |
| Auto collision—concussion brain | |
| Geo. A. Crane, R. 3, Warsaw | 25.71 |
| Team ran away—scalp wound | |
| Fred C. Merlan, Strykersville | 30.00 |
| Travel accident—fractured ribs | |
| William Metzger, R. 1, Strykersville | 30.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured arm | |
| Robert Fuller, R. 2, Bliss | 57.14 |
| Auto overturned—broken leg | |
| P. M. Almeter, Strykersville | 20.00 |
| Auto collision—fractured collar bone | |
| Leo Lefort, Strykersville | 20.00 |
| Auto accident—lacerated hand | |
| Bert H. Wood, R. 2, Gainesville | 10.00 |
| Struck by auto—concussion brain | |
| William Metzger, Strykersville | 80.00 |
| Auto overturned—back injured | |
| Clarence Williams, Attica | 30.00 |
| Auto collision—strained back | |
| William Glaser, Strykersville | 50.00 |
| Travel accident—general injuries | |
| Emil Becker, Strykersville | 30.00 |
| Runaway accident—sprained ankle | |

**YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK**

| | |
|---|---|
| F. J. Burke, Branchport | 40.00 |
| John E. Cummings, Penn Yan | 130.00 |
| H. O. Hansen, Himrod | 40.00 |
| R. D. Hathaway, Dundee | 20.00 |
| Thrown from wagon—injured back | |
| W. K. Benham, Penn Yan | 30.00 |
| Thrown from wagon—bruised shoulder | |
| Glenn De Witt, Penn Yan | 100.00 |
| Thrown from sleigh—fractured ribs | |
| Wallace Griffin, Penn Yan | 20.00 |
| Auto collision—bruised left knee | |
| R. L. Ebersole Estate, Glenora | 1000.00 |
| Train struck auto—injuries causing death | |
| Harry Pines, Penn Yan | 30.00 |
| Auto collision—lacerated wrist and thumb | |
| Cynthia Andrews, Penn Yan | 40.00 |
| Auto collision—brain concussion | |
| J. E. Coleman, Jr., R. 4, Dundee | 58.57 |
| Auto struck by train—broken ribs | |
| V. J. Wood, Penn Yan | 30.00 |
| Auto collision—cut head | |
| Henry W. Olsen, R. 9, Penn Yan | 40.00 |
| Auto overturned—fractured arm | |
| Frank Cornborger, Dundee | 37.14 |
| Travel accident—wrenched back, bruised thigh | |
| W. F. Carr, R. 5, Penn Yan | 30.00 |
| Travel accident | |
| M. A. Bodine, R. 1, Bluff Point | 40.00 |
| Auto overturned—broken ribs | |
| J. E. Coleman, R. 4, Dundee | 20.00 |
| Auto collision—bruised chest, sprained knee | |
| C. C. Neilsen, R. 6, Penn Yan | 20.00 |
| Auto overturned—broken arm | |
| S. J. Seager, R. 6, Penn Yan | 130.00 |
| Travel accident—fractured skull | |


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Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He will send a liberal **Free Trial** package to anyone answering this ad.

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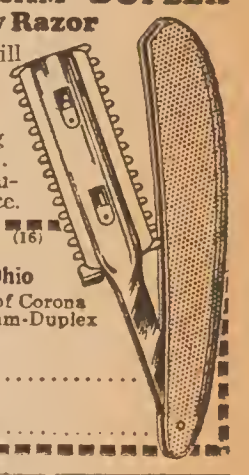
As an extra special offer we will also give everyone answering this ad a genuine Durham-Duplex Safety Razor who will send 10c to cover packing and mailing cost. Use coupon. Free Sample and Durham-Duplex Razor will be sent at once.



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Address.....



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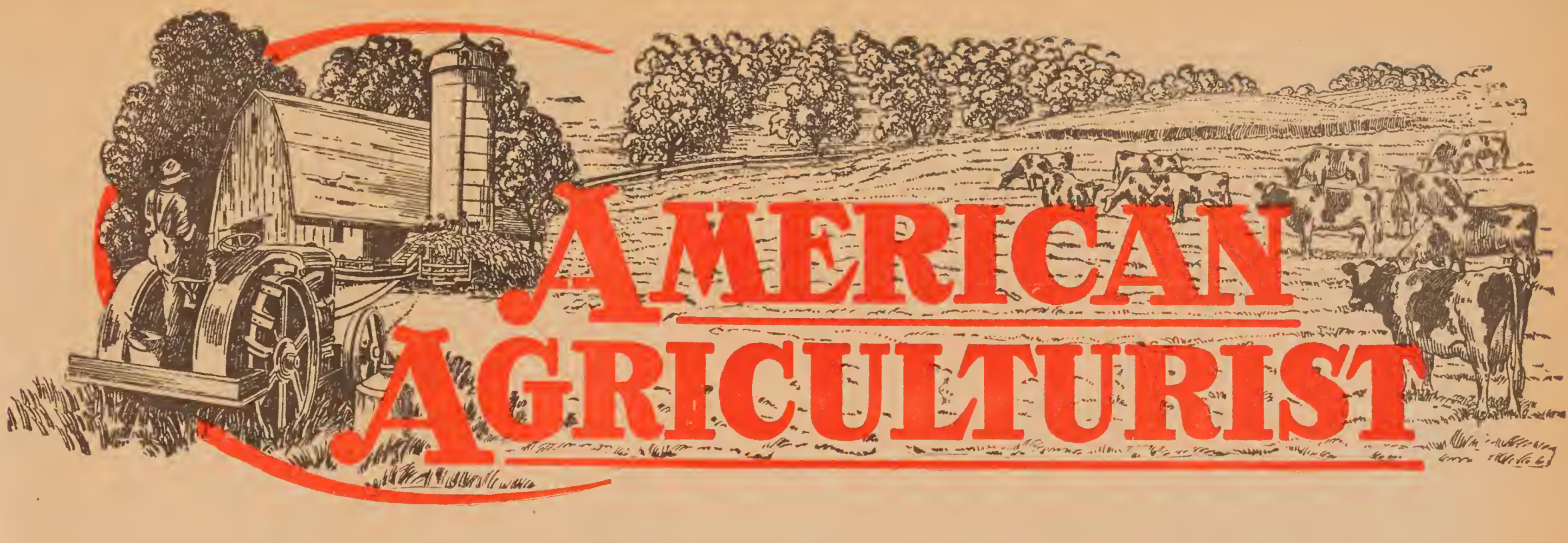
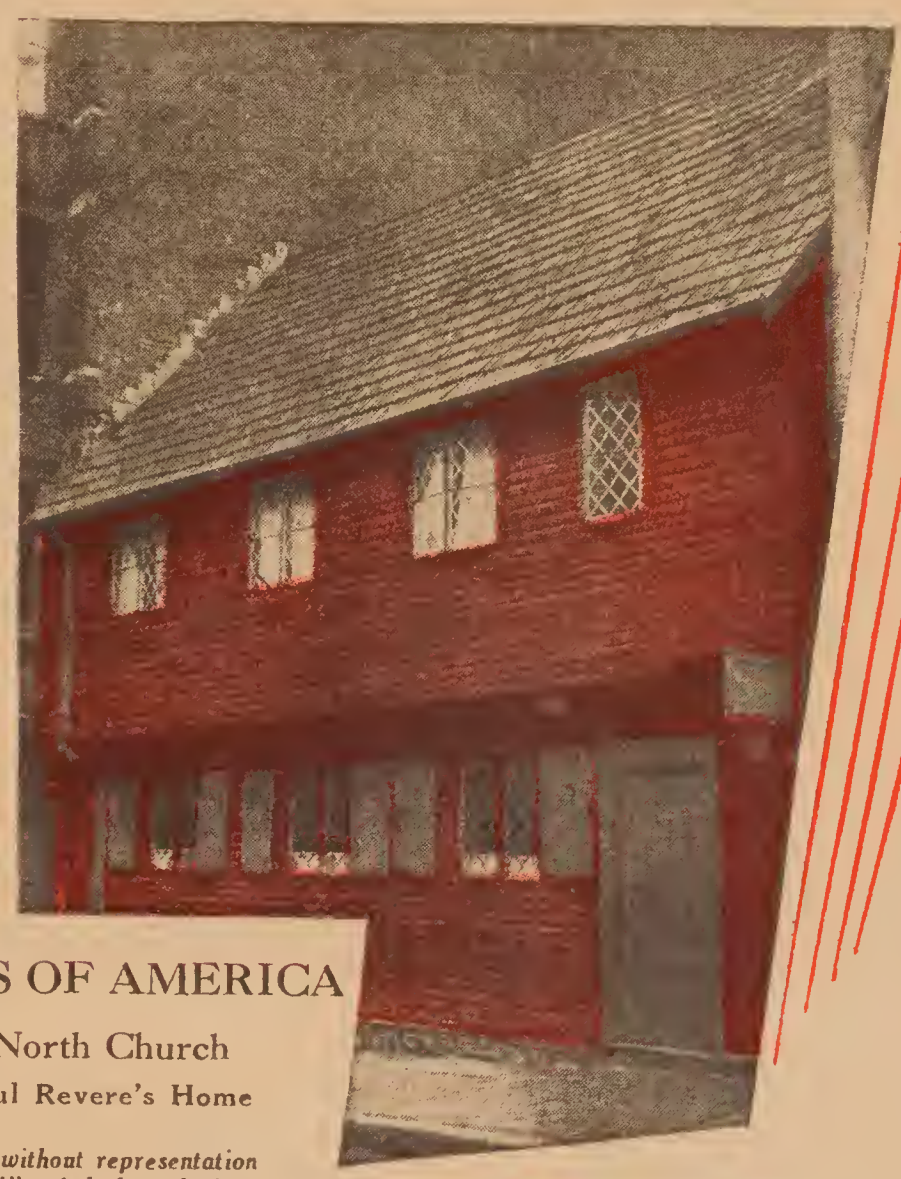


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year  Published Weekly

January 10, 1931



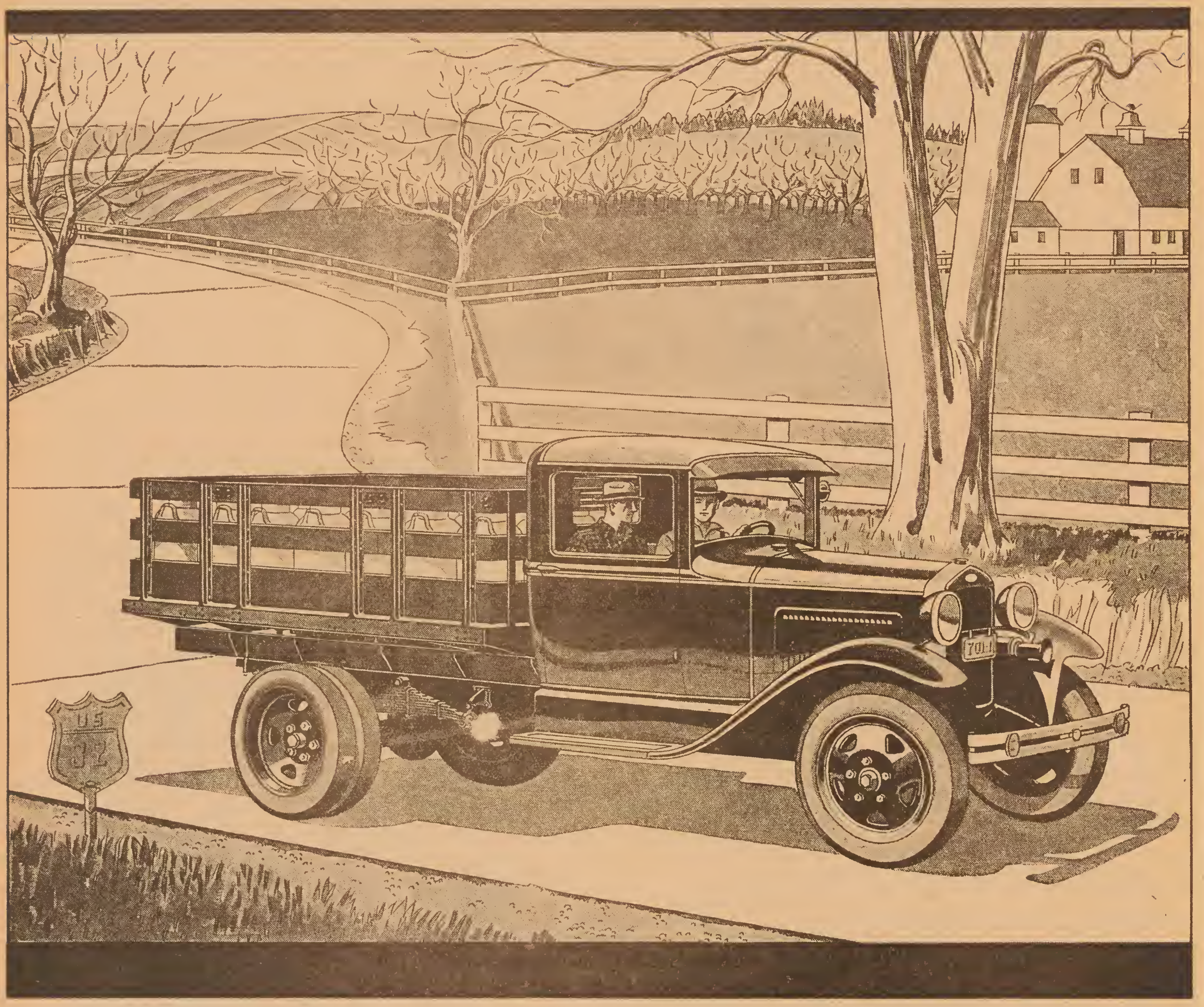
## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Old North Church

**and Paul Revere's Home**

*"Taxation without representation is tyranny!" cried the colonists, and punctuated the remark with a Boston Tea Party. Other acts of threatening rebellion brought ship loads of British troops to calm the situation. Just a peaceful "army of occupation," but it stirred the colonists to open rebellion. Rumor said British troops would march inland from Boston. Paul Revere, a Boston silversmith, left his home (upper right) one night and waited with horse across the river for a signal from Old North Church (upper left) which would tell him how the troops would move. A lantern flashed in the tower; the troops would move by land. Revere mounted his horse and galloped away into the darkness, on a ride that is still carrying him down the pages of history as one of America's most cherished heroes.*

# Why farmers buy Ford Trucks




ON LANE AND HIGHWAY, from the field to mill or elevator, and on those frequent trips between farm and town, Ford trucks are bringing to farmers everywhere a quick, reliable hauling-service at exceedingly low cost.

The Ford 1½-ton truck is strong and sturdy throughout. Its construction is simple, assuring thousands of miles of service with a minimum of adjustment or repair.

Its 4-cylinder engine develops 40 horsepower at 2200 r. p. m., which is but a medium engine-speed. The 4-speed transmission provides a wide range of speed and power, while optional high or low rear-axle gear-ratios adapt a Ford truck to whatever local conditions it must meet.

Strength is built into the chassis by the extensive use of fine steel forgings, and the use of forty different kinds of steel. Special steels were developed, each designed to fit the particular needs of each chassis-part. The result is enduring strength without excessive weight or size.

More than twenty ball and roller bearings are used, to reduce friction and wear, to conserve power, and to make service more reliable. Mechanical parts are made with great precision, a feature which improves performance and facilitates the assembly of Ford trucks in large quantity, thus helping to keep their cost low.

Grain-sides and cattle-rack bodies are available with the Ford truck. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, equipped with Triplex shatter-proof windshields. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost. Go to your Ford dealer, and let him show you how little it will cost to operate one of these trucks on your farm.

## FEATURES of the Ford Truck

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*You may purchase a Ford truck or light commercial car on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.*

Ford

# Dead Men's Hands

## *A Fireside Reflection on the Ways of Yesterday*

*By* JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

*"I AM one of those men who think "Yesterday" a beautiful word; who love change only in its aspect of slow and imperceptible decay. To me, the present is but raw material for the making of the past and I measure experience largely in terms of its value as stuff for memories."*

*Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.*

So writes James Norman Hall and in my own soul I find an echo to his mellow declaration of faith.

Therefore, what I am about to write—if the editor's judgment be charitable enough to give it space—will be only a sentimental reverie—a thing of reminiscence and of dreams. In it there is nothing that will enable a man to fatten his bank account or even add to his store of knowledge—and perhaps to most men it will be folly. It is merely a musing on forgotten things and the origin of it lies in our work during these gray and yet serene November days just passed. I have chosen the title for this screed because we have been undoing and erasing the work of good men dead and forgotten and I am not just easy in my conscience, because we have dealt thus ruthlessly with the things which to them seemed worth while. So this preachment grows out of my fireside reflections concerning how we have been making and again unmaking farm history for these many years.

### Rolling Hills Grow Alfalfa

Hillside Farm—the farm of which I write—is made up of two hundred and thirty acres more or less. There may be twenty acres of level flats along the little stream. More than half of it is just rolling hills—good fertile hills where alfalfa is very much at home. Then there are thirty-five acres of woodland and just about an equal amount of hill pasture, some of it very steep and surely no place for tractors and modern machinery. In the past, only now and then at long intervals have we broken up these hills, and I doubt if we shall ever put plow into them again. If we will be liberal enough with superphosphate, it may be that the grass will not run out.

### A Matter of Location

From the standpoint of what the Farm Management people call "Farm Layout," the location of our farmstead is just about as bad as it could well be. By this I mean that our buildings are all grouped in one far corner of the farm—the one corner that comes down and touches the hamlet and the main highway—when judged purely by the standard of farm efficiency, they ought to be somewhere near the center for the sake of the short haul for crops to the barn and for manure away from it. As a matter of fact, some of our always tilled land is almost or quite a mile from our base of supplies—the barn. I suppose I ought to say that if we had it all to do over again, we should rebuild just where we are right now because to be in the center of the little hamlet has advantages that outweigh mere farm efficiency. I remember one bit of whimsically humorous advice which Professor I. P. Roberts gave his class one day almost exactly forty years ago. "Boys, when you buy a farm, don't get one so far from the road that if sometime a stranger should happen to drive into the yard, your children would run into the bushes and hide." It was homely counsel—but sound.

Besides, so far as the location of the buildings is concerned, my people have been living on this patch of land for a hundred and thirty years and I really ought not to make uncomplimentary remarks concerning the intelligence of my forebears.

### The "Upper Barn"

It seems evident to me that a good while ago, we realized that our farmstead location was exceedingly disadvantageous. At any rate, sometime before my father's memory (he would be ninety-five if he were with us) they went back toward the center of the farm and there on a hill top built what we always called "The Upper Barn." It was a good deal of a structure, with a bridge and double driveway to the second story and big bays on either side. I remember that it would, when full, bale out seventy tons of hay. Sometimes—this was before my day—young cattle and steers were "roughed" through the winter there, living in an open shed and going down across the snowy fields to the creek for drink. That was good regulation Animal Husbandry within the recollection of living men. The old barn will always be a part of my earliest boyhood memories but I was not present at its spectacular end some twenty five years ago. It happened that I was on a Farmers' Institute trip in Rhode Island. We had a very unusually large farm crew that day because we were "beating" (i.e. threshing) rye, baling it directly from the machine and drawing it to the car without storing. This threefold operation called for ten or a dozen men but, after all, it represented the greatest possible efficiency of labor.

It was a cold, rough day in early winter with a howling northwest gale sweeping the country—no decent day to attempt such work. To operate the beater we had the popular rig of that era—

(*Continued on Page* 6)

# Some Terms Used by Breeders

## *These Definitions and Explanations Will Help You Raise Better Stock*

*By* H. L. COSLINE

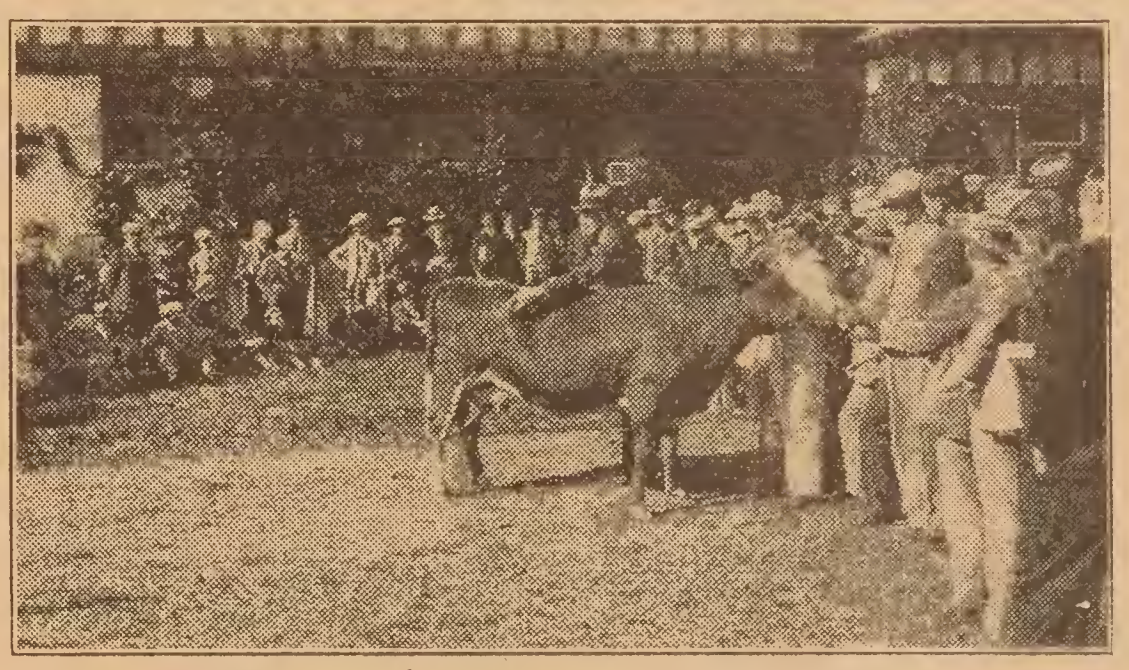
*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

ALMOST from time immemorial livestock breeders have prided themselves on saving the best offspring of their stock in order to breed up or improve their herds and flocks. At first, little was known about the laws of heredity, but as men studied the art of breeding a fund of knowledge was gradually gathered until now the livestock breeder can, to a certain extent, follow definite rules and need not depend on blind chance.

In this connection an explanation of some of the terms commonly used may interest our readers. We hear a lot about heredity. What does it mean? It is usually defined as the tendency of offspring to resemble their parents. This law is so generally accepted that we expect the offspring of high producing cows to be heavy producers and that the offspring of prize winning sheep or hogs will have, to a certain extent, those characteristics which made their parents outstanding. Without heredity we could have no definite, steady improvement.

If you read a book or bulletin on breeding you will not go far before you will strike the term "variation." In speaking of heredity we often say that like begets like, but not just like. In other words, while offspring resemble their parents they also differ from them in some respects. Sometimes they are not as good and occasionally they are better; that is, they may be better for the particular point which we have in mind. A cow may give more milk than her dam, a horse may run faster than either of its parents, or a hog may dress a higher percentage of live weight.

The fact that animals do vary from their parents makes it possible to select and breed from those that more nearly approach the characteristics we are after. Thus we come to our third term which we can call "selection." A livestock breeder can select animals that have any characteristics he wants and may breed over a period of years animals that will approach some ideal he may have in mind. For example, a Holstein breeder might select all animals that had a certain color marking. In the course of a lifetime he might get a strain of Holsteins, all of which had the same markings. However, in this process it is probable that he would select animals that had the right markings regardless of their milk production and the chances are that after he got the new strain their milk-producing ability would be lower than our best Holsteins today. Likewise, a man might breed poultry for unusually large combs; horses that had unusually bad dispositions; or for that matter, any possible kind of an animal he might happen to want. Remember, however, that this is a slow process and must be followed generation after generation. The encouraging thing about the situation is that we do not have to start where our parents or grandparents did. Rather do we start where they left off. In other words, we take advantage of the work done by previous generations.



***A group of Connecticut high school boys learning how to judge dairy cows. This is important but it is just as important to be able to breed high producing individuals.***

### Mutations May Improve a Breed

We might say that selection is the basis for all improvement in breeding, but this would not be exactly true. Perhaps you have read of "mutations," sometimes referred to as "sports." This name has been given to the offspring which differs from its parents in some marked detail. If it is a true mutation this difference will also occur in the offspring; that is, if you can get two animals which are alike in this radical difference from their parents, the offspring for the future generations will have this same characteristic. Just as an example, the lack of horns in cattle is usually a mutation, and most of our Polled breeds have started in this way and not because the horns of each generation were a little shorter than their parents, until they disappeared entirely. Mutations may, or may not, be an improvement on the parents; sometimes they are and

(*Continued on Page* 16)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Thought for the Week

MAKE a rule, and pray God to help you keep it, never, if possible, to lie down at night without being able to say, "I have made one human being, at least, a little wiser, a little happier, or a little better, this day."

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

## Buying Potatoes—A Consumer's Experience

IN line with the little stories of consumers' experiences in purchasing food products, which we have been telling lately, let us give you this time a friend's experiences in buying potatoes.

This friend was a former farmer boy, accustomed to having a cellarful of potatoes and to thinking of potatoes in terms of bushels. So he never could quite get used when he move to the city to the average city consumer's habit of buying a few pounds of potatoes and taking them home in a paper sack.

He, therefore, arranged every year for several years to have his entire year's supply of potatoes shipped to him from farmer friends up-state. You should hear him discuss his experiences in a half-peeved, half-humorous manner.

"Never again," said he, "will I buy potatoes in this way."

"Tell us why," we urged.

"Well, in the first place, by the time we had paid the farmer's original prices, plus the freight or express and city delivery charges, the potatoes always cost us more than we would have paid if we had bought them from the local retail store.

"We would certainly have continued, however," said our friend, "if we could have depended upon the quality. Here in the city store, I can see what I am buying, and if, sometimes, I get fooled on a purchase, the poor potatoes only last a short time and I can try again. But when I bought them from up-state farmers in quantity, if the quality was bad, then I was stuck on my entire season's supply, and I am sorry to say that the quality was bad at least half of the time.

"It seems strange that there was such variation in quality when I bought my potatoes, from the same man year after year, but evidently the varying soils on the same farm and the varying weather conditions caused a great difference in the quality of potatoes.

"Another thing," continued our friend, "was the great lack of uniformity. We sometimes got potatoes from our farmer friends varying in size anywhere from butternuts upward. We like baked potatoes, but it was almost impossible to pick out a mess for baking all of the same size. The result was that the little ones would be done long before the big ones.

"So finally I gave up. Lately we have been buying Idaho potatoes. I feel a little guilty because I was raised in a potato section in the East, but it is nice to get potatoes all of the same size and that can be depended upon for high quality. I'm even willing to pay more for them."

## Have You An Old Horse?

A NEWSPAPER clipping on our desk tells of the death of a horse recently that was thirty-seven years old. Up to the day of her death she had worked regularly, being used to draw a milk wagon.

Horses are sometimes rather irritating "critters," but nevertheless, there is something a little sad in their passing. One cannot work for years with a faithful horse without acquiring a real liking for him. He becomes almost a member of the family.

It has occurred to us that a page of pictures of old horses would be interesting to our readers, so we will pay three dollars apiece for the pictures and brief histories of the five oldest horses that our readers will send us. Pictures may be snapshots, but they must be clear or we cannot use them. State the age of the horse, and in a paragraph or so, give briefly his life history. This little contest will close February 14th.

## Forests Will Come Again

OUR sons will live to see the forests come back to the old hills of the East, and what a fine thing this will be. Not only will the forests make lumber available and thereby largely pay for themselves, but moreover they will conserve the water supply, break the winds that howl across the hills, make a refuge for game, and turn ugly, denuded, and worthless hill lands into growing forests.

With the first year of operation of New York State's new reforesting program, forty thousand acres of abandoned lands have already been purchased and planted, and two large nurseries for growing trees have been started. The State program contemplates the planting of a million acres, chiefly in the rural farming sections and where farms have been abandoned and are now growing weeds and brush. The average cost per acre of land purchased so far has been about $3.50 per acre.

## Looking Forward

A STORY is told of a farmer who was notorious for his swearing. He had a most terrific vocabulary which he freely used on any and all occasions.

One time this farmer was going up a steep hill with a double wagon box filled with loose potatoes. The tailboard came out and so did all of the potatoes. The farmer stood and looked at the catastrophe, while a friend who was with him held his breath expecting a great burst of profanity. But the farmer said nothing. When the friend wondered why, the farmer explained that he had used up his vocabulary on smaller occasions so that there was nothing left!

We were reminded of this old Chestnut when somebody called our attention to the fact that farmers are doing very little complaining over the present hard times. Reports of the national meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Boston and the National Grange at Rochester, and of many meetings and contacts with our farmer friends that the A.A. staff has had, all indicate that the most cheerful class of people in America today are the farmers themselves. Maybe he used all his complaints on lesser occasions.

It is a fact that the farmer ordinarily does find a good deal of fault with conditions, but when real trouble comes he is apt to show more courage and faith than any other citizen. That is true now. Instead of dwelling upon experiences of the past year, there is a decided tendency to turn their backs upon 1930 and to look forward with courage, faith, and hope to the new year.

## Russia Will Grow More Wheat

THE United States has approximately 235,000,000 acres of soils adapted to growing wheat, while Russia has 855,000,000 acres.

In comparing these two figures, one can easily see what is going to happen to America's wheat export trade providing Russia can learn to farm those wheat acres efficiently and Russia is learning rapidly to grow wheat. Great tracts of land are being operated as single units under the direction of skilled experts and with modern machinery.

The outlook is not particularly encouraging to American wheat growers, but neither should it be discouraging to a class of intelligent farmers who have always been able to adjust themselves to meet changing conditions.

## Food Exports Fall Off

ALTHOUGH the export of farm products is small compared to what we use at home, yet these exports are large enough to affect prices which farmers receive very materially. It is always the surplus, even though it is small, which makes the difference between profit and loss for the farmer. If that surplus can be exported it solves the problem.

Therefore, it is interesting but somewhat discouraging to know that during the fiscal year ending with June 1930, the exports of foodstuffs from the United States were the lowest in value since the World War. The total value of all foodstuffs exported during the past fiscal year was $658,000,000, compared with $806,000,000 for the previous year, and $834,000,000 for 1928.

As to the reasons for these declines in foreign markets for American farm products, probably the chief one is the fact that Europe and other countries are getting in better position to feed themselves.

## Eastman's Chestnut

YOU may recall the experience that we related here last fall which Orrin Terry had in hunting woodchucks when he visited George Duff. Orrin sent word ahead that he wanted some good woodchuck hunting, so George shot a woodchuck beforehand and propped him up on a woodchuck hole for Orrin to shoot at.

I told the story here and evidently Orrin never forgave me, for a short time ago, I was asked to speak at a meeting in Syracuse and shortly after I accepted, I received the following letter from Orrin:

"I notice with glee that you are on the program. I'll be there!

"Over-ripe tomatoes may be hard to find, but I happen to know that we have some nice, soft, water-glass eggs in the cellar. Oh, boy, what an opportunity!"

The joke of it was that I was sick and unable to attend the meeting, so shortly after, I had another letter from Orrin telling of traveling to Syracuse to attend a meeting with pockets bulging with ripe egg-fruit only to find that I was not there.

You may recall, also, the story told here recently about Charlie Taylor and his experience with a game warden when he was on a fishing trip. Shortly after the story appeared, I received the following letter from Charlie:

"I have a reason to suppose that you thought there was something funny about that chestnut in your otherwise estimable paper of December 6th. Having heard from this from many directions, I have made up my mind to turn from fishing to hunting and will have my $7.50 Sears and Roebuck 10-gauge shotgun loaded to the muzzle the next time you come to Ithaca. It has a long range!"

Editors have their troubles.

# Ninety Years in Retrospect

## *Other Letters on Taxation, Horning Bees and the Glimmerglass*

IT would seem very appropriate for the farmers, many of whom are to do the assessing, to recognize the change that has come over the whole tax situation.

It is quite generally recognized that real property, as a whole, is carrying too much of the burden of government by tax, as compared to the other forms of wealth. While being less than one-third of the wealth of the state, it pays two-thirds of the cost of government. The present system was established when nearly all the wealth of the state was in land and buildings. But the system did not change with the changed condition. As a result, we find many properties (principally country properties) taxed more than their net earnings.

Recently a ray of hope has been sighted, in the way of a court decision. If this decision is comprehended by us farmers, it can go farther toward giving "farm relief" than all the laws we can get passed within the next generation.

The case was brought about for the reduction of the assessed value of a hotel in the village of Hamilton. The previous valuation was established at $93,800, but now reduced to $51,450. Judge Sinn, in rendering his decision, said that the board of assessors did not take into account the possibilities as a money-maker, or its earning power, therefore, the reduction.

That is exactly what we have been contending for these last ten years:—THE *EARNING POWER* OF FARM PROPERTY CAN BE AS ACCURATELY DETERMINED AS CITY PROPERTY, PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS, PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR OTHER FORMS OF WEALTH. ANY ASSESSOR WHO DISREGARDS THIS ELEMENT IN ESTABLISHING A VALUE, IS NOT FIT FOR HIS JOB.

That is exactly what this court decision means.

The Judge says farther:—'I do not believe the owners should be penalized—in having to pay taxes on a full structual value of a money-losing hotel.'

Certainly, the courts cannot discriminate between the methods of determining the assessed values of farms and hotels. If the earning power of one is to be considered, certainly the other has the same right.

The State Tax Commission has advised in years past, that the sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller determines the value. Now, that the courts have decided that the earning-power can be a factor in arriving at the real value, no farm property need be assessed for more than its rental income would warrant.

For example: A farm, whether occupied by its owner or a tenant, should not be assessed for more than $3,000, unless it can show income in excess of $300, *after paying labor, upkeep and depreciation, insurance and taxes.*—M. L.S.

* * *

## Looking Back for Ninety Years

IT is not often one has the interesting reminiscenses of an aged parent to appreciate, but I enjoy those of my father, who is nearing his 98th birthday. When young he was an almost indefatigable worker in the harvest field, with a cradle, and also a very swift worker with a scythe, doing a large amount of haying and harvesting for the neighbors each year. He early learned the mason's trade of his father, working beside him until at the age of 17, he lost both parents, which left him with four younger children to look to him for their support.

Believing in a just God, he diligently persevered against adverse circumstances. In slack times of work at his trade, he plied the flail, the well-known method of threshing in that day, though always for but a mere pittance.

Great and wonderful are the changes time has wrought and the reflections of an old person must be very pleasant indeed. To have seen crude, unwieldy implements laid aside for the perfect machinery of later years and then to come to the time of ever-increasing uses of electricity is a marvelous experience. In startling contrast to those early times is the statement that a mule turned on electric light. One morning at 3:30 I awoke to see our barn windows alight. Arousing the men they found that a mule, becoming loose, had nosed around in the feed room and must have surprised himself when he switched on the light. I think Ted thought he would get an extra breakfast and no one know it, but not knowing how to turn off the light, he was caught.—Mrs. F. J. B.

* * *

## Gold Has No Value!

I WAS very much pleased to read the article in the A. A. about the amount of gold in New York City and your statement that the bushel of potatoes was the same value at all time and it was the money that changed in value.

No statement of facts was ever made clearer. Potatoes have a life-giving value for man or beast. Gold has no value of its own. It will not sustain the life of man or beast for a minute by itself. Many cheaper metals are much more serviceable for our practical needs; gold serves for nothing but looks.

Yet, owing to laws and usage, the whole so-called civilized world is snarled up in or by it and the better citizens sold into slavery to pay a profit on it and its assistants, untold billions of paper wealth, scraps of paper with a little ink on them. Millions of people are living from a rake-off on this scrap of paper without giving any service to humanity, while hundreds of millions are robbed of part of their honest earnings to make it possible.

As to the changing value of money, you have only to go to the report of the government survey which says 72 billion dollars in 1922, owing to decreased purchasing power of the dollar, was only equal to 16 billions in 1912.

Did you ever stop to think when you spill a pint of milk or smash an egg or when an out-building burns on an abandoned farm, that the world is poorer? These things have a true value. They can be used to sustain life and comfort to humanity. Did you ever stop to think that if all the gold in the world were to be sunk some dark night in a storm in the deepest part of the deepest ocean, and all the paper wealth should burn the same night, the world would be out only the lost heat from the burning paper and the shine of the gold—and some convenience!—E. G. P., N. Y.

* * *

## Charivari

IF he has lived in the days of "horning bees" surprise awaits one who looks up the meaning in the dictionary where it parades under the name—charivari. "A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin horns etc. designed to annoy and insult. It was first directed against widows who married again at an advanced age; but is now extended to other occasions of nocturnal annoyance and insult."

Can it be that Mr. Webster was ever visited by the aforesaid serenaders? If so he surely lacked the spirit of fun and cooperation shown by at least one bridegroom.—Nearly all newly-weds were visited by a jolly band of fun-makers, in certain rural districts a few decades ago, no insult being intended or suspected).

At nightfall, after his marriage, young men of his acquaintance assembled, not themselves only, but also a notable array of noise-producing articles, and were raising a sort of pandemoniacal racket outside his home.

They soon noticed a lad with low-drawn slouch hat who was making merry with the rest and who, upon inspection proved to be the bridegroom. Upon being recognized he treated the crowd to cigars and they, after wishing the couple much happiness, went home.

Insulting? Not a bit. Noisy? Emphatically, Yes. A charge of gunpowder placed between two anvils and ignited by a fuse makes a loud noise when it "lets go"; and the sort of racket that can, by proper manipulation, be coaxed from a band-saw in the hands of an expert must be heard to be appreciated.

Cow-bells, dinner-horns and one or two conch-shells, that when blown send their weird, eeric moan a mile or more, furnish grace-notes that fill the pauses in real charivari music.

Usually a half-hour or more of it awakens the bridal-couple and they appear to do the honors of the occasion.—M. C. S.

* * *

## The "Glimmerglass"

LAST summer we spent a part of a day at Otsego Lake, which played such an important part in many of Cooper's tales. The lake in its setting of wooded hills must present much the same appearance as in the thrilling days of which Cooper wrote. Although an improved road extended part way around the lake and there was a steady stream of traffic, we had only an occasional glimpse of the blue-green water through the trees as we drove along.

At Three Mile Point we found a sign that read "tourists welcome" and after eating our lunch by the roadside, walked down to the beach where we found pavilions, tables, and benches provided for picnickers, a boat landing, and, best of all, a splendid view of the lake. The lake steamer, Mohican, makes three trips daily from Cooperstown at the lower end of the lake, to Five Mile Point and the upper end of the lake, stopping at various places to take on and discharge passengers.

Otsego Lake does not appear to have become modernized and commercialized like so many places have been and it would be quite easy were one of an imaginative turn of mind, to find some secluded spot along its shores and live again in imagination the thrilling scenes in Cooper's tales of the "Glimmerglass."—E. M. N., N. Y.

* * *

## Farming in 1790

FARM journals weren't so much way back in 1790 but even the most conservative and literary publications of the time included some more or less valuable hints for agriculturists.—Witness the June issue of the "American Museum or Universal Magazine" for that year, devoted not only to extracts from the will of Benjamin Franklin, who had just died, but to hints for wheat raising, remarks on the "unprecedented drought" and the eccentricities of Pennsylvania weather.

Endorsed in no uncertain manner by General George Washington under date of June 25, 1788, the Museum contained political and manufacturing news, short and highly romantic fiction, scholarly accounts of the discovery of Vinlan by the Icelanders, verse, and society items.

As to wheat raising, the anonymous contributor who explains "what experience has proved to be the surest and best method ever practiced in this country" urges that "in the winter a sufficient quantity of manure be carried on and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the ground be ploughed over smooth, furrowed, and potatoes planted." He suggests two cultivations with the plough and goes on, "About the 20th of August, you will find that the tops die; then pull them, for the longer they remain in the ground, the more water they will collect in their substance."

Then the hogs were turned in so that by the middle of October "they will have torn up and mixed the ground better than six times ploughing." Then, "draw off the potato tops and harrow the ground for sowing wheat. The advantages hereby derived are that the potatoes kill every species of weed and turf and the hogs, by rooting and turning the soil in search of the potatoes,

(*Continued from Page* 12)

## *Dusting the Shelves*

*By* DR. J. W. HOLLAND

*The A. A. Philosopher*

MERCHANTS all over the country at this time of the year are busy taking stock; balancing books; examining shelves to see what goods they have on hand; dusting off the shelves; putting the goods carefully back. It is the one chore about business that most men detest but it must be done at stated intervals in order that they may know where they stand, and whether or not the business is solvent.

*Dr. John W. Holland*

The human heart is like a business. Let's examine our hearts and dust off the shelves of it; strike a balance and begin again.

Have you made any new friendships this year? New appreciations of other people? New discoveries of excellence in others that you did not have last year?

Has the shelf on which you keep your faith in God, in other folks and in yourself become depleted during the rather hard economic strain of the last twelve months? Is God of chaos uppermost in your thought?

Do other people seem to be but sniveling, grovelling money-grubbers? Or do you see that these are but surface things, and that underneath and back in their hearts are the reservoirs of love and tenderness and chivalry that make them akin to the Heavenly Father?

Are you short on faith in yourself, in your ability to achieve?

There is never a time when we can't stock up on faith.

Do you have any old hatreds on your shelves? Some of these come from the settling of wills; some come through jealousy and misunderstandings in the community; some of them may exist even between husbands and wives, and parents and children.

It is bad stock; better take it out and junk it. Put up the spirit of understanding and sympathy and kindness in its place.

Have you checked up on your habits?

One or two bad habits, persistently indulged in, will make a sorry mess of most any life. Do you incline more easily to certain actions that once shocked you? Does the alarm clock of conscience arouse you less easily with reference to certain actions and thoughts. Dust off those old shelves and start some new thoughts and actions which will grow into finer and happier habits.

Do you find yourself praying as easily and believingly as you once did?

There is a moral and spiritual guidance for every normal human being, but it is a guidance which needs to be sought by prayer and right thinking.

My hope and prayer for you all is that the New Year may be fine, happier, more God-led than any year you have ever lived; that health, happiness, hope and Heaven may be more and more in your thought.

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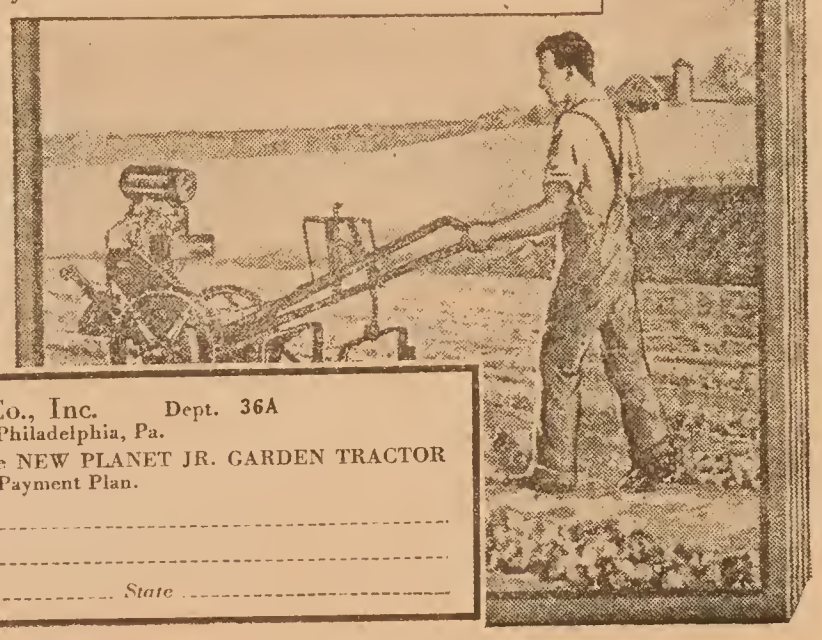

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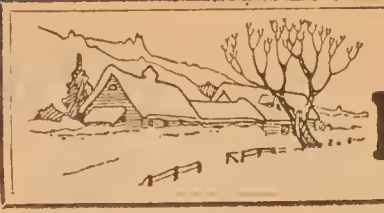


## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# A Christmas Vacation

THE Christmas period is always a welcome and a delightful one and it is heartening to note that it is becoming none the less so as the years go by. Especially in this time of emphasis upon the economic, is the social and spiritual viewpoint and expression of Christmas time both a relief from the stress of life and an encouragement to better things.

*M. C. Burritt*

Probably like most other A. A. farm readers we have spent the holidays quietly at our old farm house with the customary Christmas tree, presents, big family dinner, exchange of greeting cards with near and dear friends, reading, visiting, listening to Christmas music over the radio, etc. All this is good for all of us for it is an emphasis that we need. It ought to make us appreciate more our homes and the privileges of our times. The American farm home is the greatest place to live in the world.

### All Snug for the Winter

Of farm news, there isn't much at this time of the year. A walk back over the farm found all snug for the winter—old trees hoed around to clear away growth which might harbor mice, young trees with wire guards up, ditches opened through all low spots and tools and equipment put away in the shed. But no sooner is the effort to close up the last season's work rewarded with success, than our thoughts turn to new work and new plans for the coming year. Already some have begun the winter's pruning. Where this has been kept well in hand the job is not a hard one. And there is the season's wood supply to get up and manure to get out by bob-sleigh and plenty of chores and odd jobs.

With labor abundant and to be had at less cost than in many years and with prices of materials down, it is a good year for those who can afford it to make many long neglected repairs and improvements. We are now overhauling and adding to our tool shed. And we hope during the season to rebuild the walls under the barn, straighten up an old building, take down some old fence, clean up a hedgerow, and make the inside of the house a little more comfortable and convenient and easier to care for. All this can be done for a third to a half less than it would have cost a few years ago. And it will also make work for some who may need it to support their families during a winter when many are out of work and without a means of support.

### Planning Ahead

It is a good time of the year also to study the past year's business, discover its mistakes and plan for the coming season. So we have spent a little time summarizing our 1930 accounts and records and making plans for 1931. We shall not change the general type of farming, nor the principal crops grown, but we are eliminating some minor enterprises, and enlarging major ones. By removing fences we will be able to enlarge fields and to consolidate acreages which ought to result in somewhat lower costs of growing. By comparison with other years certain facts are obvious and these we plan to apply. The alfalfa acreage has been enlarged and our three biggest cash crops, cabbage, tomatoes and beans will be emphasized.

At this time of the year, reading should occupy a large place in life. As farmers, I do not think we do reading enough. We think we do not have time but everyone has time to do what he most wants to do, so it is more or less a question of desire. Reading broadens one's outlook and stimulates as well as informs the mind. And with children it may cultivate the imagination, set up ideals of chivalry and good deeds, and have an important influence in shaping character. Many times in these notes in winters past I have alluded to the pleasure and satisfaction one family finds in reading aloud before the open fire place. Even though the children are growing up they still enjoy it and this week it has been a daily pleasure to read again to the boys—for the third or fourth time, I think—the daring and good deeds of that bold if mythical outlaw, Robinhood. And Dad enjoys it fully as much as the boys!—Hilton, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1931.

# Dead Men's Hands

(*Continued from Page* 3)

a portable steam engine with a wire-screen bonnet or "spark arrester" a top the stack. We were burning wood with the engine a rod or two outside the barn and to the windward. In the light of subsequent events, I wonder why we ever tolerated such an arrangement.

Anyway, in the middle of the forenoon a spark blew under the barn and when they found out what was going on, there was hardly more than time for the men on the mow to save themselves. The beater, being on wheels with the pole sticking out of the barn was pulled to safety but everything else including the press and most of our farm implements went. Fortunately the gale did not blow toward our little village or we might have had a tragic disaster. The wind did carry brands to astonishing distances and a stump fence across a fourteen acre field and on an opposite hillside was fired in several places.

Well, the farm tradition of an "upper barn" was so strong that we promptly rebuilt it—upon a much smaller and less elaborate scale. Somehow or other we never made very good use of this new barn—mainly I suppose because we ceased to grow rye or hay for sale. Sometimes it would be filled with timothy of the class that makes poor cow feed and later this would be baled and sold. Some years it stood empty.

Of late years the comparatively new structure had begun to go to pieces—primarily because the heavy bridge wall began to crowd over and to carry the whole barn with it.

### Now a Tool Shed

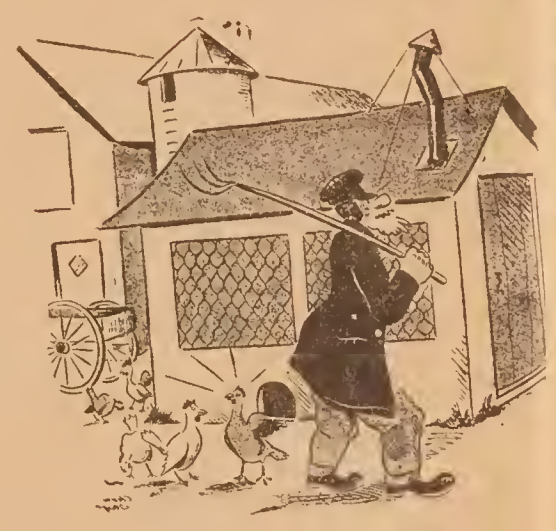
So last spring we decided that the best use we could make of the old barn, was to tear it down and rebuild the old material into a tool shed—a pretty big one by the way—28 by 72 feet with a metal roof. For the first time in our farm history we find it an easy matter to house all our tools.

Now I am coming to the facts which suggested this paper and the reference to "Dead Men's Hands." After the barn was torn down there still remained the old foundations and the heavy bridge wall together with the earthen embankment which formed the driveway to the second story. It has taken us just about a week to draw away the bridge wall and then level off the great mound of earth enough so that it can easily be worked over with modern machinery. The wall we have handled with team and wagon and a 15-30 tractor pulling our especially big stone boat (11 feet in length). The mound we have leveled or spread with the tractor, hauling a steel grader and ditcher and dragging down possibly a ton of dirt at a time. It beats the old dump scraper a dozen ways.

But, in doing this work I have a curious feeling as if we were grave robbers or had been desecrating sacred things. Every man who had any hand in the building of this bridge-way has been long dead—so long that no living man remembers him. But, after all, perhaps they builded better than they knew, for the monument they reared we have only imperfectly removed. We shall plow and reap over it and know what it signified but perhaps two or three centuries from now when the traditions of the farm are all forgotten, some fool geologist will come along and fall into a learned discussion as to what freak of the ice age deposited this curious little mound of loam on the smooth contour of the rolling hilltop—and I—I shall not be there to explain the matter.

And so—by my fireside I am in spirit the companion of these Dead Men. I see the bridge wall rising by the site of their great new barn. I see the patient red oxen as they strain into the yoke to drag the loads of dirt up the slope of the growing mound and I hear the shouts of him who drives them. I see the pioneers bending their strong backs to their heavy toil. I hear the chaff and laughter with which farm men have always beguiled their long days. I know that they were good men—mighty in faith and hope and courage—and across the golden years I give them Greeting and Hail—and Farewell.

For large-growing varieties of apples such as Northern Spy, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, and King, set in good orchard land, forty-five or fifty feet is good spacing. An additional space of two and a half to five feet permits the fillers to remain three or four years longer at the time when they should be producing.



HEN: *There goes the guy I'm laying for.*—LIFE.

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This takes a lot of the "luck" out of getting fertile eggs. Everybody wants them. Hatcheries pay a fancy premium. But how to get greater hatchability seemed to be a mystery.

Three years ago, science found that lack of Vitamin E in the feed is the great enemy of fertility. Your best laying hens usually lay-out more of *all* their vitamins during the fall faster than they take them in from feed.

So Pratts now give hens an extra supply right in the laying mash. Enough Vitamin E is now guaranteed in Pratts to prevent sterility due to lack of this vitamin.

Think of it! Your best birds, the very ones from which you want hatchable eggs, can be saved from "burning out" their vitamins. Not only this precious Vitamin E. But growth and health Vitamins A and B, and sunshine Vitamin D are also supplied in *extra* amounts in Pratts.

No mere advertisement can tell the full value of Pratts new term for its line of feeds "complete in vitamins." Just as fertile eggs depend on Vitamin E—egg-production, body-weight, flock-health, outdoor pep, depend on Vitamins A, B and D. Pratts now guarantee an effective amount of each in every bag of mash.

Don't take a chance with any mash questionable in complete vitamin value. With Pratts you can be *sure* that layers get enough of all vitamins even in mid-winter. See your Pratt dealer. We will send you his name gladly. He also supplies a buttermilk baby chick food and buttermilk growing mash. An important member of this feed line is a remarkable broiler mash that makes big fat broilers mighty quick. Try it for either battery or semi-confined birds.

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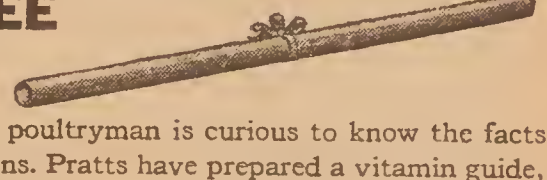

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# Maine Farmer Raises Potatoes at New Low Costs

## *Increases Quality and Yield Per Acre During Past Season with General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor*

*Mr. George J. Brown, Prominent Farmer of Presque Isle, Maine, Presents Some Facts That Are of Interest to Every Grower of Potatoes and Other Row Crops.*

Of the increasing number of farmers in the potato-growing sections of New England who are owners and satisfied users of general purpose wide-tread type tractors, there is none more enthusiastic than Mr. George J. Brown, Rural Route No. 1, Presque Isle, Maine.

Always on the look-out for new ways of reducing costs and increasing profits on his farm, Mr. Brown was quick to see the possibilities of this new type of tractor power in the production of potatoes and other narrow-row crops. Strongly convinced that the new power-operated equipment was what he needed, he purchased in the spring of 1930, a John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor, John Deere-Hoover Two-Row Potato Planter, John Deere Two-Row Tractor Cultivator, and Hoe, John Deere-Hoover Two-Row Potato Digger, John Deere 4-Bottom, Two-Way Power Lift Tractor Plow, and a new John Deere Power-Driven Mower.

### Plants About 10 Acres Per Day

In the Brown farm, there are about 200 acres, 88 of which were planted in potatoes last season. The planting was done with the tractor and the two-row John Deere-Hoover Planter at the rate of about 10 acres per day.

Mr. Brown plowing frozen ground in fall of 1930 with his John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor.

Mr. Brown states that although 1930 was considered an adverse growing season for potatoes, he has never grown a larger crop per acre or produced as good quality. He says, "I am positive that these results were due largely to the looser seed bed and the better cultivation which the tractor made possible."

### Cultivates and Hoes 18 to 20 Acres Per Day

After the potatoes were in, came the job of cultivating this big acreage. With the two-row cultivating equipment, Mr. Brown cultivated the entire tract of 88 acres.

Mr. Brown states: "The quality of the cultivating work was excellent. The one-man, power lift tractor cultivator and hoe worked to my entire satisfaction in every way. With it, I can get and maintain the depth of cultivation and the size of hill desired, regardless of soil conditions. I consider once over with the tractor cultivator and hoe is as good as twice over with horse-drawn equipment."

### His John Deere Used for Many Other Purposes

When there is work to do in the field or on the belt, Mr. Brown puts the General Purpose on the job.

The tractor was used for plowing, harrowing, mowing, and for digging the potato crop. With the Tractor and the John Deere-Hoover Two-Row Digger, from 8 to 10 acres of potatoes were harvested in a 10-hour day.

### Big Saving in Wages for Hired Help

It is Mr. Brown's opinion that the John Deere General Purpose will cultivate and hoe as many potatoes as four men with four teams. He says: "The tractor

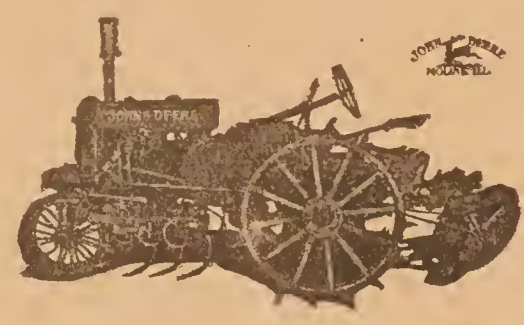
Digging potatoes at rate of 8 to 10 acres a day in one of Mr. Brown's large fields.

saved the wages of two extra full-time men; besides releasing the regular men to do odd jobs which would otherwise require hiring of extra help."

### Likes the Low Fuel Costs of the John Deere

When asked what features of the John Deere particularly appealed to him Mr. Brown named the following: "the one-man, power-lift tractor cultivator and hoe unit, the two-bottom, two-way power-lift tractor plow, the simplicity, easy-handling, easy-starting and power of the tractor, and the money saved by using 12-1/2 cent fuel oil instead of local gasoline at a cost of 21.2 cents per gallon, net.

"I find that with the tractor I can get my soil in



John Deere Two-Row Tractor Cultivator and Potato Hoe, the outfit that enabled Mr. Brown to do the work that ordinarily required four men and four teams.

better condition and my crops planted and cultivated more timely than I could with horses."

Mr. Brown increased the acreage of his farm after buying the tractor, by purchasing an adjoining 60-acre plot.

*This is the accomplishment of one farmer with the John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor. What Mr. Brown is doing is not a sensational agricultural stunt, but is simply an instance of good, intelligent farm management. What he has done is within the power of every farmer to do.*

### Write for Free Booklet

**See your local John Deere dealer about this money-making equipment. A letter or post card from you will bring an interesting booklet that tells all about the John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor and its equipment. Write for this today to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet MR- 51**

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## *With the A. A.* Vegetable and Crop Grower

## Salt for Wireworms

I want to ask how much salt and what kind you use to one acre of potatoes for conquering the wire worm and how much phosphate you may use to the acre. I am anxious to raise a good piece of potatoes. —J. F. H., *N. Y.*

WE do not consider salt a desirable treatment for wire-worm control because of its bad influence on the soil in its effect on subsequent crop yields. Presumably 500 to 1000 pounds per acre of salt would make the soil sufficiently toxic to eliminate wireworms. However, we find that where sufficient salt to control wireworms is used, the stands of potatoes following are extremely poor. Kainit, a source of low-grade potash, has also been used for this purpose but with the results described above. Kainit is composed principally of common salt in combination with potash. We are finding it desirable to urge potato growers troubled with wireworms to avoid old sod land, to practice short rotations, and to grow either leguminous crops or buckwheat previous to potatoes.

The amount of superphosphate desirable to use on potatoes will depend upon soil type and quantity of manure used, if any. On our heavier soils where stable manure is applied liberally, we recommend the use of superphosphate rather than a complete fertilizer. Ordinarily, 50 pounds of superphosphate to each ton of manure will provide a system of balanced nutrients for the potato or any other crop grown under these conditions.—E. V. HARDENBURG.

## Dimensions for a Standard Crate

TO make a standard potato crate have slats seventeen and fourteen inches long with twelve inch posts, says Professor E. V. Hardenburg of the New York state college of agriculture. With one inch square posts and three-eights inch slats, the inside dimensions are sixteen and one quarter by fourteen by twelve inches deep. Such a crate holds a legal bushel of sixty pounds; for estimating bin capacity it occupies one and one quarter cubic feet.

## Nitrogen for Celery

IN Ohio the use of a nitrogen carrier gave a marked increase in the growth of celery. Four hundred pounds per acre of a readily available nitrogen carrier used as a side dressing produced an increase of over 8,000 pounds of celery per acre.

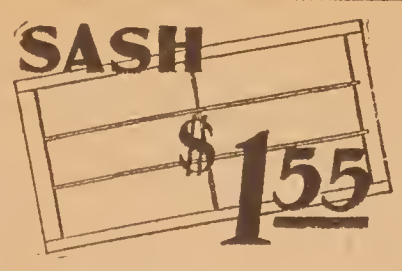
All plots in the experiment received a basic treatment of a half ton of a 2-8-16 fertilizer. In comparison to the marked increase from the additional nitrogen, doubling either the potash or superphosphate increased the yields only about one-tenth.

## Flax Growing Is Coming Back

THE growing of flax was an old-time farm industry in the early days of American farming, but with the coming of other crops and farm enterprises, flax growing gradually disappeared. It is extremely interesting to note, therefore, that now the culture of flax is coming back. It is the current answer to the ever-present question, what shall the farmer grow to get away from wheat, corn and cotton? Oregon, for example, hopes to have 50,000 acres or more in flax before long. The North Dakota Agricultural College is putting on a campaign to get Dakota and Minnesota farmers to substitute flax for spring wheat on several million acres this year.

The American Flax Corporation has developed machines which apparently reduce flax growing and processing as

**SASH**

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completely to machine operations as has been the case with wheat growing and milling.

In recent years, we have been importing 20 to 22 million bushels of flax seed and small amounts of linseed meal each year. The average yields of flax in the United States have been approximately 8 bushels per acre. This would indicate a home market for possibly an additional three million acres of seed flax. Three million acres is a lot of flax, but is does not amount to much compared to corn or wheat. Three million acres would scarcely be missed from our 57 million acres of wheat or our 100 million acres of corn.

Nevertheless, it is a step in the right direction, to find other products and other markets in the place of those that are now overdone.

## Rotation to Include Potatoes

What is the best rotation to be followed where potatoes are the main money crop?

OF course, in some of the important potato producing sections potatoes are grown on the same land year after year. In Aroostock County, Maine, we understand that a common rotation is potatoes, oats and clover. In this way, the potatoes benefit from the clover sod and of course, there is likely to be less trouble from disease and insects than where they are grown on the same field year after year.

## Controlling Bean Anthracnose

"Can bean seed be treated to control anthracnose?"

ALTHOUGH anthracnose is a fungus disease carried by seed no satisfactory treatment has been found which will cure the disease. About the only practicable control measure is seed selection and this must be done in the field. This usually consists of hand selecting enough disease free seed to plant a seed plot and then using the beans from this plot to plant in the field.

## Acid Soil for Egg Plants

THE New Jersey State College finds that egg plants on highly acid soils are less likely to be damaged by wilt than on soils containing lime. Egg plant wilt is caused by a fungus which is carried over in the soil and which attacks the plants early in the season. So far, no effective treatment has been found other than to avoid the application of lime on fields where egg plants are to be grown.

## High Points in Scientific Plowing

*By* DR. M. C. SEWELL,
*Associate Professor of Soils,*
*Kansas State Agricultural College*

THE largest item of expense in producing cereal and annual forage crops is tillage.

The most important tillage operations are plowing and cultivating.

Reduction in depth or frequency of plowing, or number of cultivations necessary for economic yields, materially reduces the cost of raising the crop.

Plowing deeper than six inches for cereals or row crops—excepting root crops—is never warranted.

Timeliness—early plowing—is the important factor in wheat tillage—July-plowed ground produced eight bushels to the acre more than September-plowed ground.

Nitrogen conservation is the thing for which the farmer plows, not moisture conservation.

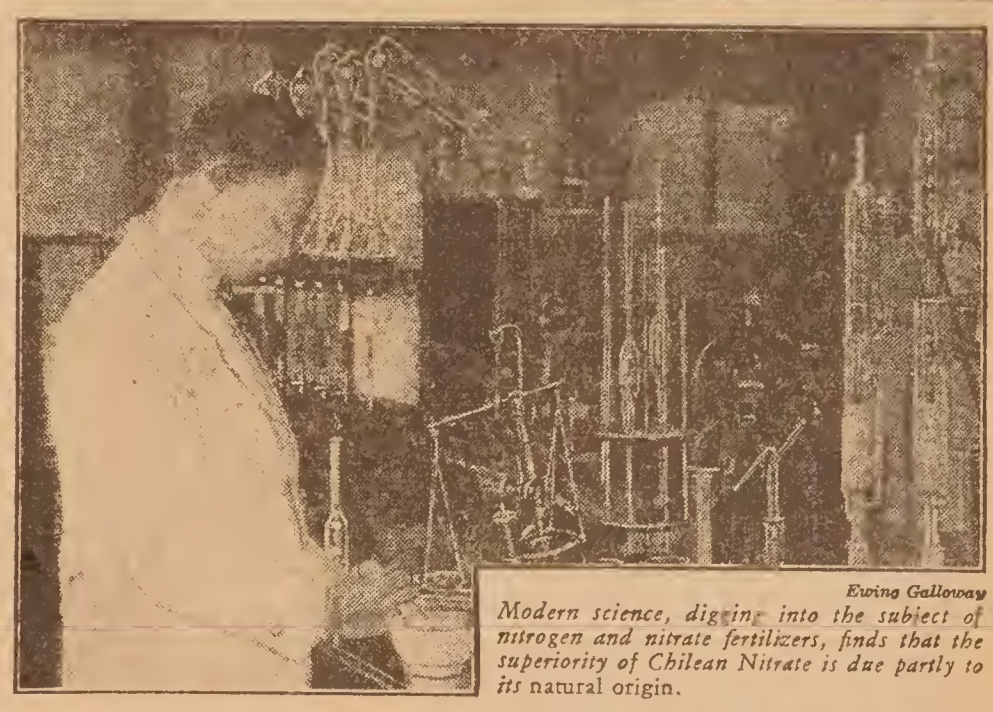
The dust mulch is no longer considered a useful practice.

Cultivation sufficient to keep down weeds is all that is necessary—additional plowing is wasted.

Efficient tools, especially power equipment, is of utmost value in tillage in the light of discoveries as to the value of timeliness in plowing.

Cultivation to be effective against quack grass must be thorough, frequent, persistent, and properly timed.


**SCIENCE *looks back* THOUSANDS OF YEARS**



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Now modern science, by independent investigation along new lines, discovers new facts about this amazing product of Nature's laboratory.

Those tremendous *natural* forces, which created Chilean Nitrate, put into it many so-called "impurities"—the rare elements, iodine, boron, magnesium. Each of these, science learns, plays its own part in feeding plants and making them healthy. Chilean Nitrate, because of its *natural* origin, is more than just nitrogen. It is *Nitrogen Plus*. That's why it is so much more profitable to use on wheat, corn, fruit, truck and pastures.

*At left, 41 bu. of wheat grown on 1 acre, fertilized with 130 lbs. Chilean and phosphate and potash. At right, 27 bu. from adjoining acre fed only with phosphate and potash—no Chilean. A clear gain of 24 bu. due to Chilean.*

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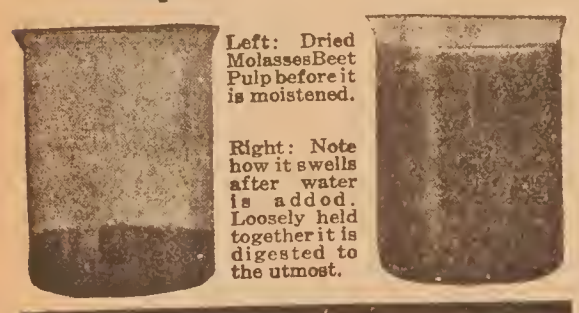

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



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*With the A. A.*
# Dairyman

## The Cost of Producing Milk

I AM a reader of your paper and like it very much, but of necessity disagree with some things that are printed.

I have a herd of purebred Holsteins—T.B. Tested—have belonged to the Dairy Improvement Association, and am obliged to obtain my living, the education of our children, and spending money from my business as a dairyman.

In the issue of your paper of Dec. 6th in notes from your farm you gave an interesting account of your dairy's breeding and production. You close with this statement—"It seems to me that any dairyman who expects to stay in business during these difficult times will find it necessary to have a real knowledge as to the cost of producing milk, and the only way I know of getting the facts and figures similar to those I have given above about my own herd, is for a dairyman to be a member of some kind of a dairy testing association." The thought is implied that the cost of the milk has been found by the figures given. The point I would like to make is that the method employed by the Dairy Improvement Associations does not give the *whole* cost of the production of milk, but only about one half the cost as I shall prove later. A half truth is a most dangerous proposition upon which to build. A bank or business concern would think it ruinous and preposterous to draw conclusions for their future where only one half of their production costs were entered.

The most annoying thing about this is that these figures are published in the papers and our city friends, the consumers, do not understand the added cost and think the dairyman is a profiteer and is getting more than he should. As it now stands the average dairyman thinks he is not losing money on his low producing cows and keeps them. If the whole cost was figured he could see the loss and dispose of them. It is a rather lazy and indolent method of arriving at a very important point that is misconstrued and misinterpreted by nearly all concerned—Strong language but it is backed up by the facts.

Our dairy interests are looming large. Let us adopt strictly business methods, like those of other business concerns, and know as near as possible the costs. Let us explain further—Taking the figures of the elements that enter into the production of 100 lbs. of milk, on a yearly basis, as formulated by Professor Warren and unanimously accepted by the Federal Farm Board as a basis of cost for fluid milk.

The Elements are: 33.79 lbs. grain, $.64.2; 43.3 lbs. hay, $.25.8; 10.8 other dry fodder, 5.4; 92.2 silage food, $.27.6; 8.3 lbs. other succulent, 2.5; 3.02 labor at 30 hr., $.90.6; Total, $2.16.1.

This does not include bedding, use of cans and hauling milk, ice, depreciation on dairy and barn, interest on investment, taxes, insurance, veterinary service, insecticides, sprays and many other small items which in all adds another 25% to the cost, as allowed by the Federal farm board.

Adding the 25% to our other costs of $2.61.1 brings the total cost to $2.70 per 100 lbs. at present. Some changes should be made for lower per cent of butterfat.

Our feed costs are $1.25.5—just a little less than one half of the total cost. The simple matter of doubling the feed cost would come very near the total cost of milk. Dairymen generally are striving to produce as nearly an even flow of milk as possible, to care for the demand. The cows are in all stages of production, some giving 60 and some 6 lbs. according to their period of lactation. It is unfair to figure on high production alone. The cow must be maintained at low production, and when dry, and all is the cost of producing milk. The yearly balance sheet is the only fair method of figuring.

Let us look into the new publication of Henry and Morrison—"Feeds and Feeding" to see how the figures here presented compare.

The Ohio Experiment Station says that it costs $153.29 to keep a cow a year. Other Stations report as follows: Wisconsin, $188.21; Minnesota, $112.18; Iowa, $143.66. The average of these four Stations is $149,85, which it would seem, is a fair estimate.

The same Stations give the average cost of producing 100 pounds of milk. The Ohio figure is $2.61; Wisconsin, $2.65; Minnesota, $2.19; Iowa, $3.15; or an average cost for 100 pounds of milk as figured by these Stations, of $2.65.

The cost seems high to us because we are not taught to figure the whole cost. It would probably cost more to maintain a cow here than in those western states. Considering the recent drop in the price of milk a 5000 lb. yearly production of a cow would probably lose the dairyman about $40.00 or putting it another way he would sell labor, silage, home grown grain and hay considerably below the market price. Putting the proposition up as the dairy improvement association does this 5000 lb. cow would pay a nice profit over feed costs.

Lincoln said—Let the people know the truth and the whole truth and the

(*Continued on Page* 22)

### What Kind of Records?

**WE agree with "Dairyman" that the cost of feed is only about 50 percent of the cost of producing milk. We also believe that it is important that every dairyman should realize his costs. We wonder, however, what is to prevent the Dairy Improvement Association member from figuring his total costs? We wonder if the man who stays out of the Dairy Improvement Association is any more likely to get the accurate cost of production figures, than the man who is a member?**

**We have seen dairymen secure excellent results from figures obtained through these Dairy Improvement Associations. In this case we doubt greatly whether half the truth, as "Dairyman" calls the figures secured, is worse than no records at all.**

**We admit that the complete figures would be more valuable, yet the method of figuring employed by the associations is much simpler than that suggested by our reader. We will be glad to have our readers give us their opinions, either for or against "Dairyman's suggestions.**

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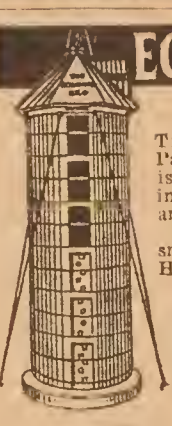
**ECONOMY SILOS**



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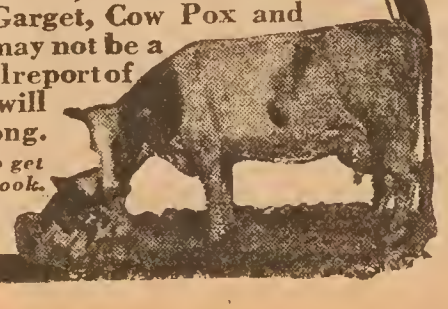


(*Continued from Page* 10)

nation will be saved. The dairyman can be saved in the same way.—Dairyman.

* * *

## Registering Meritorious Grades

I AM an admirer of the Guernsey Breed and knowing that it has nothing to conceal will use it as an example of our present day dairy breeds. This breed originated on the Island of Guernsey where monks selected animals that met the most rigid requirements of a dairy breed. But it was not until 1891 that the door was closed to all importations of foreign cattle. Because of this fact when the first Herd Book was published in 1882 it contained animals that were black, black and white, brindle, red and red and white. These were the purebreds of less than fifty years ago. Therefore I believe that any discerning breeder of to-day should have the privilege of advancing his grades into one of the five dairy breeds if certain strict requirements are met under the supervision of the particular breed association.

Our dairy of grade cattle is kept primarily for milk production and so is that of every other dariyman. The quantity and efficiency of this production hinges upon three factors—trueness to brecd type, inherent producing ability and the prcpotency of the sires. Therefore if these factors can be instilled into our grades, why, after the passage of several generations are they not good enough to be purebrcds? So I believe that the idea of registering meritorious grades is based upon: First—that a sire whose daughters show uniformly high producing ability that is consistently better than their dams is homogeneous for the hereditary factors determining high production, and; second—that by the continued use of such sires for ten generations a pure line of producing ability will be established.

I have set the standard of ten generations because, after that, on an average only onc calf out of a thousand would revert to its mongrel parents.

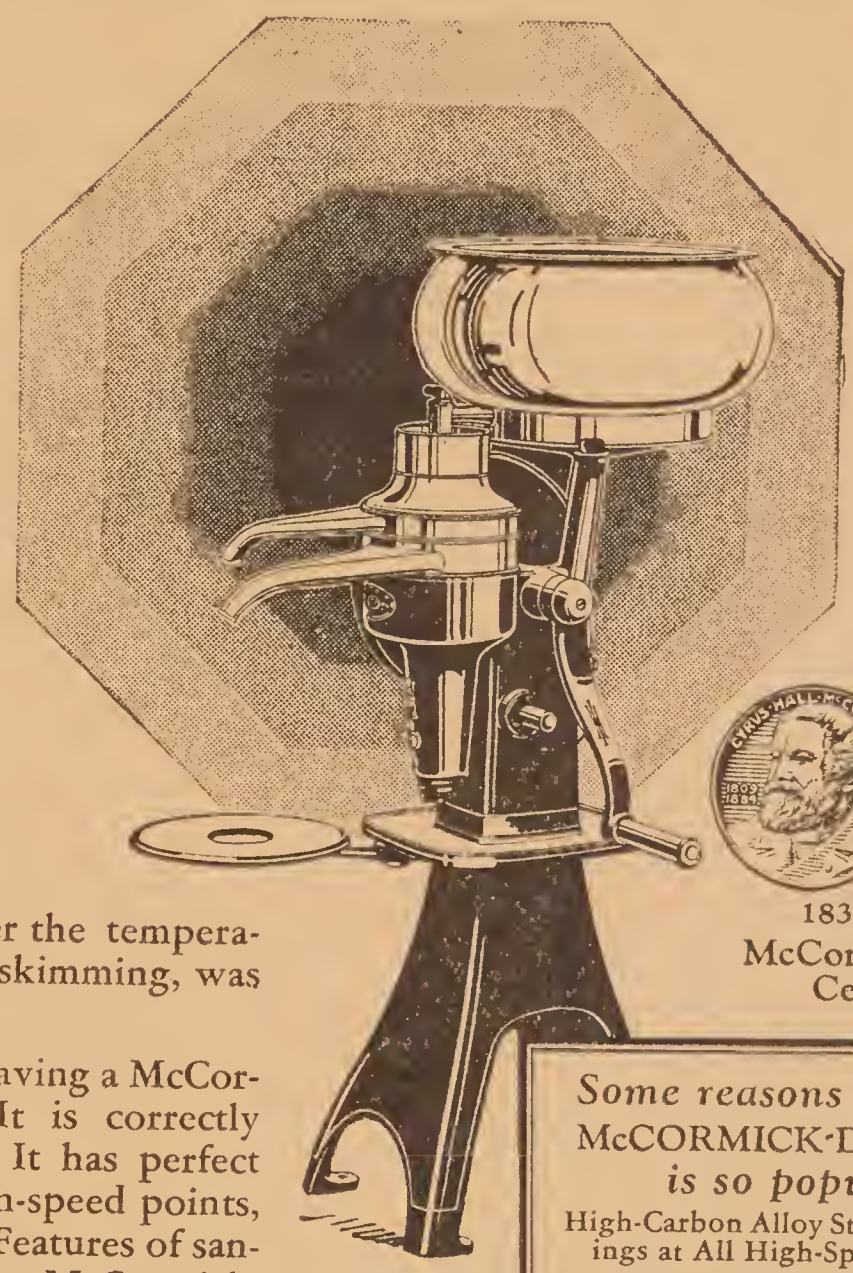
If such a plan was used it would be a stimulus to raise the standards of thc breed and its popularity. It would incrcase the selling value of the animal and its progeny which is the main argument of such a plan as it would give the breeder of limited means a chance to do his part, and receive his reward, toward the ideal of the industry. And when we realize that the average butterfat production per cow in the U. S. is less than 190 lbs. per year and that less than 3% of the dairy cattle are purebreds, then as whole-hearted dairymen we feel the acute need of a system which will allow our meritorious grades to become purebreds.—Lewis Gay, Warsaw, N. Y.

## Drinking Cups Increase Milk Field

A DAIRYMAN recently said that of all the improvements that he had put into his dairy farm the one which brought him the most returns in actual dollars was drinking cups for his cows. Another dairyman found by actual figures that the drinking cups not only saved a lot of work, but have also greatly increased the milk production of his herd. Every farmer who has drinking cups knows that cows, like people, drink more often when the supply is convenient, particularly when they are eating. At least four pounds of water are required for each pound of milk produced, so that any increase in consumption of water is usually followed by a correspondingly larger milk yield.

Niggardly feeding of good cows is mistaken economy; likewise, liberal feeding of poor cows is just as poor practice.


# This Good Cream Separator Increases Dairy Profits



THE dairyman who owns a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator has a big advantage when it comes to profits. He has the *closest-skimming cream separator* and this means he is getting the maximum amount of butter-fat produced by his herd. The McCormick-Deering proved its remarkable efficiency in hundreds of public demonstrations the past year. Babcock tests showed it skimmed with a loss of only one one-hundredth of one per cent of butter-fat. This unusual performance was accomplished regardless of whether the temperature of the milk, at the time of skimming, was hot, cold, or in-between.

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You will be well repaid by having a McCormick-Deering on your farm. It is correctly designed all the way through. It has perfect balance, ball bearings at all high-speed points, and runs with minimum power. Features of sanitation make it easy to clean. The McCormick-Deering will give you perfect satisfaction for many years to come. See the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community for a demonstration. Write us for catalogs.

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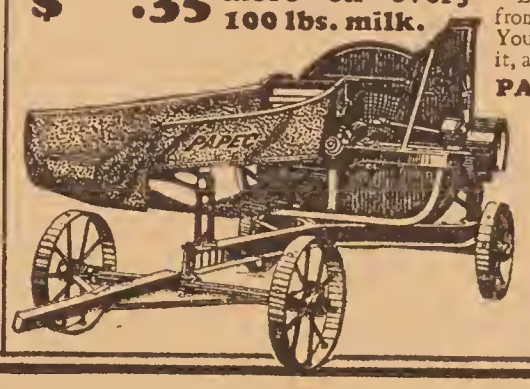
**$20.85** more from every acre of corn.
**$25.00** more profit from each cow.
**$ 1.22** more per 100 lbs. of beef raised.
**$ .35** more on every 100 lbs. milk.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### January Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk | 3.37 | 3.17 |
| 1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70<br>1.70 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.86 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk | | |
| Soft Cheese | 2.11 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder | | |
| Hard Cheese | 1.80 | 1.60 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was $3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Situation Unchanged*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Jan. 2, 1931 | Dec. 26, 1930 | Jan. 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29 -29½ | 29½-30 | 38 -38½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28½- | 29 - | 37 -37½ |
| 84-91 score | 24 -28 | 24 -28½ | 30 -36½ |
| Lower Grades | 23 -23½ | 23 -23½ | 28 -29 |

The situation in the butter market is substantially the same as it was last week, although prices are a shade lower. The decline came on December 31 bringing the price of 92 score butter to 28½c, a ½ cent decline. The general uncertainty of the outlook and the fact that most business was over for the week prompted the decline. When business was resumed on Friday after the New Year, there was good buying interest that held the market full steady. However, there was plenty of butter of fine quality available. Most receivers were offering goods freely and we do not foresee any advance in price in the immediate future. Receivers are very anxious to keep their floors as clear as possible and they are therefore not inclined to bump prices. Reports from business circles indicate that we may expect some recovery early in January. At any rate, a more optimistic outlook appears to prevail than was the case during the latter months of 1930. At this moment the trend appears to us to be just a shade for the better. More butter is moving and if matters are not forced too much we may be able to stand a gradual increase.

At the close of 1930 the statistical situation was very satisfactory as far as holdings were concerned. The four cities were holding slightly less than six and one half million pounds under what they held at the same time last year. However, during the third week in December the four principal markets reported an out-of-storage movement that was approximately 1,100,000 pounds short of the out-of-storage movement during the same period last year.

## *Cheese Market Unchanged*

| STATE FLATS | Jan. 2, 1931 | Dec. 26, 1930 | Jan. 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 19-20 | 19-20 | -20 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | 26 -26½ |
| Held Average | | | 23½-24½ |

There has been no change in the cheese market since last week's report, trade in general being very quiet. Just before the close of the year there was very little business in fresh cheese. Fresh makes are draggy of which the offerings are reasonably free at inside prices, with outside prices extreme, thereby giving a more or less indefinite trend but one that looks to be just a shade downward.

As December came to a close the ten cities reported that they held approximately 2,300,000 pounds less cheese than they held at the same time a year ago. The out-of-storage movement during the third week in January was approximately the same as it was for the year previous. The cheese market seems to be weathering the present depression, as compared with last year, slightly better than the butter market. It takes time for swings to take place and it may be that a little later cheese will begin to feel a reaction. We hope not, although we would like to see butter prices improve.

## *Egg Market Varies Widely*

| NEARBY WHITE | Jan. 2, 1931 | Dec. 26, 1930 | Jan. 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 36 -37½ | 36-37½ | 47-48 |
| Average Extras | 34 -35 | 34-35 | -46 |
| Extra Firsts | 32 -33 | 32-33 | -45 |
| Firsts | 29 -30 | 29-30 | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | 27 -27½ | 22-24 | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 41 -42 | 41-43 | 50- |
| Gathered | 32 -40 | 31-40 | -49 |

There are wide variations in the egg market at this writing and to interpret adequately the market it would be necessary to take up each individual classification and report on it. Top grades of nearbys namely those bringing premiums are moving very slowly and it is difficult to realize any profit for anyone at existing prices. Producers are not getting enough money for this choice product and the dealers are lucky to get cost price to say nothing of a profit. Closely selected extras are selling over a range of 1½c, some Jerseys bringing 36c while other nearbys are bringing. 37½c. The market on these lines appears to be one of individual negotiation. When we get to the medium grades we find the market in much better shape. Average extras and extra firsts hold very firm and in some quarters are actually scarce.

It is impossible to make a general statement about the egg market. There are too many factors at work. Cold weather prevails over the entire country and under normal conditions would immediately react in the form of higher prices, due to a diminished lay. This year, however, there appears to be no interruption in the movement of eggs eastward as a great many shipments were held baek just previous to and during the holiday period. Furthermore, modern production methods are rapidly eliminating the weather factor. Commercial plants with their heated laying houses are less susceptible to weather changes and consequently we do not get the severe interruptions that characterized the market a few years ago.

As December came to a close the ten cities making daily reports had only about 700,000 cases in excess of their holdings at the same time a year ago. Furthermore, the out-of-storage movement has not only kept pace with but showed a little increase over last year. If the trade does not disturb the present movement of eggs by forcing prices it may be that the statistical condition of the market can be brought around to something like normal by the time the heavy lay starts.

## *Late Arriving Fowls Suffer*

| | Jan. 2, 1931 | Dec. 26, 1930 | Jan. 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 24-25 | 23-25 | -32 |
| Leghorn | 20- | 17-20 | -28 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-29 | 23-28 | -24 |
| Leghorn | 21-22 | -20 | -20 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 40-47 | 45-50 | 26-34 |
| Leghorn | 40-42 | -40 | -31 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -15 | -14 | -17 |
| CAPONS | -40 | 35-40 | 34-37 |
| TURKEYS | -35 | 25-30 | -30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-30 | 24-28 | 20-25 |
| GEESE | 21-24 | 18-22 | -20 |

Several heavy shipments of fowls arrived via express late December 31 and on January 2. Naturally, they had to be carried over and they suffered a price decline of from 2c to 3c. For a long time we have been warning shippers in these columns to avoid shipping stock that would bring the merchandise on to the market after the close of business. This year heavy shipments arrived on Wednesday when practically all of the retail buying was over. Also a lot of birds arrived the day after New Year, another bad market day. During peroids of prosperity, the day after a holiday is not apt to show much of a break, but under conditions like the present it is a different matter and a dollar is made to go a lot farther. Due to the fact that there is plenty of poultry available it leads us to believe that there will be no price increase over the week end, although stocks should move fairly well at the prevailing rate. Broilers are steady although any increase in supply might possibly cause a revision downward. Chickens are full steady and some choice lines are scarce. A good many coming in are quite staggy. Fancy capons are not too plentiful and are selling readily. Turkeys are not moving any too well. The poultry market has been rather moody of late, so to speak, it has been swinging from one class to another in a rather flighty manner. Turkeys for a few days have been almost entirely ignored. Other lines have been enjoying ready sale, only to be out in the cold in a short time.

## *Potatoes, Vegetables and Fruits*

The potato makct continues steady and the trend appears to be on the up-grade. Maines in 150 pound sacks are bringing from $3 to $3.15, while Long Islands range from $3.25 to $3.40. Bulk goods from Maine per 180 pounds closed at $3.50 to $3.75 while Long Islands brought $3.85 to $4. In some cases of extra fancy stock premiums have been paid, thereby giving a slightly upward trend.

Cabbage has been experiencing a slightly better inquiry, bulk goods from New York State bringing $18 to $21.

Onions are meeting a quiet market, one that is rather irregular and in which an easy tone prevails. Western New York yellows generally bring $1.10 while Orange County stock brings $1 to $1.25 per hundred. A few extra fancy selling at $1.50. Orange County reds generally bring from $1.15 to $1.50 per hundred pounds.

Nearby white turnips are quoted at 50c to 75c per bushel.

Squash is selling a little better. Nearby Marrow brings from $1.50 to $2 while Hubbard brings $2 to $2.25.

Carrots from New York State are picking up a little, unwashed bringing from 50c to 85c per bag while washed stock brings from 50c to 75c per basket.

Moderate offerings of basket and barreled apples have been meeting a good demand. Prices have been well supported on the leading varieties showing good grading. Ordinary marks still sell slowly. Baldwin, Fall Pippins, Jonathans, Northern Spys, and York Imperials are bringing up to $1.50 per bushel. Lower grades naturally sell downward some as low as 50c. Fancy Greenings have been bringing as much as $1.75 with the better McIntosh up to $2.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—One load medium 1265 lb. steers around 25c lower at $9.25. Few cows, steady; common to mediums $4.00-5.50; low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Fairly active, steady. Good to choice $12.00-15.00; mediums $9.00-11.50; cull and common $6.00-8.50.

HOGS—Steady. Good-choice 160-220 lbs. $8.75-9.00.

LAMBS—Deck good, 80 lbs. New York lambs around 25c lower at $8.25. Few common throwouts $5.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts during the week were fairly liberal. and being a poultry week more than the trade required. Demand was very slow. Prices were slightly higher on top grades all others about the same as previous week. Friday's market very slow. Prices steady but not cleaning up. Fresh receipts, per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good 11-14c; small to medium 8-10c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light all the week. Demand fair. Prices slightly higher. Market steady. Good to fancy, each $7.00-10.00; imitations, each, $3.00-6.00.

RABBITS—There was no overstock during the week. The demand was good at higher prices than previous week on account of the New Year holiday. Friday's supply light, demand slow; market nominal at 20-25c per pound.

## *Hay Prices Off*

Liberal supplies of hay just before the close of the year, coupled with a slow demand in the market weakened the situation to the extent that prices of hay suffered a slight loss. Toward the end of the week supplies were coming in less freely and demand improved, which left the market about the same as it was a week ago. Straight timothy brings from $22 to $28, top quality is extremely scarce. Sample hay brings from $16 to $20, mixtures have been selling from $19 to $25 with No. 1 grades scarce. The market comes to a close on January 3 fairly steady. The straw market is steady. Oat straw is bringing $12 and rye and wheat $14.

## *Beans Dull*

The bean market is very dull. Average Marrows bring $5.50 to $6.25; Jumbos from $6.50 to $7; Pea beans $5 to $5.50; Red Kidneys $9 to $9.75; White Kidneys $7 to $7.75; Round Cranberry $5.75 to $6.35.

## *Hides and Skins*

Calfskins, green trimmed, New York City No. 1, 14c per pound, No. 2, 12c per pound; weights 9½-12½ pounds No. 1, 1.80; 12½-14 pounds No. 1, 1.90 each; 14-18 pounds No. 1, 2.10 each; 18 pounds and up No. 1, 3.00; No. 2's buttermilks and branded proportionately less on foregoing weights; Deacons, 60-75c.

## *Wool*

New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 21-23c; ½ blood 22-29c; ⅜ blood 23-28c; ¼ blood 23-28c; low quarter blood 23-25; common and braid 22-24c.

## *Honey*

Market steady. Per pound: Clover extracted, in bulk, white, 9-10e; amber 9-10c; buckwheat, extracted, in bulk, 8-9c.

## *Roots and Herbs*

Wild Ginseng selling very slowly. Well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound: 10.50, cultivated Ginseng, according to quality 3.00-7.00 per pound for New York and Eastern States. Goldenseal; clean and well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound 90c; Goldenseal: Leaves and stems New York and Eastern States 10c per pound.

## Farming in 1790

(*Continued from Page 5*)

effectually destroy all kinds of vermin which have been left in the ground, besides effecting a considerable saving in their keeping."

There had been widespread drought before 1790 so that its effects were still felt. Dr. Benjamin Rush wrote that during two months in the summer of 1782 no rain fell with only two showers in the succeeding months of September and October.

"In consequence of this, there was no second crop of hay; the Indian corn failed of its increase in many places and was cut down for food for cattle. Trees newly planted died. The pasture fields not only lost their verdure but threw up small clouds of dust when agitated by the feet of men or beasts. Cattle were driven many miles to be watered morning and evening. The earth became so inflammable in some places as to burn above a foot below its surface. A complete consumption of the turf by an accidental fire kindled in the adjoining state of New Jersey spread terror and distress through a large tract of country."

It was noted during this dry spell that sheep were uncommonly fat and "their flesh well tasted" while all other domestic animals languished from want of grass and water.

"Crabs," Dr. Rush went on," were caught more than a mile above the city of Philadelphia in the river Delaware, which is sixty miles above the places in which they are usually found. Springs of water and large creeks were dried up; rocks appeared in the river Schuykill which had never before been observed by the oldest person alive; they bore the figures 1701."—E. L. W.

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# Farm News from New York

## *The Latest Crop Report Figures---Local News*

THE latest crop report gives a few figures which may be of interest to our readers.

The 1930 production of Dry Edible Beans is estimated at 22,137,000 bushels, compared with 20,707,000 bushels in 1929 and an average production of 17,325,000 bushels during the five years 1923-1928. The consumptive demand is probably heavier than ever this year but in sympathy with the general downward price trend coupled with the large production, prices of beans are low, $2.40 per bushel on December 1, 1930 compared with $3.78 in 1929.

The production of pea beans, mainly in Michigan and New York, which are used both for canning and for sale dry through the retail trade is estimated at 4,811,000 bushels compared with 5,511,000 bushels in 1929 and the 5 year average of 6,039,000 bushels.

### Certified Seed Potatoes

Officials report that 35,688 acres of seed potatoes passed final inspection this season compared with the 44,586 acres entered in the spring and 34,116 acres passing final inspection last year. As compared with 1929 there were decreases in the acreage passing inspection this year in Maine, Vermont and Nova Scotia, but these reductions were offset by increases in New Hampshire, New York, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Production this year is estimated at 9,704,000 bushels or 8 percent more than the 8,926,000 bushels last year.

### December Apple Estimates

The 1930 production of commercial apples for the United States is now estimated at 33,723,000 barrels compared with 29,004,000 barrels harvested in 1929, and 32,373,000 barrels the five year average 1924-1928. Carlot shipments moved to date and estimated to be moved total about 110,000 cars compared witht 102,722 cars reported moved last year.

The December estimate for commercial production in New York State was 5,375,000 barrels, as compared to last year's crop of 3,404,000 barrels, and a five year average of 4,588,000 barrels. The Pennsylvania figures for 1930 were 1,150,000 barrels, as compared with last year's crop of 800,000 barrels, and a five year average of 1,096,000 barrels.

### The Potato Crop

Following a considerable increase in the November potato estimate, the December estimate again cuts the expected crop to a U. S. total of 361,090,000 bushels, compared with 359,048,000 bushels the revised estimate of the 1929 crop, and 392,605,000 bushels the average production of the five years 1924-1928. This estimate is nearly 1 percent greater than the crop harvested last year and 8.0 per cent below the five year average production. The total value of the 1930 potato crop, on the basis of December 1 prices, is 31 per cent less than that of the 1929 crop.

The crop in Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota totals 168 million bushels. This total is 13 million bushels or 8 percent less than the light crop harvested last year in these states. Production in these states is 19 percent below the five year average.

### Milk Production

Milk production per cow in New York dairies in December, was given as 14.6 pounds per cow, the same as last year's figures, but larger than the 1928 figures. This December, 26 percent of all cows in New York State herds were reported as dry, as compared with 28 percent a year ago.

### Egg Production

Figures indicate an upward trend in winter egg production during the past several years. New York State crop reporters indicated that there were, in December, 119 producing hens and pullets per farm, as compared with 115 in December a year ago, and that they were producing at the rate of 21.2 eggs per day per 100 hens, as compared to 17.2 eggs per day per 100 hens a year ago.

### Grass Seed Scarce

Word comes to us that grass seed will be scarce in the United States next spring. We are not trying to paint the blue side of the picture, but suggest that our readers give unusual attention to selecting their grass seed early to insure that they get good quality. It is estimated that the production of red and alsike clover seed is only about one-half as large as in 1929. The production, however, is slightly greater than the five-year average. Greater demand is anticipated because so many seedlings were killed out by the drought. Timothy seed was about half a crop, while the alfalfa seed crop is seven percent below normal.

### Labor Supply

On December 1, crop reporters indicated that the labor supply is 103 percent of normal and that the demand for farm labor is 76 percent of normal.

## Leading Herds for Butter Fat

THE November report of New York State dairy herd improvement associations indicates a total of 68 active associations in New York State, in which records are kept on nearly 30,000 cows. Following are a few of the high herds for butterfat production during the month of November:

| *County* | *Owner* | *Breed* | *Average Production Per Cow* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Milk (lbs.)* | *Fat (lbs.)* |
| *1-10 Cows* | | | | |
| Wayne | Frank Chapman | R. G. | 1132 | 58.5 |
| Otsego | Frank Reis | G. H. | 1550 | 49.6* |
| Niagara-Orleans | B. G. Wilson & Son | R. J. | 818 | 48.3 |
| Cayuga | A. T. Personius | R. H. | 1417 | 47.7 |
| Franklin | Emile Stone | H. | 1294 | 45.0 |
| *11-25 Cows* | | | | |
| Tompkins | F. E. Space & Son | G. H. | 1488 | 55.9 |
| Allegany | James A. Young | R. H. | 1675 | 53.5 |
| Chautauqua | G. S. Cowles & Son | H. F. | 1507 | 50.1 |
| Tioga | Geo. Exo | H. F. | 1479 | 50.1 |
| Franklin | Theodore Stone | H. | 1270 | 46.8 |
| *26 Cows or Over* | | | | |
| Madison | Robert Ausin & Son | H. | 1755 | 56.3 |
| Ulster | W. E. Bruyn (B. Decker) | R. H. | 1396 | 49.6* |
| Washington | John Rea | R. H. | 1359 | 48.2 |
| Jefferson | C. R. Langworthy & Son | R. H. | 1383 | 47.1 |
| Tioga | S. A. Seely Co. | G. H. | 1322 | 45.1 |

*Part of herd milked three times daily.

## New York County Notes

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—We have had just one of the finest December months we ever knew. There was just enough snow on the ground to call it a white Christmas. Potatoes are selling for $1. a bushel; oats, 50c; no hay being sold; beef cows, 4c and 5c a pound live weight. The Sheffield milk plant at Heuvelton is doing a lot of building. A weigh stand has been constructed so that a number of patrons can be accomodated at the same time. A cheese plant with twelve vats is reported to be in the process of construction.

Quite a number of the East Lisbon cheese factory patrons signed with Dairymen's League when the Northeastern Milk Company ceased to take their milk. The sub-district meeting of the League will be held at Heuvelton, "Van Heuvel" branch, in January. Recently the Holstein-Friesian Club held a fine meeting at the Agricultural School at Canton. About fifty were out. They will stage a banquet in April.

Grange Deputy Albert Hull outlines for the new year, first, a continued increase in membership; second, assisting the Farm Bureau in furthering cow test association work; and third, a material improvement in ritualistic and unwritten work.—H.M.K.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—We have had some rain, but not much. More is needed to fill the ponds and wells. The light snows which have fallen and melted, have afforded some slight relief from drought conditions. Prices for all farm produce are low. Particularly discouraging is the drop in the price of milk and also the price of eggs. Poultry is selling cheaper than for several years past. The lower cost of grains for cattle helps a bit. There is a noticeable reduction in the cost of the necessities of life and in clothing. While farmers are receiving less for their produce they have them for their own consumption and are experiencing no difficulty in procuring all the help necessary for work on their land and wages are much lower. The great improvement in the roads adds mostly to the convenience and pleasure of life in remote sections. The weather has been mild and farm work is well ahead, much plowing has been done this fall. Potatoes are bringing $3. per barrel.—E.S.R.

CLINTON COUNTY—We had a dry warm fall. Crops were all secured in good condition and more plowing than usual done. Wells and streams are very low. State Master of the Grange Fred Freestone was here the first week in December and dedicated four new Grange Halls at Mooers, Beekmantown, Chazy and West Chazy. The Grange has a large membership in the county and is steadily gaining.—R.J.M.

***State and local agencies in the 36 States which lie in the snow belt cleared snow and ice from 199,348 miles of State and local highways in the winter of 1929-30, according to reports to the Bureau of Public Roads, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The cost of clearing 184,748 miles amounted to $8,224,368 the reports show. About 8,200 miles of snow fence were used last season, an increase of about 40 percent over the preceding winter. The removal of snow from our highways, however, is not considered an unmixed blessing by every producer of farm products. We would be glad to know what you think about it.***

## Progress in County Forests

DURING 1930, nearly 5,000,000 forest trees were planted in county forests under the Hewitt Law. This Law provides that the state will match county appropriations for county forests up to $5,000 per county per year. The following counties have started forests under the new law:

| *County* | *County Appro'n.* | *State Appro'n.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cattaragus | $ 500.00 | $ 500.00 |
| Chautauqua | 1,300.00 | 1,300.00 |
| Erie | 21,056.31 | 5,000.00 |
| Essex | 5,000.00 | 4,100.00 |
| Genesee | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Jefferson | 3,000.00 | 2,600.00 |
| Lewis | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Madison | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Montgomery | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Oneida | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Onondaga | 5,000.00 | 3,632.00 |
| Oswego | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Otsego | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| St. Lawrence | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Saratoga | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Schoharie | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Seneca | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Steuben | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Westchester | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Yates | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Totals | $67,556.31 | $48,832.00 |

## The Larry Fay Trial

A WEEK or two ago we said we would keep you informed on the progress of the trial of Larry Fay and other defendants for racketeering in the milk business. There seems to be little to report. The trial drags along, the prosecution presenting many witnesses who are now, or were, in the milk business, and who give testimony showing that Fay interfered with their supply of milk or attempted to intimidate them to get them to deal with the association.

The defense, on the other hand, maintains that Fay's association was formed for social purposes, to prevent price cutting and the stealing of customers by jobbers, and to combat excessive demand by customers for gratuities.

## Unemployed Still Sell Apples

SEVERAL times we have mentioned the sale of apples by the unemployed in New York City and our readers may be interested to know that they are still on the job. As we understand it, they are at present buying their own apples independently, but the city is still waiving the requirement that peddlers have a license.

Quite a number of these men have branched out into other lines. Many have added tangerines which they sell two for five cents. Others have added chocolate bars or in some cases are selling chocolate bars exclusively. Conservative estimates indicate that this method of selling has increased the consumpion of apples by approximately 500,000 boxes.

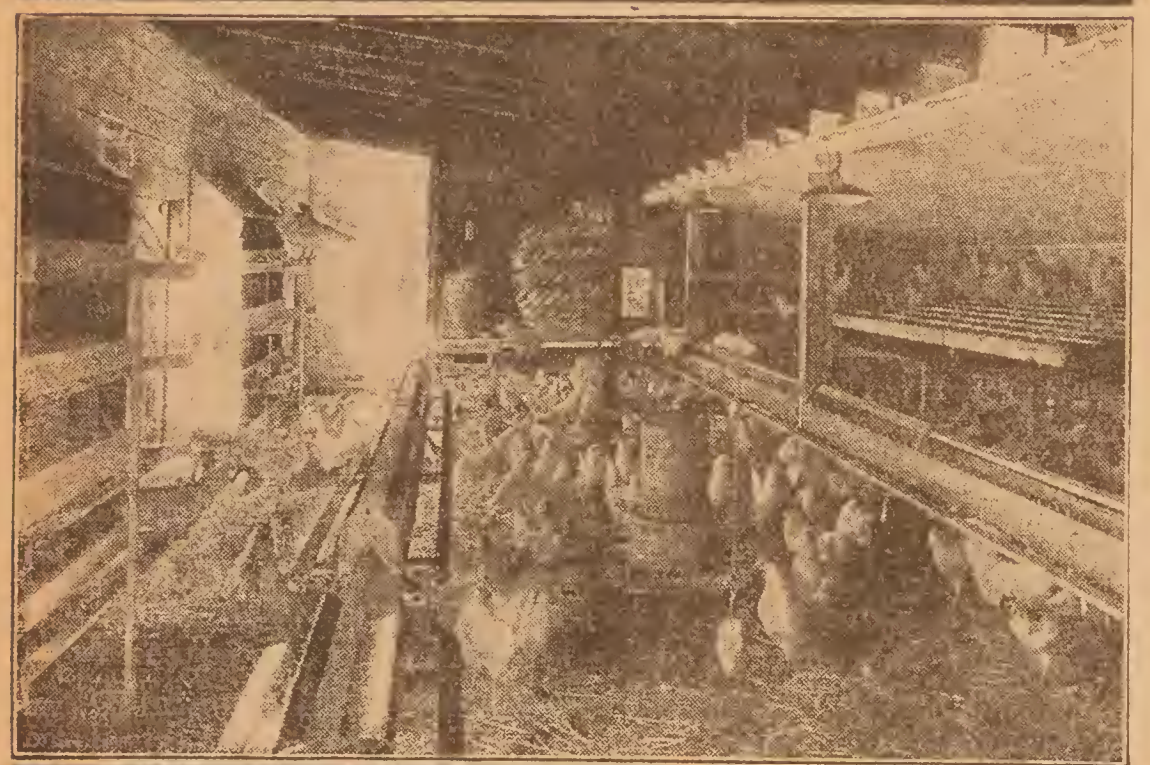
## Drought and Unemployment Relief

RECENTLY a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee at Washington, voted to appropriate $45,000,000 for drought relief in accordance with the authorization recently approved by the President. It is expected that the full committee will approve the $45,000,000 vote in a few days.

This sum will be used to aid farmers in drought stricken acreas to secure seed, feed for livestock, and fertilizers. At the same time, President Hoover's emergency employment committee announces that public and semi-public building projects, aggregating $800,000,000 will be undertaken within a few months.

In 20,000,000 wired homes in the United States, surveys show that 80 per cent have electric flat irons, 30 per cent electric washing machines, and one per cent electric ironing machines.

# WINTERTIME EGGS



WINTERTIME eggs . . . of course you're anxious to sell dozens of them. But watch out for the gray months ahead. They're apt to bring cold snaps . . . thaws . . . more cold snaps . . . in quick succession. Hard weather on layers! And to continue regular egg production through this season of sudden changes, your hens must be in top-notch condition. That's why feeding an oatmeal feed is profitable. For oatmeal builds health and energy.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains pure oatmeal from the same mills that manufacture Quaker Oats.

Of course, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains a balanced assortment of other ingredients too. Ground grain products, cod liver meal, molasses (in dry form) and necessary minerals are blended with the oatmeal.

Each ingredient has its own special work to do. For example, cod liver meal furnishes the birds with the important "sunshine" vitamin (exactly the same as that supplied by the natural rays of the sun). Molasses acts as a mild laxative. The minerals make egg shells and rebuild bones. All of the ingredients combine to make quantities of eggs . . . hatchable eggs.

And best of all, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is most economical to feed. You need only to count the cost per dozen of producing wintertime eggs to be convinced of that. Your local Quaker feed dealer can supply you with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. See him at once.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

**Quaker**
**FUL-O-PEP**
**EGG MASH**

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

*With the A. A*
## Poultry Farmer

# About Battery Brooding

I read your very interesting article on battery brooding last spring and decided it is the only sanitary way to rear chicks. Therefore, by another spring I intend to be in readiness to accomodate at least 4,000 chicks "apartment house style." I would like to know just how the electric lights are arranged for heating. Would an electric heating element be more efficient? How long can 100 chicks be left in an apartment 30 x 36 before it is necessary to remove them to larger quarters?

Is it safe to leave the chicks in an apartment after four weeks of age and how long or at what age should they be transferred to a colony house? In case of no electricity couldn't a hot water system be installed? What arrangements of pipes would you advise? Would a chicks up to four weeks old be comfortable in a brooder apartment located in a room with the temperature at 80 to 100 floor level? Is it advisable to have each apartment dark or just semi-dark? Could cockerels be left longer in an apartment brooder than their little sisters?—L. C. H., N. Y.

BEFORE taking up your question, I want to say a word about your reference to "the only sanitary way to rear chicks." I would prefer to say that battery brooding is *one* of the sanitary ways of *starting* chicks. To brood the chicks all the way through to maturity on wire floors in a brooder house with an outdoor wire-floored exercising yard is just as sanitary as battery brooding, and for some conditions may be an even better plan. Battery brooding should be considered only as an efficient and sanitary method of *starting* the pullets, and perhaps growing the cockerels to broiler size. The broilers can be left in the batteries longer than is safe for the pullets.

### Hot Water Systems

Yes, there are hot-water systems that are very satisfactory. In fact, if you are planning to start 4000 chicks I am inclined to think such an outfit would be better for you than an electric. I suspect you would find it more satisfactory in the long run to purchase a hot-water battery brooding system than to try to install one. In any case, you will want a set of 8 or 10 pipes arranged with manifolds at the ends exactly as in the sectional mammoth incubators, in each deck of the brooder. These may be connected to a single heater, or you could have a separate heater for each deck. It is very essential that the heat of each deck be controlled independently of the other decks so as to suit the temperature to chicks of different ages. With a floor temperature of 80-100 in the room the chicks in the upper decks would be killed by too high temperature. You must either have the youngest chicks in the upper decks and the older ones which need less heat in the lower ones, or if the chicks are all of one age you will have to install electric fans to circulate the air of the room fast enough to keep the same temperature at the top and bottom of the room.

Now in case you want to use electricity and to build your own battery you can get electric heaters that do not give off light and that screw into a regular light socket. You should have an electric store order them for you. They would be better than light bulbs which we used for it is better to keep the battery at least semi-dark. The chicks learn more readily to eat and to drink from the troughs on the outside and there is less toe-picking and feather pulling in the darkened batteries.

Now as to the relation of the age of the chicks to the size of the battery section and the number of chicks I am quoting from Mr. Lee of the Beacon Milling Company as follows:

"Number of chicks per 30" x 30" Section.

1st week not over 100 chicks; 2nd and 3rd weeks not over 65 chicks; 4th and 5th weeks, not over 40 chicks; 6th and 7th weeks, not over 35 chicks; 8th and 9th weeks, not over 30 chicks; 10th and 11th weeks, not over 25 chicks; 12th weeks and upward not over 15 chicks."

From our experience I think that pullets should be taken out of the brooders at 4 weeks. Broilers will also do better if they are removed at that age, but they will grow reasonably well up to 2 lbs. in the batteries if given plenty of room.—L. E. Weaver.

## Luekemia—A Blood Disease

"We are wondering if you can tell us the trouble with our pullets. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks. They are laying and have been since the first of August when they were four months old. We feed them laying mash with cod liver oil and corn as scratch grain. We can go out to them and they will all be fine and then you can go out within a few more hours and we will find one or two dead. We opened a dead pullet the other day and found her liver about three times the normal size. The egg yolks that were in her were hardened. She was fat, but her liver seemed a strange color, also the other organs seemed mussy. We have lights on them."—R.B.H., *New York.*

WE cannot tell you definitely just what is causing the death of your pullets but the symptoms which you described as found in the pullet which you opened would indicate that she had Luckemia.

This is a blood disease and may cause the death of the hen within a few hours or in some cases they may be sick for several days before death. One of the characteristic symptoms is an enlarged liver. I have seen cases in which the liver was six or eight times its normal size. In many cases the liver

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

*A flock of Barred Rocks on the farm of a subscriber, Ward Brothers, Jay, Essex County, New York. Ward Brothers are located near Lake Placid, which gives them an excellent market for eggs and chickens.*

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

is covered with very small grayish spots although other cases do not show this condition.

In case of Luekemia, an analysis of the blood would show a decrease in the normal number of red corpuscles in the blood and if the hen was sick for a very long time she would become very pale and thin. However, as I mentioned above, some hens have this disease in an acute form and they may die within a few hours. In these cases there may be no external symptoms.

Veterinarians and poultry investigators have not been able to find any treatment for this disease. About the only thing that you can do is to keep the hen house as sanitary as possible. Clean the house frequently and spray thoroughly with any good disinfectant. Keep the house as dry as possible by furnishing plenty of ventilation. The disease seems to be found most frequently in damp poultry houses and in unsanitary conditions.

This trouble may clear up soon with the loss of only a few birds but if your losses are heavy it would probably be wise to dispose of the entire flock, if you have only a small flock and start with new stock next year.—F. E. ANDREWS.

## Cull Out Poor Pullets

SOME interesting figures have been secured from a large number of Rhode Island flocks. Nearly ten thousand birds returned between March 1 and September 30, a profit of $1.91 over feed costs in the case of pullets and $1.64 over feed costs for the hens. The average egg production was 100.9 eggs for pullets and 94.3 eggs for hens for the seven months.

One lesson learned was the importance of culling out pullets that do not pay their way. A suggestion here is that these non-producers be culled out when the pullet flock has reached about 20 per cent in egg production. At that time those that are unduly slow in maturing can be easily identified. Those that are not producing can be removed to another pen, fed stimulating ration, and then if they do not respond can be sold as unprofitable.

## Juniors Market Eggs Cooperatively

WHAT is believed to be the first 4-H cooperative marketing enterprise in New England was inaugurated recently in Belknap County, New Hampshire, by Stanley E. Wilson, county club agent. The plan calls for the retailing of graded eggs at a premium of five cents above the regular market price. The eggs are sold in special 4-H cartons stamped with the New England label and bearing the name of the club boy who produced them.

The largest of these junior cooperators is probably Edwin Goodwin of Laconia, who now has about sixty pullets in winter quarters and aims to go into the chicken business in earnest next year by building up a flock of at least five hundred birds.

## Treatment for Gape Worms

"I have 125 chicks four weeks old and three days ago they got the gapes. As I have never had chicks with the gapes before I do not know what to do for them. I would like to have you tell me what to give them." MRS. U. S. F., *N. Y.*

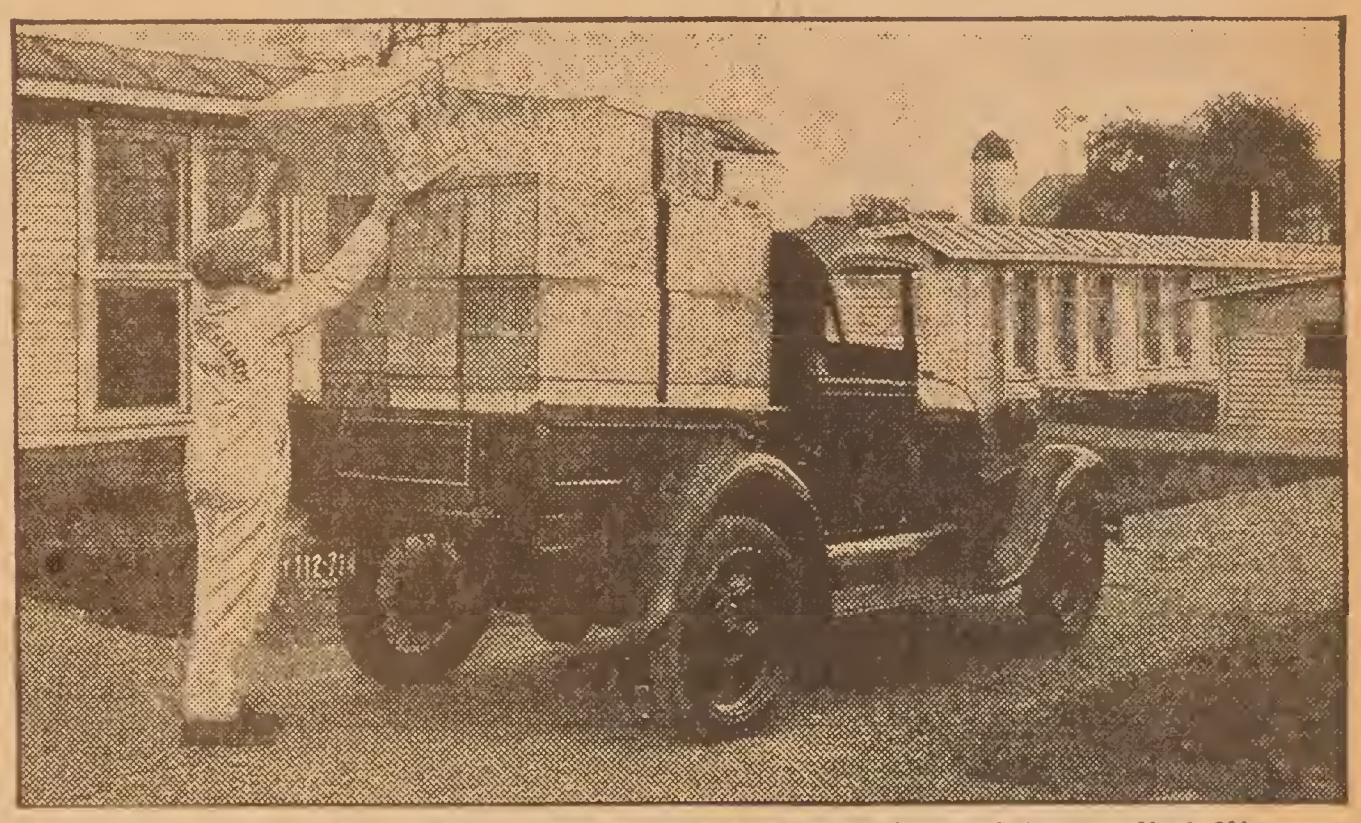
MAY I first suggest that you make certain that gapes is the trouble in your flock. It sometimes happens that the gasping for breath by chicks suffering from Brooder Pneumonia is mistaken for gapes. An examination of a chick immediately after death will settle the question. Inflamed or congested and discolored lungs indicate pneumonia or some similar trouble. Gapes will be proven by the forked worms attached to the inside walls of the windpipe.

The only treatment for gapes given in the literature is to extract the worms by thrusting a loop of horse hair down the windpipe, twisting it around and pulling it out with the

(*Continued on Page* 16)


# A *truck-load of* PROOF

## *that your hens can lay more eggs*



*This picture was taken at the poultry unit on the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio*

IN THIS truck are 21 cases of eggs, or 647¼ dozen. In the houses back of the truck are 8 pens of a hundred hens each, or 800 hens in all.

These 8 pens of 800 hens have just finished a year's test at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. Four of the pens laid a total of 5077 5/12 dozen, or a 152-egg average per hen. That's some pile of eggs. But the other four pens laid 5724 8/12 dozen, or an average of 171 eggs—and that's a lot more. In exact figures it is 647¼ dozen more, or the equivalent to this truck-load of eggs you see in the picture.

These hens are brooder mates, selected carefully and divided evenly. They were fed and cared for alike. And yet one group of 4 pens outlaid the other by 647¼ dozen.

Only one thing did the leading 4 pens get that the other 4 pens didn't. They were fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min regularly *in addition* to good feed* and care. That and that alone accounts for the truck-load more eggs they laid.

It is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min that accounts for high egg production on many a poultry farm, just as it accounted for the increased production in this test. It is Pan-a-min that furnishes the conditioning properties necessary to keep hens in laying trim *every day*. And Pan-a-min that supplies the minerals needed for vigor and endurance and health.

Give your own hens Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min regularly—day by day. They'll pay you for it in extra eggs. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

• • •

**These hens were fed a mash of ground corn, wheat middlings, wheat bran, ground oats, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal, alfalfa-leaf meal—a scratch feed of cracked corn and whole wheat—also cod-liver oil and oyster shell. Lights in the morning. All the hens received all these things in the same proportion and in the same way. But no matter what the feed, it is good feed and care plus Pan-a-min that makes extra fall and winter eggs.*

# Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN

## *keeps hens in laying trim*

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c. 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.



## Poultry Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

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# BABY CHICKS

## KERR'S BABY CHICKS *WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU* NEXT FALL

ONLY chicks from heavy-laying stock become profitable egg producers. High egg yield is an inherited quality.

Kerr's baby chicks have a rich inheritance from birds that have made big records in the leading egg-laying contests. Our White Leghorns have official production records up to 304 eggs in a year. Our Barred Rocks have produced up to 277 eggs and our R. I. Reds have laid up to 300 eggs in 365 days.

The prepotency of the Kerr strains of baby chicks for high egg yields is a fixed quality. In addition to heavy egg production, they excel in correct breeding type and lusty vigor, and are available from stock tested for B. W. D. Send for Kerr's fully illustrated Chick Book and the prices, sent free upon request.

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| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Anconas | 6.50 | 12.00 | 58.75 | 115.00 |
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Heavy Mixed 10c; Jersey Black Giants 16c
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100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
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| S. C. White Leghorns Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds..... | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
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| White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
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| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
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100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog
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Chicks from 2& 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $90 per 1000. Send for catalog—it's free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
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Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest. Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.


(*Continued from Page* 15)

worms attached. Also, (and this is important, move the chicks at once to different range where you are quite sure there is no infestation of the worms. A treatment which is said by some poultrymen to be effective against gape worms is to dust "London Purple" into the feathers of the mother hen so the chicks will inhale it. The dust is said to cause the worms to loosen their hold and be coughed out. In the case of brooder chicks they may be put into a box and the dust sifted over them through a coarse-meshed cloth so as to keep the air in the box filled with the dust until the chicks have inhaled it for several minutes.—L. E. WEAVER.

## Some Reasons for Profits

Why do some poultrymen seem to make more money than others?

THE New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station states that this is based upon three factors, size of business, efficient production, and labor efficiency.

According to this authority, the man who is running a poultry farm and depending primarily upon market eggs for his income should have a flock of from 1000 to 1500 layers if he expects to get sufficient income to maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

When speaking of efficient production we think of the number of eggs per hen, the feed consumption, the mortality, and all other items which include the production of a flock. The flock with the highest production per bird is most likely to give the best returns.

Speaking of labor efficiency, the New Jersey Experiment Station recommends a daily time schedule as well as a yearly schedule which calls to the poultryman's attention those things which should not only be done right away but those things which should be done in preparation for the month to come. It is important not only that the laborers, particularly if they are hired, should do their work quickly and efficiently but that things should be done on time so that the chickens or hens should not suffer for the lack of something which should have been done the week or the month before.

## What Is London Purple?

In an article on raising turkeys by Mrs. M. L. Gordon, she mentioned the use of London purple for gapes. Some of my turks have the gapes now and I can't get London purple here at any drug store. Can you tell me what it is and where it can be procured?—F. E. S., *N. Y.*

THE question was referred to Mrs. Gordon who replies as follows:

"I am very glad to answer your inquiry regarding London purple. It is a poison that we use here in Ohio to kill potato bugs just as we use paris green to kill them. We can get it at any drug store, twenty-five cents' worth being enough to doctor 100 turkeys a season. Although it is a poison, it will not hurt the poults as they do not eat it, but breathe it in their wind pipes and it kills the gape worm which is a tiny thread-like worm, red in color. I never have killed a poult using it, but have saved hundreds that would have died without it."

## Some Terms Used by Breeders

(*Continued from Page* 3)

when they are we immediately have a big step in advance because, as we said, they breed true. In fact, if they do not breed true they are not a mutation. What about the red and white calves that are apparently born to purebred Holstein parents? They are not mutations because they do not breed true. In Holland, the original home of Holsteins, they had both red and white and black and white Holsteins. In this country only black and white Holsteins are eligible to registry, yet once in a while the calf will inherit the red color markings, indicating that it is possible for animals to transmit characteristics which they do not possess, or at least which we cannot see.

We cannot go far in the study of breeding without running across the terms "inbreeding" and "line breeding." They mean much the same for inbreeding is often defined as the breeding together of very closely related animals and line breeding as breeding together animals belonging to the same family, but not so closely related as inbreeding. What place does inbreeding have in the improvement of our livestock? For years there has been a common belief that inbreeding is altogether bad and that it results in reduced vigor, reduced size, and loss of the characteristics we wish to maintain. A study of the history of breeding, however, shows that many of our most famous animals have been inbred. Briefly, the facts are as follows:

Inbreeding intensifies the characteristics of the offspring. In other words, both parents, to a certain extent, have the same characteristics and the offspring, as it might be said, gets a "double dose" of these characteristics. If both parents have good characteristics the offspring will be desirable, while if the parents are both poor individuals the offspring will be doubly poor. It seems, therefore, that the bad reputation which inbreeding has developed, has come as a result of inbreeding poor animals. It has been said that inbreeding in the hands of an amateur breeder is one of the worst forces for evil, while in the hands of a master, it is one of the greatest forces for improvement.

Another term that is repeatedly used is "prepotency." This term applied to any animal indicates that an animal has the ability, to an unusual degree, to impress its own characteristics on its offspring. Here again is a force that has been of great value in improving livestock. Many of our important breeds of livestock can be traced back to one outstanding individual.

How can we tell when an individual is prepotent? Apparently there is no way, except by noticing the performance of the offspring. With dairy cattle we are coming more and more to value the herd sire by the production of his daughters and particularly by whether they average better or poorer in production than their dams.

Inbred animals are more likely to be prepotent because, as already stated, they have a double dose of their parent's characteristics. Too often we find that the offspring of a herd sire are uniformly good after he has been killed. Yet, more and more we are keeping records on our best animals and getting the information as to the prepotency of our herd sires.

Sometimes a breeder will speak of outcrossing. What does this mean? Well, he may have been breeding for a number of years and confining the

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)


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DO YOU WANT to make more money from your fall and winter broilers? Then buy chicks that will live well and grow rapidly. More broiler growers are turning to Hubbard Farms chicks each year because they are assured of uniform quality chicks that will live practically 100% and will make a 2 lb. broiler in eight weeks. They know Hubbard Farms' chicks are always dependable. Every chick we sell is produced from our own strain of Reds, bred for 14 years for vigor and rapid growth. We have 8,000 breeding birds here on our own farms and every bird is blood-tested by the State University. We guarantee full satisfaction on every order. You cannot go wrong with Hubbard Farms chicks. Get our catalogue.
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**Real Quality** Rose Comb Red Cockerels $3.50&$5. On approval. R.H.Purves, Waddington, N.Y.

# BABY CHICKS

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

members of his herd to a particular family. In other words, the entire herd is more or less closely related. By this process he may have built his herd up to a certain point only to find that the offspring vary little from the parents. In other words, they are all breeding true to their family characteristics, which is a fine thing, yet in a certain sense it stops improvement because as we remember, variation is the basis of improvement. When such a stage is reached some or all of these animals can be bred to a herd sire of an entirely different family. This is outcrossing. This brings into the make-up of the offspring new characteristics and although some of the individuals may be poorer than their dams, some of them, assuming that the herd sire has been wisely chosen, will undoubtedly be better.

We hear a lot about the terms "purebred" and "grades." To some a purebred is an animal that is eligible to registry in some herd book. That, however, is not strictly speaking, a correct definition. We had purebreds before we ever had herd books. The term really means that the breed is pure; in fact, it has no mixture of blood and the offspring all resemble the parents very closely. An ideal situation for the development of a pure breed is an island where there is little or no chance for dissimilar animals to be brought in. For example, two of our outstanding breeds, Jerseys and Guernseys, were developed on islands. Some of our newer breeds of livestock have been started by deliberately crossing two or three breeds and then selecting animals having the characteristics desired. If this process is carried on long enough, a breed will be produced that will breed true. In other words, none of the offspring will resemble closely any of the breeds originally used in starting the breed. Many of our breeds of poultry were originated in this way, as well as a few breeds of larger animals.

A grade, on the other hand, is usually defined as an animal having better than fifty per cent of blood of one of our recognized breeds. We speak of grade Holsteins, grade Guernseys, grade Shropshires, and grade Clydesdales. When we speak of grading up a herd we mean increasing the percentage of the blood of the breed. The first cross between two breeds or between a scrub and a purebred, will contain fifty per cent of the purebred; second, three-quarters; third, seven-eights, etc., until within a few generations the offspring, so far as all practical purposes are concerned, might be called purebreds. However, they are still grades and the offspring will never be eligible to registry in any of our association books.

A cross-bred animal is a name usually given to offspring of members of two recognized breeds. People commonly cross-breed animals, as they say, to get the good characteristics of both breeds. At the same time, cross-breeding does seem to increase vigor and cross-bred animals are frequently raised for meat purposes with excellent results. The trouble comes when these cross-bred animals are themselves bred. Then we get all sorts of variations and almost always very poor results. In other words, the breeder who is growing cross-bred animals must maintain purebred males and females of both breeds to produce his cross-bred animals, rather than to breed the offspring themselves.

So far, we have been talking about things of a rather technical nature and which may not in themselves suggest a definite program by which the breeder may improve his own herd. In an early issue we will follow this with definite suggestions, based upon the laws and definitions which you have just read.


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WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices. WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
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FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

# Winter Remodeling

## *Slack Time in Farm Work Offers Chance to Get Indoor Jobs Done*

THE shut-in days of mid-winter are excellent for doing over furniture and other minor improvements that never get done when outdoor jobs are calling. Nothing satisfies a woman so much as to make attractive and useful, something which she had about given up as hopeless. It does not always require a great outlay of money to do this, for there are many inexpensive materials on the market which, when used skillfully, simply work wonders.

Miss Grace Morin of the household art department of the New York State College of Home Economics gives the following suggestions for freshening up a room:

### Improvements at Small Cost

"Old or ugly ornate pieces of furniture may be sawed down, painted or refinished, old chairs may be upholstered or covered with attractive slip covers, built-in features may add to the convenience and comfort of the room, and lamp shades, curtains, or rugs may be made at small cost.

For curtains, cushions, bed spreads, and slip covers osnaburg or almanac cloth are good choices, because they are attractive, inexpensive, and durable, and they are easily dyed. Attractive window curtains may be made from ordinary cheese cloth dyed to harmonize with the room and left without ironing. Theatrical gauze is also recommended for curtains because it suits both old and new furnishings.

### Disguise Ugly Fixtures

Ugly light fixtures may be disguised by wrapping paper shades or by drums made of paper fastened over a wire frame. Tarnished metal fixtures may be painted with oil paint; they will be less conspicuous if they match the walls of the room. Ordinary webbing used by upholsterers to reinforce springs may be adapted to several uses, such as seats for camp stools and door bags for shoes. Ten-cent kitchen towels, which are of many different patterns, colors and textures, may be used for table runners and pillow covers.

Simplicity should be the keynote in furnishing interiors. When adding new furniture to an old room select pieces which will not make the rest of the room seem shabby by contrast. Bright colors or conspicuous designs often have this effect, while greyed colors harmonize more easily with their surroundings. Neutral backgrounds such as putty-colored walls and dark floors are suggested because these set off rather than deaden the furniture and decorations in the room."

## Remedies For House Plants

CONSTANT watchfulness is necessary to keep house plants free from insects. Most of these insects are small, and they may not be noticed until the plant is literally covered. When such a condition develops often the most sensible thing to do is to throw the plant away and buy a new one, says Grace H. Griswold of Cornell University. To keep plants free from insects Miss Griswold suggests three commercial products and home-remedies.

Plant lice, or aphids, are among the common pests. They are small green insects that reproduce rapidly. A two per cent nicotine dust is the simplest control, and within a few minutes after the dust has been applied the lice drop from the plant. A solution of one quart of water, one-fourth ounce of soap, and one-fourth teaspoon of nicotine sulphate may be used as a spray or dip. A teaspoon of soap chips may be substituted for the soap.

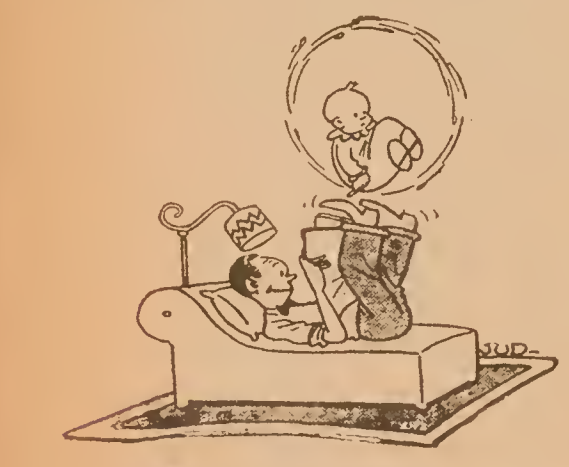
The green-house white fly attacks geraniums, fuchsias, heliotropes, and pot marigolds. The same dust used for aphids may be used but it is advisable to brush up the insects soon after dusting and burn them or some may revive and fly back to the plants. The immature forms of white flies are tiny scale-like creatures that attach themselves to the under side of the leaves. To kill them the plant must be sprayed or dipped in some solution. Soap and water with one quart of water to three-fourths ounce of soap is as satisfactory as anything. A commercial insecticide called lemon oil used at the rate of three tablespoons of lemon oil to a pint of warm water is satisfactory.

Boston ferns, fuchsia, Jerusalem cherry, or coleus may show small tufts of cotton-like material. This substance has been secreted by mealy bugs to protect their eggs and young. A strong force of water from a hose will break up the masses and kill the eggs. The lemon oil preparation also kills mealy bugs or they can be brushed off with an old tooth brush.

The red spider is neither a spider nor an insect, but a spinning mite. They thrive in the dry warm atmosphere of the living room. As with the mealy bugs they can be washed off the plant by a hose or sprayed with lemon oil.

Scale insects which attack palms, aspidistra, and rubber plant can be controlled by washing the leaves with a sponge dipped in warm soapy water. This washing also rids the leaves of dust and dirt and helps to keep the plant healthy.

One can not expect to kill every insect with the first application of a remedy no matter what the remedy may be, says Miss Griswold. Some treatments will have to be repeated several times before the pests are controlled. In general all plants should be washed with clear water the day following a treatment with an insecticide. To allow the insecticide to remain on the plant may cause injury to the foliage.



*The barrel juggler at home*—JUDGE.

## Winter Porch Boxes

WINTER porch boxes are as good as a gleam of sunshine for brightening up the place. Here where small evergreens are so easily obtained such boxes can be achieved at little expense.

Small specimens of cedar, spruce, yew, juniper, pine, fir, arbor-vitae and hemlock furnish the upright plants which are so effective against the back ground of the house.

To get the blending trailing effect which any proper window-box must have, the trailing or climbing evergreen, euonymus radicans, is excellent. It has roots on the branches which help it to conform its growth to the receptacle in which it stands.

## Head Off Winter Colds

THE bane of winter weather is colds, often one after the other, with decreased vitality and general "miserableness". There are many causes which may contribute to this condition, but one chief cause is eating the wrong foods.

In this climate where there is very little sunlight in winter, the curative effect of sunshine is almost missing. In Cornell University this defect is remedied for students afflicted with colds by giving them weekly ultra-violet light baths. In addition to this treatment, they are given instruction about diet and ventilation, and, if a case is very persistent, special study of the nose and throat is made, besides using a catarrhal vaccine. Last year the ultra-violet ray sun parlor was credited with a 40% reduction in the number of colds among those taking the treatment.

Most doctors have ultra-violet light machines in their offices and can give such treatments when needed. But that takes time and money, and cannot always be used when needed most. A simple, everyday matter is to balance up the diet so as to include the foods which help one to resist colds. These are: plenty of milk and butter, fresh fruits and green vegetables, including raw cabbage, tomatoes (canned or raw). and not less than eight glasses of water daily. Root vegetables having yellow coloring have a valuable vitamin, just as do the leafy vegetables. Instead of the usual winter diet of meat and potatoes, less of these and more of the fruits and green vegetables would be a far wiser choice.

## Colonial Silhouettes

This gift suggestion is an exclusive pair of old-fashioned silhouettes. A delicate aura of lace and flowers adds much softness of outline to the glossy black little figures. Paper size is 6 by 8, a beautiful vellum stock, by the way. They are No. M649, inexpensive yet charming for framing or mounting on boxes or wall panels. Black oval frames may be ordered as No. M650. These are high-grade frames of wood and composition with glass, back and hanger.

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Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Tested Recipes

### One Dish Luncheon

1 pound hamburg
3 onions
6 potatoes
3 tablespoons butter
salt, pepper
1 can tomato soup
¾ cup hot water

Slice the raw potatoes and onions and mix. Arrange the vegetables and meat in alternate layers in a baking dish, sprinkle each layer with salt and pepper and dot the vegetable layers with the butter. Mix the soup and water, pour over all, and bake in hot oven until tender.—L. A. C.

* * *

### Children's Gingerbread

½ cup granulated sugar
2 cups of flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon cinnamon

Sift together three times and add
1 cup thick sour cream
¼ teaspoon soda (stirred in cream)
¼ cup milk—sweet or sour
¼ cup New Orleans molasses
2 well beaten eggs

Stir all well and bake 20 minutes in shallow buttered tins.—C. S. W.

## Old Honey Passes Waffle Test

FIFTY-EIGHT years ago a hive of honey bees made some white clover honey that has been kept by the United States Department of Agriculture and tested at intervals throughout a half century or more. Once almost colorless, this honey now resembles blackstrap molasses. Its original flavor has changed until it now tastes considerably like buckwheat honey. However, this honey would not be out of place on steaming hot cakes or waffles at this time but for the fact that the department plans to age it indefinitely or until it is no longer fit for consumption, testing it from time to time to note chemical changes. All kinds of honey darken after the first few years and the flavor also changes.

In the world of fashions, everything is brighter and more beautiful in Spring.

You will see one attractive style after another as you turn over the pages of our new book.

Styles for children,for the miss, the matron, the stout—and a series of dressmaking articles.

It is a book that will save you money. So send 12 cents for a copy right now, addressing Fashion Dept., American Agriculturist, **10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *More Answers to "How It Should Be Done"*

HERE are other questions that have come in the "How It Should Be Done" series:

Should a woman thank a man for taking her to the theatre or movie?

She should express pleasure in the evening's entertainment; that is, an indirect way of thanking him.

When should one begin to teach "manners" to children?

As soon as children begin to talk, they can learn to say "thank you". When they understand anything they are told to do, is the time for them to begin little courtesies, such as picking up articles for an older person, opening the door for a lady, etc. These small things show good breeding and if not learned in youth are hard to acquire when older.

What are some of the most conspicuous marks of good breeding in older children of, say, high school age?

A high school boy or girl should have no difficulty with correct table manners, even for a very formal dinner, should automatically open doors for their elders to pass through and follow through after them, should say "Yes, Mrs. Blank" instead of "Yeah" or "Uh huh", rise when older people enter the room (boys rise when girls or women enter), offer older people a seat in railway cars, avoid making any part of their toilet in public, such as trimming nails, picking teeth, combing hair (even if it is bobbed) etc. The underlying principle of thoughtfulness for others is always a safe guide.

### Smartly Youthful

Girl's dress pattern No. 2901 *is the extremely simple type that youth demands. Inverted pleats at each side of skirt front give it fullness and flare. The buttoned bodice is novel, while the pin tucks on the shoulders give a trimming note. Pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10 *and* 12 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 2⅛ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

### The Scrapper

"MY little girl of 6 years scraps with everybody with whom she comes in contact—playmates, babies, older children, adults—it makes no difference who. What shall I do to break her of this?"

This comes from an irate parent. I am inclined to suggest that first of all she change her own attitude toward the child. There is no child who cannot get on with some one and the adults in charge must take a more constructive point of view, asking themselves not how can they break her of quarrelling with everyone, but how they can help the child to be more cooperative.

I do not know this little girl but I can guess that she is not very happy. She probably realizes that people do not like her and this makes her more antagonistic. Perhaps she has not learned to respect the rights of other children and wants always to have her own way. That is not her fault; all children want their own way, but their parents have to teach them, not by talking but by practice, that it is necessary to give in to others, to share with others, and to plan for others some of the time if you want to be accepted by them. Has this little girl been permitted to invite other children into her home and plan for them a pleasant afternoon? Has she been told beforehand what her duty as a hostess would be?

This child may have executive ability and is not getting sufficient outlet for its use. Perhaps she needs more opportunity to plan and do things for herself, to do things about the home, to take responsibility.

Perhaps she is playing with too many children at once. Some children become over-excited by a large group.

Perhaps she is ridiculed or teased at home so she "gets even" by bullying or quarrelling outside.

Perhaps she is handicapped physically and cannot do the things that her playmates can do. This would make her feel inferior and tend to develop a general antagonism toward the group.

Every child needs to be taught to excel in something so that he has a contribution to make to the group. This will help him to build self-confidence, the lack of which lies at the bottom of both over-timidity and over-aggressiveness.—Edith D. Dixon, N. J., Extension Service.

### Training Children in the Use of Money

AVERY simple method of starting children in the use of their allowances is that employed by social service agencies in dealing with foreign or illiterate families. It consists of several envelopes—preferably stout manila for durability—one for each kind of expenditure. Two would be enough for a child at first, one marked "To spend" and one "To save for something nice."

Many parents give their children a few pennies each week when they are but four or five years old. When a child has learned to make change, to add or subtract small amounts, and can be sent to the store, he is old enough to have some money of his own to handle. The envelope system is a help until he can write his "accounts" in a book. Then he should be taught gradually how to find out what he has spent and what is left, how to save for definite purchases greatly desired for himself or for gifts, and ultimately how to manage larger sums which include personal money and money for definite uses such as "school," "car fare," and "lunches." A child who is old enough to ride on street cars alone is ready for a notebook system of accounts.

As the number and kind of expenses increase, the Bureau of Home Economics does not consider the envelope system satisfactory. It necessitates keeping more money on hand than is desirable. It provides no permanent classified record on which future estimates can be made. It is confusing because in order to make change money is transferred from one envelope to another.

By the time a boy or girl is in the last grammar grade or ready for high school, a clothing allowance may be added and its use taught. This is a good time to introduce a check book. If the local bank does not handle accounts for minors, checks may be drawn on the parent up to the amount of the allowance and all transactions made as businesslike as possible. Poorly chosen purchases will occur from time to time, but after a little experience the student trained in this way can be trusted away from home to handle funds intelligently.

### Burn Them Out

IT often happens that the holes in the new nipples for the baby's bottle are so tiny that no milk can be drawn through. The trouble is best remedied by burning them out with a large needle or darning needle, heated over a flame or fire. Hold the needle with pincers or pliers if necessary. Care must be taken not to get the holes too large.—E. M. N.

Start planning your flower garden now. Send for planning and planting guides. They will help you to have flowers from spring to fall.

### Tailored Chic

Dress Pattern No. 2924 *with its buttons down the back denotes new tailored chic for smart day wear. A monotone tweed mixture or flat crepe in plain or printed design would be well suited to this pattern. Buttons and buckle closing should match. Pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting,* Price, 15c.

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ONE of the following mock trial outlines will enable a Grange lecturer to put on an interesting program. The subjects are:

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*When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. Soon David makes another acquaintance, Miss Holbrook. He names her "The Lady of the Roses." As we left David last week, he was trying to be friendly with a gang of young hoodlums, but it looked as though there might be trouble ahead.

* * *

"Sure! We want her in the middle," grinned the boy with the tin can. "Hold on till I get her train tied to her," he finished, trying to capture the swishing, fluffy tail of the frightened little cat.

David had begun to play, but he stopped his music with a discordant stroke of the bow.

"What are you doing? What is the matter with that cat?" he demanded.

" 'Matter'!" called a derisive voice. "Sure, nothin' 's the matter with her. She's the Queen o' the Ballet—she is!"

"What do you mean?" cried David. At that moment the string bit hard into the captured tail, and the kitten cried out with the pain. "Look out! You're hurting her," cautioned David sharply.

Only a laugh and a jeering word answered. Then the kitten, with the bag on its head and the tin can tied to its tail, was let warily to the ground, the tall boy still holding its back with both hands.

"Ready, now! Come on, play," he ordered; "then we'll set her dancing."

David's eyes flashed.

"I will not play—for that."

The boys stopped laughing suddenly.

"Eh? What?" They could scarcely have been more surprised if the kitten itself had said the words.

"I say I won't play—I can't play—unless you let that cat go."

"Hoity-toity! Won't ye hear that now?" laughed a mocking voice. "And what if we say we won't let her go eh?"

"Then I'll make you," vowed David, aflame with a newborn something that seemed to have sprung full-grown into being.

"Yow!" hooted the tallest boy, removing both hands from the captive kitten.

The kitten, released, began to back frantically. The can, dangling at its heels, rattled and banged and thumped, until the frightened little creature, crazed with terror, became nothing but a whirling mass of misery. The boys, formed now into a crowing circle of delight, kept the kitten within bounds, and flouted David mercilessly.

"Ah, ha!—stop us, will ye? Why don't yet stop us?" they gibed.

For a moment David stood without movement, his eyes staring. The next instant he turned and ran. The jeers became a chorus of triumphant shouts then—but not for long. David had only hurried to the woodpile to lay down his violin. He came back then, on the run—and before the tallest boy could catch his breath he was felled by a stinging blow on the jaw.

Over by the church a small girl, red-haired and red-eyed, clambered hastily over the fence behind which for long minutes she had been crying and wringing her hands.

"He'll be killed, he'll be killed," she moaned. "And it's my fault, 'cause it's my kitty—it's my kitty," she sobbed, straining her eyes to catch a glimpse of the kitten's protector in the squirming mass of legs and arms.

The kitten, unheeded now by the boys, was pursuing its backward whirl to destruction some distance away, and very soon the little girl discovered her. With a bound and a choking cry she reached the kitten, removed the bag and unbound the cruel string. Then, sitting on the ground, a safe distance away, she soothed the palpitating little bunch of gray fur, and watched with fearful eyes the fight.

And what a fight it was! There was no question, of course, as to its final outcome, with six against one; but meanwhile the one was giving the six the surprise of their lives in the shape of well-dealt blows and skillful twists and turns that caused their own strength and weight to react upon themselves in a most astonishing fashion. The one unmistakably was getting the worst of it, however, when the little girl, after a hurried dash to the street, brought back with her to the rescue a tall, smooth-shaven young man whom she had hailed from afar as "Jack."

Jack put a stop to things at once. With vigorous jerks and pulls he unsnarled the writhing mass, boy by boy each one of whom, upon catching sight of his face, slunk hurriedly away, as if glad to escape so lightly. There was left finally upon the ground only David alone. But when David did at last appear, the little girl burst into tears anew.

"Oh, Jack, he's killed—I know he's killed," she wailed. "And he was so nice and—and pretty. And now—look at him! Ain't he a sight?"

David was not killed, but he was—a sight. His blouse was torn, his tie was gone, and his face and hands were covered with dirt and blood. Above one eye was an ugly-looking lump, and below the other was a red bruise. Somewhat dazedly he responded to the man's helpful hand, pulled himself upright, and looked about him. He did not see the little girl behind him.

"Where's the cat?" he asked anxiously.

The unexpected happened then. With a sobbing cry the little girl flung herself upon him, cat and all.

"Here, right here" she choked. "And it was you who saved her—my Juliette! And I'll love you, love you, love you always for it!"

"There, there, Jill," interposed the man a little hurriedly. "Suppose we first show our gratitude by seeing if we can't do something to make our young warrior here more comfortable." And he began to brush off with his handkerchief some of the accumulated dirt.

"Why can't we take him home, Jack, and clean him up 'fore other folks see him?" suggested the girl.

The boy turned quickly.

"Did you call him 'Jack'?"

"Yes."

"And he called you 'Jill'?"

"Yes."

"The real 'Jack and Jill' that 'went up the hill'?"

The man and the girl laughed; but the girl shook her head as she answered,—

"Not really—though we do go up a hill, all right, every day. But those aren't even our own names. We just call each other that for fun. Don't *you* ever call things—for fun?"

David's face lighted up in spite of the dirt, the lump, and the bruise.

"Oh, do *you* do that?" he breathed. "Say, I just know I'd like to play to you! *You'd* understand!"

"Oh, yes, and he plays, too," explained the little girl, turning to the man rapturously. "On a fiddle, you know, like you."

She had not finished her sentence before David was away, hurrying a little unsteadily across the lot for his violin. When he came back the man was looking at him with an anxious frown.

"Suppose you come home with us, boy," he said. "It isn't far—through the hill pasture, 'cross lots—and we'll look you over a bit. That lump over your eye needs attention."

"Thank you," beamed David. "I'd like to go, and I'm glad you want me!" He spoke to the man, but he looked at the little red-headed girl, who still held the gray kitten in her arms.

## CHAPTER XII

### Answers That Did Not Answer

"JACK and Jill," it appeared, were a brother and sister who lived in a tiny house on a hill directly across the creek from Sunnycrest. Beyond this David learned little until after bumps and bruises and dirt had been carefully attended to. He had then, too, some questions to answer concerning himself.

"And now, if you please," began the man smilingly, as he surveyed the boy with an eye that could see no further service to be rendered, "do you mind telling me who you are, and how you came to be the center of attraction for the blows and cuffs of six boys?"

"I'm David, and I wanted the cat," returned the boy simply.

"Well, that's direct and to the point, to say the least," laughed the man. "Evidently, however, you're in the habit of being that. But, David, there were six of them,—those boys,—and some of them were larger than you."

"Yes, sir."

"And they were so bad and cruel," chimed in the little girl.

The man hesitated, then questioned slowly:

"And may I ask you where you—er—learned to—fight like that?"

"I used to box with father. He said I must first be well and strong. He taught me Jiujitsu, too, a little; but I couldn't make it work very well—with so many."

"I should say not," adjudged the man grimly. "But you gave them a surprise or two, I'll warrant," he added, his eyes on the cause of the trouble, now curled in a little gray bunch of content on the window sill. "But I don't know yet who you are. Who is your father? Where does he live?"

David shook his head. As was always the case when his father was mentioned, his face grew wistful and his eyes dreamy.

"He doesn't live here anywhere," murmured the boy. "In the far country he is waiting for me to come to him and tell him of the beautiful world I have found, you know."

"Eh? What?" stammered the man, not knowing whether to believe his eyes, or his ears. This boy who fought like a demon and talked like a saint, and who, though battered and bruised, prattled of the "beautiful world" he had found, was most disconcerting.

"Why, Jack, don't you know?" whispered the little girl agitatedly. "He's the boy at Mr. Holly's that they took." Then, still more softly: "He's the little tramp boy. His father died in the barn."

"Oh," said the man, his face clearing, and his eyes showing a quick sympathy. "You're the boy at the Holly farmhouse, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And he plays the fiddle everywhere," volunteered the little girl, with ardent admiration. "If you hadn't been shut up sick just now, you'd have heard him yourself. He plays everywhere—everywhere he goes."

"Is that so?" murmured Jack politely, shuddering a little at what he fancied would come from a violin played by a boy like the one before him. (Jack could play the violin himself a little—enough to know it some, and love it more.) "Hm-m; well, and what else do you do?"

"Nothing, except to go for walks and read."

"Nothing!—a big boy like you—and on Simeon Holly's farm?" Voice and manner showed that Jack was not unacquainted with Simeon Holly and his methods and opinions.

David laughed gleefully.

"Oh, of course, *really* I do lots of things, only I don't count those any more. 'Horas non numero nisi serenas,' you know," he quoted pleasantly, smiling into the man's astonished eyes.

"Jack, what was that—what he said?' whispered the little girl. "It sounded foreign. *Is* he foreign?"

"You've got me, Jill," retorted the man, with a laughing grimace. "Heaven only knows what he is—I don't. What he *said* was Latin; I do happen to know that. Still"—he turned to the boy ironically—"of course you know the translation of that," he said.

"Oh, yes. 'I count no hours but unclouded ones'—and I liked that. 'Twas on a sundial, you know; and *I'm* going to be a sundial, and not count the hours I don't like—while I'm pulling up weeds, and hoeing potatoes, and picking up stones, and all that. Don't you see?"

For a moment the man stared dumbly. Then he threw back his head and laughed.

"Well, by George!" he muttered. "By George!" And he laughed again. Then: "And did your father teach you that, too?" he asked.

"Oh, no,—well, he taught me Latin, and so of course I could read it when I found it. But those 'special words I got off the sundial where my Lady of the Roses lives."

"Your—Lady of the Roses! And who is she?"

"Why, don't you know? You live right in sight of her house," cried David, pointing to the towers of Sunnycrest that showed above the trees. "It's over there she lives. I know those towers now, and I look for them wherever I go. I love them. It makes me see all over again the roses—and her."

"You mean—Miss Holbrook?"

The voice was so different from the genial tones that he had heard before that David looked up in surprise.

"Yes; she said that was her name," he answered, wondering at the indefinable change that had come to the man's face.

There was a moment's pause, then the man rose to his feet.

"How's your head? Does it ache?" he asked briskly.

"Not much—some. I—I think I'll be going," replied David, a little awkwardly, reaching for his violin, and unconsciously showing by his manner the sudden chill in the atmosphere.

The little girl spoke then. She overwhelmed him again with thanks, and pointed to the contented kitten on the window sill. True, she did not tell him this time that she would love, love, love him always; but she beamed upon him gratefully, and she urged him to come soon again, and often.

David bowed himself off, with many a backward wave of the hand, and many a promise to come again. Not until he had quite reached the bottom of the hill did he remember that the man, "Jack," had said almost nothing

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

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## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

at the last. As David recollected him, indeed, he had last been seen standing beside one of the veranda posts, with gloomy eyes fixed on the towers of Sunnycrest that showed red-gold above the tree-tops in the last rays of the setting sun.

It was a bad half-hour that David spent at the Holly farmhouse in explanation of his torn blouse and bruised face. Farmer Holly did not approve of fights, and he said so, very sternly indeed. Even Mrs. Holly, who was usually so kind to him, let David understand that he was in deep disgrace, though she was very tender to his wounds.

David did venture to ask her, however, before he went upstairs to bed:—

"Mrs. Holly, who are those people—Jack and Jill—that were so good to me this afternoon?"

"They are John Gurnsey and his sister, Julia; but the whole town knows them by the names they long ago gave themselves, 'Jack' and 'Jill.'"

"And do they live all alone in the little house?"

"Yes, except for the Widow Glaspell, who comes in several times a week, I believe, to cook and wash and sweep. They aren't very happy, I'm afraid, David, and I'm glad you could rescue the little girl's kitten for her—but you mustn't fight. No good can come of fighting!"

"I got the cat—by fighting."

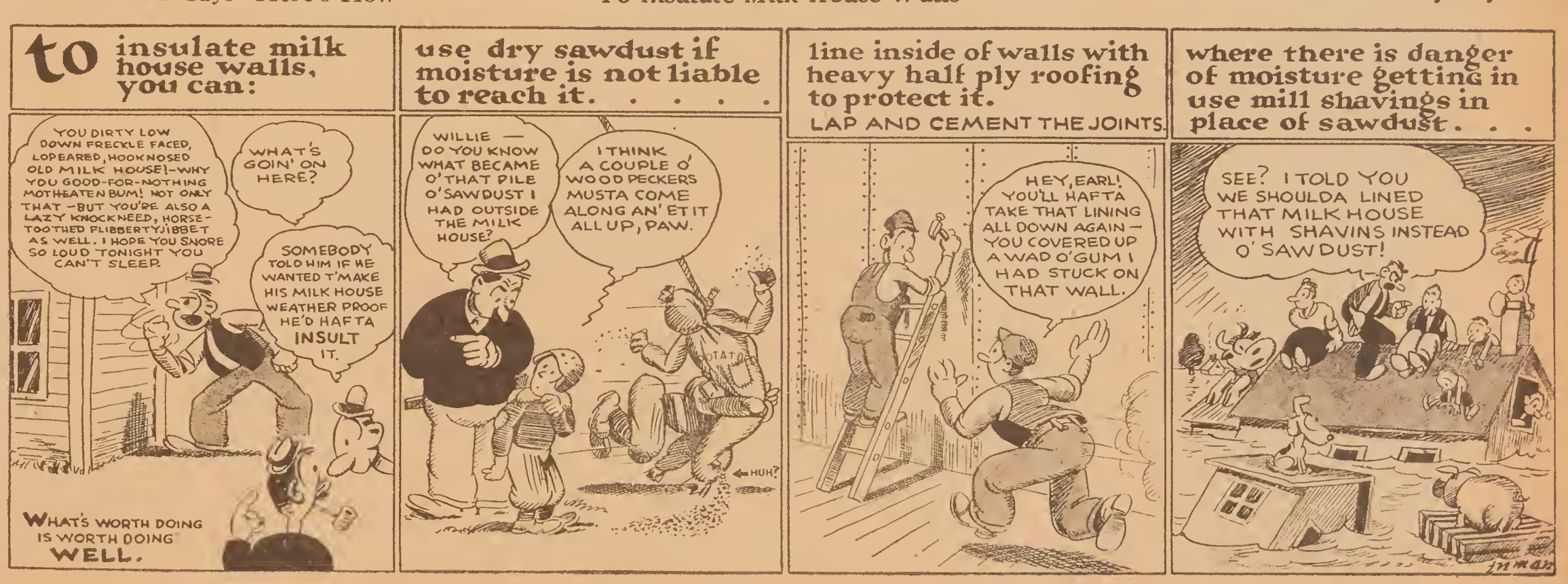
"Yes, yes, I know; but—" She did not finish her sentence, and David was only waiting for a pause to ask another question.

"Why aren't they happy, Mrs. Holly?"

"Tut, tut, David, it's a long story, and you wouldn't understand it if I told it. It's only that they're all alone in the world, and Jack Gurnsey isn't well. He must be thirty years old now. He had bright hopes not so long ago studying law, or something of the sort, in the city. Then his father died, and his mother, and he lost his health. Something ails his lungs, and the doctors sent him here to be out of doors. He even sleeps out of doors, they say. Anyway, he's here, and he's making a home for his sister; but, of course, with his hopes and ambitions—But there, David, you don't understand, of course!"

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — ***To Insulate Milk House Walls*** — By Ray Inman



# Little Recipes *for* Little Cooks

*by* Betty

Lesson
Number 24

## Wouldn't it be Nice to Have a Party for Your Friends, Now? Here's How to Get the Lunch Ready All by Yourself.

*Dear Little Cooks:*

*This lesson makes two whole years of little recipes. How many of you have tried every recipe? Good for you, if you have! That makes quite a lot of good things to eat that you know how to make, doesn't it? Maybe you would like to plan a little party for your friends and get the lunch ready all yourself (or almost.)*

*First, you will want to decide on a day and who you want to invite. Then invite your friends by calling them on the telephone or sending pretty written invitations.*

*A lot of lively games always make a party more fun, so think up some everyone will like to play.*

*Of course, the lunch is an awfully important part of all children's parties (I guess it is of grown-up ones, too!) so we mustn't forget to get that ready.*

*You really know how to make everything you need for a nice party lunch; sandwiches, cocoa, salad, cookies, cake, candy, etc., because we have had recipes for them all.*

*But maybe I can think of a few ways to help make it a little more fancy and party-like. Here are a few things I like for my parties and I hope you will try them at your party.*

*Have a jolly time,*
*BETTY.*

*P. S.—I almost forgot to tell you that in some places the little cooks have a club and some of these clubs want some party recipes for the little cooks' party they say they are going to have when they finish the 24 lessons.*

*Maybe you could have a party for little cooks and each one bring something for the lunch.*

## Animal Sandwiches

First I bake a nice loaf of brown bread. I like to bake it in a pound baking powder can so as to have nice, round slices for my sandwiches. I cut thin slices and spread them with soft butter and then with sandwich filling, like cheese spread. Finely chopped walnuts mixed with salad dressing are fine, too. When I have a sandwich made, I take one of the fancy animal cookie cutters that I have and I cut out an animal from the top slice of my brown sandwich. I cut carefully so as not to cut the lower slice at all. I used a lion cutter so there is a lion-shaped hole in the top of my brown sandwich. I put the brown sandwich to one side and made a nice white sandwich from some white bread. Then I cut a lion from the top of the white sandwich.

Now comes the fun! I put the little brown lion I had cut into the hole in the top of the white sandwich and the white lion into the hole in the brown sandwich.

I made a lot of sandwiches using different cutters till I had a big platter of sandwiches that looked like a zoo or a circus—rabbits, ducks, horses, chicks, etc.

Heart-shaped cutters can be used this way to make fancy sandwiches for Valentine's Day.

## Chicken and Noodles

Here is a good recipe for a hot dish. Mother will be using it for her parties, too.

- 1 cup small, flat noodles, uncooked.
- 1½ cups cold, cooked chicken, cut fine.
- 2 tablespoons pimento, chopped fine.
- 1 cup canned peas, drained.
- 1 cup thin white sauce, or 1 cup chicken gravy.

**For 1 Cup White Sauce**

- 1 tablespoon flour.
- 1 tablespoon butter.
- 1 cup milk.
- Salt and pepper.

I cook the noodles in plenty of boiling, salted water till they are tender. Drain the noodles when done. Butter a baking dish. I put in a layer of noodles and then a layer of chicken, pimento, and peas. Then I add a layer of noodles and then another of chicken, peas, and pimento.

**For White Sauce:** I melt the butter in a saucepan and add the flour. When butter and flour are well mixed, I add milk and stir and cook slowly till the white sauce is smooth.

Then I pour the white sauce or gravy over the top, and I sprinkle fine, buttered bread crumbs or crushed cornflakes over it all and bake one hour in a hot oven.

I like tuna fish instead of chicken, sometimes.

## Funny Faces

Here is a new candy you are sure to want for the party. If there are only two or three invited, you could save making them for part of the party fun. But if there are many guests, mother will know that it might make too sticky a kitchen. Anyhow it is best to practice this recipe before you have company try it.

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1/3 cup corn syrup.
- ½ cup water.
- ½ teaspoon flavoring.

Take a saucepan and put into it the sugar, syrup, and water. Stir these together and put the pan on the stove. Cook without stirring until it is very thick. Drop a spoonful into a glass of very cold water. It will form a hard, brittle mass that will crack in your fingers if it is done.

While it cooks, get out the muffin tins and butter about eight of them well. If grains or crystals form around the sides of the pan, do not stir them down. If you cared to, you could wipe them off carefully with a damp cloth wound around the tines of a fork.

When the candy is done add flavoring, stir gently and just enough to mix in the flavoring. Pour hot candy into the muffin tins, putting just a thin layer in each. The candy should be about one-quarter inch thick.

While the hot candy cools, I make my "funny faces." I give them eyes and noses and mouths by pressing in raisins, bits of nuts, tiny slivers of gum drops, candied cherries, etc., to make different looking faces.

At our house even the grown-ups like to try making funny faces. Some look cross and some have grins and some look silly. It all depends on how you stick in the raisins or nuts.

O, I almost forgot to tell you that cocoanut makes lovely hair on "funny faces!"

When the features are all stuck on and the candy is getting a little hard, it is time to loosen it around the edge. Take the faces out before they are real hard and have some fun shaping them into long faces, broad faces, pulling out big ears or a top knot or a long chin. A toothpick or a sucker stick can be stuck in on one side before the candy is hard and give a nice handle to hold the candy with. Place the "funny faces" on oiled paper to harden.

Peppermint, wintergreen, clove and cinnamon make good flavoring for these if you like something different from the usual vanilla or lemon.

A little coloring can be added to the syrup and sugar, too.

## Fancy Cakes

So many little cooks have written asking me to tell them ways of fixing up cakes for birthdays and other special times and I couldn't answer their letters, but now I am going to tell you all how I do it.

I think gum drops make just the easiest and prettiest kind of cake decoration for little cooks to use. Get nice, soft, bright colored ones and make flowers of them for your cake. With scissors I snip off a thin dot of yellow gum drop for the center of a little flower. Next I cut five slim pieces for petals of the flower. I arrange the petals around the yellow center and then all I need is a long green stem and a leaf or two.

Most any good cake recipe can be used and the "Seven Minute Frosting" can be spread on the cake. Yellow flowers and green leaves around the outside of a birthday cake and yellow birthday candles in the center make a beautiful cake. Pink flowers, green leaves and pink candles are just as pretty.

For a party of children, it is nice to bake little cakes and frost each one. Put a little flower on the top of each one. Here's a secret, even grown-up folks like these pretty cakes at parties!

My! This page is nearly full and I haven't told you all I meant to. But all you little cooks know how to make cocoa for a good drink, and some fine cookies, too, if you think you need them. Fruit jello is always good, so I am sure you'll have a wonderful lunch.

Dear "Little Cooks," I wish I could come to all your parties. You would invite me, wouldn't you? You have been so good to me these two years that I just know you would.

Have lots of fun at the party.

Love,

Betty

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## See Land Before You Buy

WHY will people invest in real estate which they have never seen? In our opinion, the farmer who does this should have little sympathy because he should know from better experience that there is no sure road to getting rich in farming. The latest swindle which has come to our attention is a development known as Romola Incorporated, a scheme in California and Arizona to sell acre tracts planted with grapefruit, to investors at $1750 an acre. As we understand it, the company agrees to care for these tracts for a period of three years and after that to operate them on a profit sharing basis. We understand this development is likely to lose in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 or rather the investors will lose it, and that numerous promoters and individuals connected with this scheme have been indicted and the project termed a swindle.

Other similar developments have come to our attention. Not all of them have busted yet but judging from what has happened in the past we think the chances for a bust are exceedingly good. We hope none of your hard-earned dollars are included in the $10,000,000 which investors are losing in the Romola deal.

## Before You Patent Your Invention

IT should be kept in mind that probably 99 out of a hundred patents do not return to the inventor what it costs him to invent and patent his device and then market his patent. It will cost from $100 up to take out a patent, depending on how much search must be made in the Patent Office records to see whether the idea has already been covered by some existing patent; and it is usually questionable whether this and other expenses in marketing it would be repaid by what one can get out of it.

In case one decides to take out a patent, he should by all means secure the services of an honest and experienced patent attorney. A patent can be secured on practically any device, no matter how much it infringes on other patents, if the claims are general and loosely enough drawn, but such a patent would be of absolutely no commercial value, as any one interested could simply get around the loose claims. The value of any patent lies in how carefully the claims and specifications are drawn and how fully they cover all the vital points, and only an able and experienced patent attorney can draw these claims in such a way that the patent will be proof against subsequent claims. One can find good patent attorneys advertising in our columns.—I. W. D.

## Collecting At Long Range

I have been getting dunning letters from the United States Credit Bureau of Los Angeles, California, claiming that I owe a bill which to the best of my knowledge, I do not owe. What should I do about this?

IF you do not owe this bill, by all means do not pay any attention to the letters you get. If you do owe it, why not pay it direct to your creditor rather than through a collection agency.

Our reason for making this suggestion is that apparently some collection agencies are making contracts with commercial firms to collect their bills in a manner which does not prove very satisfactory to the firm. We understand that the Los Angeles Better Business Bureau has received quite a number of complaints against this company, which have generally risen out of the difficulty on the part of the man who gave them the account in getting any settlement or accounting from them. In many cases, at least, the contract which the collection agencies make with commercial firms is very favorable to the collection agency but not so favorable for the firm they are supposed to be working for.

## Does Not Answer Letters

I have a claim against J. Sussman of 2 Thomas St., Rochester, New York, to the amount of $45.00 for broilers which I sold him. He promised to settle but has not done so yet.

WE have written two letters to Mr. Sussman which have not been returned to us, indicating that they were received by him. So far, however, we have had absolutely no reply to our letters. When this happens, we are forced to conclude that the claim is a just one but that Mr. Sussman has no intention of settling. We have also been informed that Mr. Sussman does not have an office in Rochester. We are giving these facts for the guidance of our subscribers.

## Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

## Uncle Sam Mail Box Support Not Approved

A NUMBER of readers have inquired for plans for constructing Uncle Sam mail box support. The Post Office Department at Washington has recently made a ruling forbidding the use of ugly and grotesque mail box supports and it is our understanding that this disapproval covers the Uncle Sam type, as well as concrete pigs, dogs, and other grotesque effects.—I W. D.

## Have You a Friend in This List?

EVERY reader in Cattaraugus County will, we are sure, know at least one in the following list who has been protected by a North American policy in time of need.

We are proud of this service to our readers. Our best wish to you is that you may never have an accident but if you do have one, we trust you will be protected.

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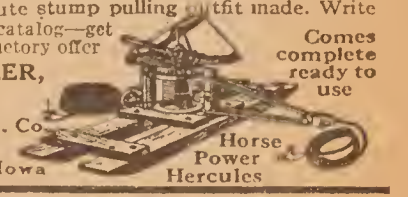


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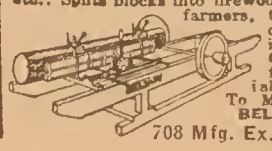

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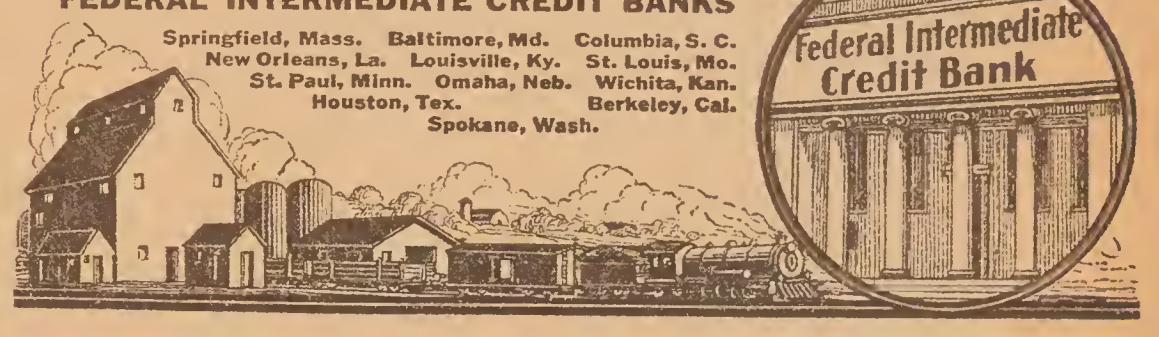


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# Can you recall when you *first gave* Ball-Band Footwear a trial?

THIRTY years ago, the Red Ball trade-mark on a pair of boots was "new". But it was not long a stranger on the farm . . . For today more than ten million of you buy Ball-Band footwear from over 70,000 dealers in this country!

Can you remember the early days when you gave these "new" boots a try? Did you learn that the Red Ball trade-mark stands for *more days wear* and *built-to-the-foot comfort* from your father—or for yourself?

We like to hear from our old friends. Write us a prize-winning letter of your "way-back" memories of Ball-Band. Look through the family album and search among "odds and ends" in the attic for snap-shots taken twenty or more years ago. Special prizes will be given for the most interesting pictures of the early days.

Year after year our skilled craftsmen have met your footwear needs with better quality at always reasonable prices. Today, the Red Ball trade-mark brings you that *natural,* light-on-the-foot feeling you want in modern footwear. Yet the live, tough rubber in Ball-Band footwear will wear longer than it's reasonable to expect.

We prepare rubber for but one purpose—the making of quality footwear. And we've developed many special compounds—for the heel, for the sole, for the toe and so on. The stout linings and fabrics you see in Ball-Band are knit in our own factory. Each part, rubber or fabric, is perfected for the particular job it must do; each adds to that *plus* wear you have learned to expect of Ball-Band.

Your entire family's needs are cared for by our full line of over 800 items, including Mishko-sole leather work shoes. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you do not know his name, write us. And remember to look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

482 Water St., Mishawaka, Indiana

Choose the boots that fit your needs—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots or the 3-Buckle Walton giving "boot protection with shoe comfort."

●

The Ball-Band Double White Sole Sanslip is especially popular because the extra heavy vamp and double white sole give a double share of *more days wear.*

●

*Treat 'Em Rough*

—for Ball-Band Arctics are built to welcome punishment. Reinforced at every point with live, tough rubber, these Arctics will give you the long wear you have a right to expect of Ball-Band. There are snug fitting cloth Arctics for cold and snow, and all-rubber styles for mud and wet.

*New Day Styles—*
*Old Time Quality*

Styled-to-the-shoe by our Style Committee, our Savoy all-rubber galoshes combine lightest weight and newest style with complete protection.

*Look for the Red Ball*

# BALL TRADE MARK BAND

*Built-to-the-foot*

BOOTS · RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · CANVAS SPORT SHOES
LEATHER WORK SHOES · WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

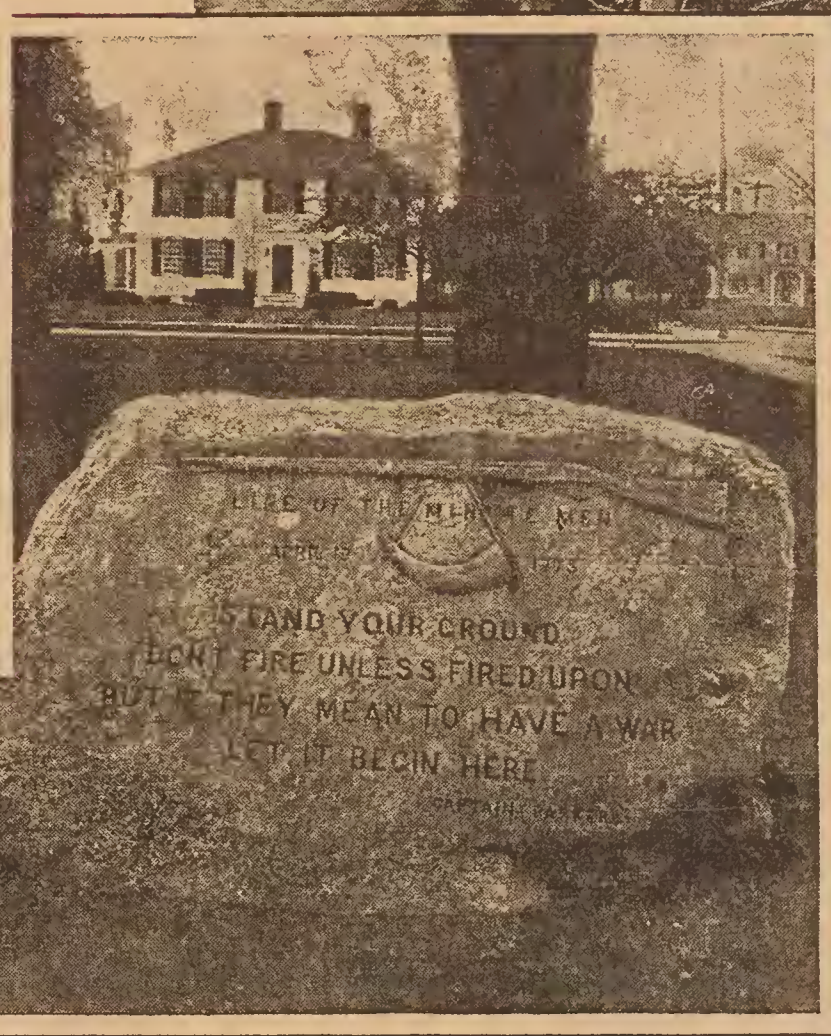
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year — January 17, 1931 — Published Week

## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Lexington and Concord

*AS THE British troops marched inland from Boston, the colonists, roused by Paul Revere, snatching what weapons they had, pitchfork or flintlock, hastened to arranged mobilizing points. Such a group had gathered on the green at Lexington (below) when the Redcoats arrived. The organized fire of the soldiers dispersed the disorganized Patriots. When the British reached Concord Bridge (upper right), however, they found the colonists reassembled, better organized and ready to fight. A poet, describing it, says of the skirmish: "By the rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, Here the embattled Farmers stood And fired the shot heard 'round the world." The British were driven into a harrassed retreat which lasted all the way back along the road to Boston. The statue above, representing a minute man leaving his plow to fight, stands at the head of Concord Bridge.*



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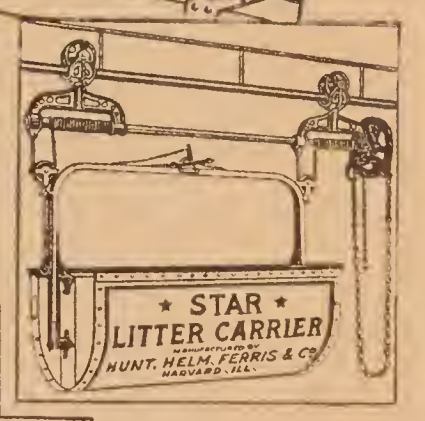


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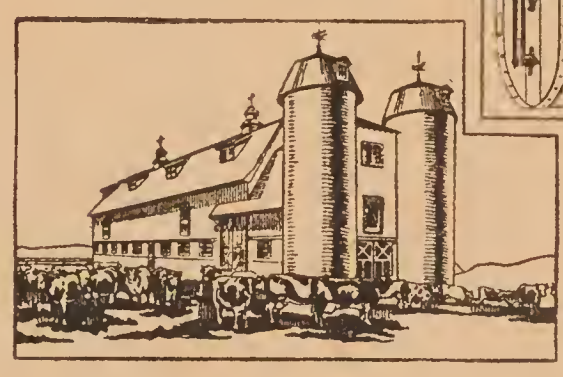

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☐ Special information for students.

# What the New Year Promises

## *One of the Finest Messages to Farmers Ever Written*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*The following address was broadcast over General Electric Station WGY recently, by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., contributing editor of American Agriculturist. Our readers will agree that Mr. Van Wagenen has written many fine articles for this publication, but never anything better than this.*

*By* JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IT sometimes seems to me that we of this wonderful twentieth century stand in danger of falling into a smug complacency by which we assume that our particular generation is made up of the only really wonderful people that ever lived and that we are making the only worth-while contribution to the history of the centuries. Now measured in terms of mechanics and of men's conquest over nature this may be so. We do know more about spark plugs and heterodynes and bacteria and chemistry than all the by-gone ages ever conceived of. Doubtless we are the only people that ever rode the air or spoke across a thousand miles of empty space as I do now, but may I remind you that two thousand years ago in Greece, and in a lesser degree in Rome, there were men who painted wonderful pictures and carved glorious statues and architects who piled stone on stone into noble buildings and orators and poets who knew the riches and the magic of the spoken word to a degree that all the centuries since have never been able to add to. It is at least a debatable question if the scholarly Mr. Einstein can out-think Socrates and when it comes to weaving words—the story runs that the streets of Athens were silent and deserted when it was known that Demosthenes was speaking in the Assembly of the people.

*Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.*

### January Named from Janus

But even so, I am sure that these forgotten poets and dreamers never hit upon a more meaningful fancy that when they named the month January for the two-faced God, Janus. They pictured him as a man with two faces turned in opposite directions—one of the faces a weary, sad old man, gazing regretfully back into the irrevocable past and the other the face of an eager youth looking forward and seeing visions in the future.

So thought the ancients concerning New Years twenty centuries ago and I take it that we moderns can hardly come to this momentous date without at least a glance into the receding past and an inquiring look into the future.

Now I am neither a prophet nor yet the son of a prophet but I have undertaken to survey the coming year and to see if I cannot predict at least a few things which is holds for farmer folk.

### Business Cycles Come and Go

But first, of all, let me say with perfect distinctness that I make no pretense to foretell the happenings of 1931 as to the price of milk or the other things we have to sell—nor do I try to speak of economic events. There is no other one topic in all the world concerning which men inquire so eagerly, and literally millions of words have been written and spoken in the effort to answer their questionings, but I observe that not even the Wise Ones, the big imposing national figures in the field of economics and finance—come to even approximate agreement as to the immediate future. Out of all this mass of questioning and theorizing, about all we can agree on is this—that there seems to be a sort of definite up and down swing of prices and industrial activity which we call the business cycle and that not all our boasted knowledge and resources seem to be able to do away with these recurrent periods of falling prices, unemployment, and social distress. Apparently, about all these economically wise men can say is this: that out of these depressions in the past, we have always emerged into a renewed and vigorous industrial prosperity, but for this greatly desired consummation, few men are willing to set a definite date. So I do not propose to add to the flood of language already written by venturing to explain the cause of our depression or any prophecy as to when the pendulum will be definitely on the up swing.

But there is one thing which I think I may rather explicitly promise farm folk and that is this: that whatever else may happen, the ancient assurance of seed time and harvest will not fail. I believe it to be one of the outstanding features of the north-eastern United States—the region of which New York State may be regarded as the heart, that we seem to be almost immune from what may be regarded as serious, wide spread agricultural disaster.

In our long agricultural annals, perhaps the direst year was 1817 when the tradition runs that there was frost every month in the year and when in all New England there was literally no corn. In popular phraseology it was long remembered as the year *"eighteen hundred and froze to death"*. Men asked in genuine anxiety if it were possible that the very courses of nature had

(*Continued on Page 24*)

# My Experience With Turkeys in 1930

## *The Books Show a Profit in Spite of Low Prices*

*By* MRS. MINNIE L. GORDON

THE article I wrote last spring for American Agriculturist on turkeys brought such a flood of letters from readers that I thought they would appreciate another from me in which I will try to answer all their questions and tell about a few things I learned the past season. I am still using the same method I have for years. I do not raise by the mash method as for me, there is little or no profit connected with it. I have the bronze breed and never keep over seven hens and one tom. From these birds this year I sold 117 turkeys which averages nearly seventeen turkeys to each bird. Although I sold mine at Thanksgiving at a lower price per pound then I have for twenty years, I made a net profit of $125.00. If I had kept them for the Christmas market I would have received ten cents more per pound, which would have amounted to over $100 more, as I had over a thousand pounds.

The ones who raised by the mash method tell me they lost money this year. I feel that, although prices are very low, the small farmer's wife who can raise them should do so, as I find I can make more profit from this business than anything I ever tried. Prices are sure to go up some time. Everything on the farm has taken a big drop, turkeys along with the rest. I love to raise turkeys which is one reason for success in any undertaking. I have received scores of letters telling the same story of failure that I had to tell several years ago before I began this method of raising them. For example, one letter says! "I have lost all my flock but a few of my poults." This usually means three-quarters of the flock. What is the cause?" One big factor in this interesting business is strict sanitation. This keeps them healthy and eliminates all disease. I dust my turkey hens and chicken hens in March with sodium fluoride and I never have lice—a pest that will kill all poults.

Gather the eggs and turn them each day. Keep in a moderate temperature. Handle very carefully and incubate them before they are two weeks old. I incubate the eggs under chicken hens and put not over eight eggs under each hen. One week before they are due to hatch (which is twenty-eight days) thoroughly wet the eggs with warm water (about one cupful to each nest)—then again when they are pipped. This makes them hatch forty-eight hours before time.

There are few problems in turkey raising so important as rearing and feeding the poults, because the greatest losses in turkey raising occur in about the first eight weeks after the poults are hatched. The importance of keeping the poults on clean ground and entirely away from chickens cannot be over-emphasized. They must be kept warm and dry and fed properly. Otherwise the digestive system will be affected and disease gain control. I leave the poults under the chicken hen twenty-four hours after hatching, then slip them under the turkey hen. (I allow the turkey hen to sit a few days before eggs are due to hatch) and she will usually own them. I place twenty or twenty-five poults with her in her house and enclose the house in a yard made of wire fencing. Keep them in this enclosure for ten days or longer. Of course, the poults can run where they please. This teaches the turkey hen where she is to come nights and also keeps her from running the poults through the wet grass.

Do not feed until they are forty-eight to sixty hours old. For their first feed give clabbered milk, and sand, and charcoal mixed. The next day begin on their regular schedule. Feed 3 times a day until 2 weeks old then feed twice a day. When one month

(*Continued on Page 18*)

***One way not to do it. Turkeys that run with hens are subject to disease. Perhaps that is why there are so few turkeys in the picture!***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Thought for the Week

WILLIAM Henry Harrison, the famous "log cabin" candidate for President once said, during the campaign of 1840:

"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master."

## The Dairy Situation

**"Prices for butter lowest in twenty years."**

THE above quotation from a newspaper is a discouraging headline to read, but not quite so bad as it sounds, nor so bad as it would have been twenty years ago. A quarter of a century, or even less time ago, with butter prices as low as they are now, dairymen would be selling dollar milk or less. In fact, such low prices for fluid milk did prevail, for milk prices always depended directly upon the price of butter fat. Now, however, thanks mainly to organization, fluid milk prices have been very fair all through 1930, and even now, with recent reductions, prices of milk are far above equivalent butter fat prices.

The price fluid milk will bring during 1931 depends almost entirely upon the dairymen themselves and their ability to cooperate. The purposes of an organization are not all those of strictly marketing. The biggest profits which fruit growers of the Pacific Coast have realized have come from organized practices by the growers, such as spraying, grading, packing, and regulating the supply before the fruit was even shipped.

Along this same line, one of the most hopeful factors in the dairy situation is that dairymen are responding much more readily than they did even five years ago to suggestions which affect the efficiency of the business. When they were asked to increase production for any short period and fully understood that it was necessary, more of them responded than ever before. Vice versa, they will now cooperate to reduce the surplus.

Whether or not we actually have dollar milk in 1931 will depend upon the number of dairymen who will cut down the surplus, and it is not necessary, either, for a farmer to be a member of an organization to do his part. All will benefit by the result. There is no question whatever that consumption will continue to be less, at least, during 1931. Unless some means can be found, therefore, to fit the production to this decreased consumption, the surplus will continue to wreck the market.

In recommending to dairymen that production be cut down, we are by no means suggesting that good cows should be elimninated, or that such good cows should not have good feed and care. But there never was a time, in the last quarter century, anyway, when there was greater need for every dairy farmer to get rid of his poor cows. There never was a time either when there was more need of dairymen using more milk at home—more of it in the cooking, more of it on the table. Why not consider bringing back the art of butter making? Keep a few quarts out each day and make your own butter. It is a radical thing to say, but we are sure we are right in the statement that the dairy farmer would be actually better off, if he could not use the milk otherwise, to pour a few quarts in the ditch every day.

The reward for any thing that you dairymen can do along these suggestions will certainly be reaped with better prices for milk—something certainly worth aiming for. And it is no longer an excuse to say that there is no use of your making sacrifices because the other fellow won't do it. That might have been true once, but, as suggested above, enough of the "other fellow" will now cooperate to make the effort well worth while.

## Dr. Ladd Appointed Deputy Conservation Commissioner

THE thousands of friends of Dr. C. E. Ladd, Extension Director of the New York State College of Agriculture, will be interested in the announcement on our News Page that Dr. Ladd has taken leave of absence from the College to accept an appointment as Deputy Conservation Commissioner under Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr. If Mr. Morgenthau had searched the State over, he could have found no man better fitted for this important position than Dr. Ladd. Both Mr. Morgenthau and Dr. Ladd have a thorough understanding of and sympathy with farm and conservation problems, and these problems are closely related.

The leadership of these two men should make certain a better understanding between farmers and sportsmen, and more than this, should go far toward establishing right and fundamental policies in reforestation, soil surveys, and land utilization.

## Says Oleo Is Better Than Poor Butter

**I am glad to see "Personal Experience of a Consumer" on your Editorial Page' as I have had the same experience. It is impossible to get good butter at the stores around here. The oleo has a much better taste than dairy butter we have to use. How can dairymen blame people for eating oleo when it tastes better?—A.H.**

THERE is no question that if the quality of butter were improved, it would have a tremendous effect in increasing the amount of butter used, but of course, if one can possibly get good or even fair butter, they should not think of eating oleo. This is particularly true of farmers. Not only is oleo not as good food as butter from a health standpoint, but all farmers, whether dairymen or not, should have loyalty enough to patronize their own business.

We were much pleased at the emphatic position the National Grange took at its recent meeting at Rochester on this question of farmers eating oleo. It called on its membership with the following resolution: *"That our members use no substitutes for butter on their tables. It is setting an example to others that may result in improved dairy conditions, and through the increased use of grain and feed, benefit all agriculture."*

The oleo problem is all the more important, now, because the United States Commission of Internal Revenues has ruled to permit the use of unbalanced palm oil in the manufacture of oleo, without subjecting the finished product to the usual tax of ten cents per pound. The first month that this new ruling was in operation, butter prices declined from thirty-seven and one-half cents to twenty-nine cents.

We repeat: one answer to this oleo problem is for farm people to consume more butter themselves. If you cannot get it any other way, make the butter at home; get a small separator and churn and help take the surplus off the market as well as give your family a real food treat.

## A Successful Man

**I have been more successful at making happiness than I have been in making money.—A.C.W.**

WE bring attention to this statement from a letter because it seems to us that in this single sentence this man has said a whole volume on the philosophy of happiness.

How many of us strive all the time to find the pot of gold at the rainbow's end, and after sacrificing our whole lives and friendship and love, and all those other factors that really mean something, how often do we find that the pot of gold was nothing but trash and that we had sold our birthright for a mess of potage.

## To Celebrate One-Hundredth Anniversary

A RECENT meeting of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission recommended a very small legislative appropriation to be given to the New York State Agricultural Society for the purpose of celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary.

This Society is the oldest farm organization now existing in the United States. It numbers among its former members and officers many of the great leaders in New York State affairs. Not only was it active in laying the foundations of good agricultural practice in this State, but it helped to organize many of the other organizations; the Society started the New York State Fair.

In recent years, the New York State Agricultural Society has been active in preserving for the present and for posterity the practices and farm and home equipment of farmers of other days. It was instrumental in securing appropriations for building the Farm Museum at the State Fair which contains exhibits of interest to thousands every Fair time.

It is, therefore, fitting that this Society should celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary, not only to emphasize its own honorable history, but more especially to bring to attention again the splendid achievements of those early farmers of this commonwealth who farmed and lived well.

## Eastman's Chestnut

ONE of the most helpful and inspiring experiences of my life has come through visiting hundreds of farmers in the last two or three years who have been nominated for the honor of Master Farmer. It is surprising how many of these men who have made a success of both their farms and their lives started their business lives with practically nothing in the way of material possessions. I remember asking one of these nominees what he started out with when he began farming, and with a smile, he said, "All I had was a young wife and an old red cow!" Which calls to my mind the old story of the young mountain lover who walked four miles over the hills to call on his lady fair.

For a time they sat on the sofa in the parlor, but soon the spell of the evening had its effect and Hiram sidled closer to her and patted her hand.

"Mary," he began, "you know I got a clearin' over thar an' a team an' wagon an' some hawgs an' caows, an' I calc'late on building a house this fall, an' "—just then he was interrupted by Mary's mother in the kitchen.

"Mary," she called in a loud voice, "is that young man thar yit?" Back came the answer.

"No, ma, but he's gittin' thar!"

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

RIGHT now, in this land of ours, live thousands of boys and girls who will become successful men and women. Probably every one of you who reads this page knows intimately some young fellow whose fame in years to come will be known throughout this country and throughout the world. In years to come you will say, "Why, I knew him well when we were boys together."

Some of you will be famous, yourselves, some day. To us who are older, there are few things more satisfying than to help some boy or girl along the pathway to success. Ambition is the main-spring and at times it takes only a word of encouragement or faith to start some young fellow going. Perhaps you would like to read a little pamphlet that is chuck full of inspiration and suggestions. The International Harvester Company has published it. They call it "Young Folks, Do something and Be Somebody." If you would like a copy of it, drop us a line and tell us so.

## An A.A. Girl from Maryland

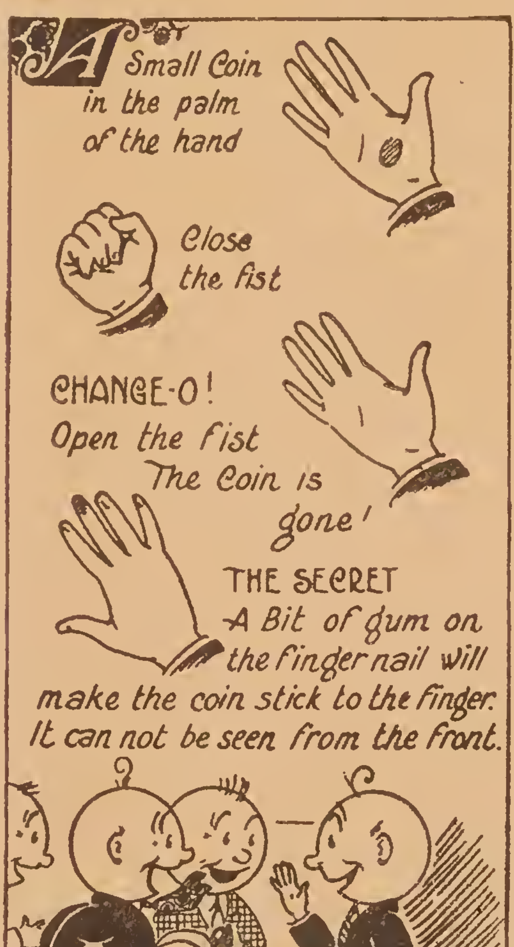
I READ in your paper that you would like all boys and girls who own a pony to send in a picture of it. I am enclosing a picture of my Shetland pony, Sunny Jim. He is a great pet and is only four years old.

I ride him, drive him and have taught him to lie down. He loves sugar and is often heard at the side porch nickering for it.

I also have three pet Chesapeake water dogs. One is just a small puppy and we call him "Amos". He is up and ready every time the auto starts so he can take a ride with us.

I hope to see more pictures of boys and girls with their pets on the Boys' and Girls' page of the American Agriculturist.

—MARGARET P. HENDRICKSON.
*Maryland.*




## From Betty Cooks

I ENJOY your cook book so much, I pretty nearly every day make some thing out of it. I am enjoying the last lesson a lot; I am making the pickle recipe and it is great fun. You see I am a cook now because my mother is away and I have to cook for my father and my brothers. I have also made the devil's food cake and sponge cake. I am canning a lot of pickles this year.

It must be lots of fun getting a lot of letters every day and having them in your name too. Tonight I heard a cat meow so I went outdoors to see where it was and across the street was a little tiger cat; someone had dropped it out of a car so I picked it up and brought it in. I thought of you when I picked it up because you are kind to animals. I have also caught up my twelve lessons since my mother has been away. So she will send in for my pin, I think, when she gets home. Our twenty-four lessons will soon be out, won't they? Will you have more next year? And if you ever write to some of your little cooks, write and tell me how old you are and when your birthday is, because maybe it is on mine. Mine is August 3rd.

Your friend.
EVA WINSHIP, *New York.*

* * *

I LIKE your recipes in the American Agriculturist very much. I have gotten so I can make fudge all alone. Once I made some cocoa without a bit of help, and I canned two pints of raspberry this year, besides making a short cake. Once I made some Hallowe'en cakes. Most everything else I had some help about, but it was fun. Once last year I made a cranberry relish, twice I made some popcorn balls, once I made a baked apple. I made a Mother's Day cake and an apricot whip once. I like to cook and every time mamma cooks I tease to. I am nine years old. My birthday is in June. I have two brothers, David who is seven years; his birthday is in October. Donald was four on the ninth of August. I like your recipes and am using them often. With love, DORIS SINGLETON, *Vermont.*

## How to Make a Pantagraph

THIS device may be made by any seventh or eighth grade member of the "Handy Boy" club who can use tools with fair skill, and when completed may furnish much entertainment in enlarging or reducing photographs, pictures or drawings.

In making the pantagraph get out two pieces a and b of mahogany or any well seasoned wood of medium hardness, 3/16" x ¾" x 22"; also two pieces c and d 3/16" x ¾" x 19". Mark centers of holes e f upon piece a, 20" to centers; at e of piece a bore a 5/16" hole, at f bore a ¼" hole. At e and g of piece b bore a 5/16" hole, all 20" to centers. Beginning 3" from center of either of these holes mark accurately and bore 3/16" holes 1" to centers, fifteen of these in each piece. At h of c and d bore a 5/16" hole 1" from the end; beginning 3" from the center of each mark fifteen points 1" apart and with these as centers bore 3/16" holes. Make piece k ¾" x 1" x 4"; glue sandpaper to the bottom to prevent slipping. Make two pieces 1¾" x 1" x 2½"; bore 5/16" hole at m. Fasten one of these pieces to the top of d with glue and small brads so the hole will coincide with holes h of c and d for a pencil passes through them and form the pivot for that angle. The pencil may be held in place by winding a rubber band above piece 1; place a small washer under piece c and wind a rubber band below as indicated; the washer will prevent the rubber from sticking to piece c and allow the arms to move freely. The other piece1 should be fastened at g of piece b and be fitted with a pin or tracing point the same size as the pencil and held the same way. This pin should be pointed and the point protected by a small brad driven in and the point rounded so it will slip over the picture without scratching.

Make a shouldered pin p with a shank which will fit the 5/16" holes e of pieces a and b. In the bottom of this drive a round headed brass upholsterer's tack which will slip easily over the paper as the pantagraph moves. Fit a 3/16" stove bolt with thumb nut and washer at n. Wax the arms at the angles with a wax candle so they will slide easily; fasten a 1" No. 12 round head screw at k, fasten k to the edge of the table or drawing board and the pantagraph is ready for use.

Place the pencil point at h as shown, and the tracing point at g; trace the lines of the picture carefully and the pencil will make a reduced drawing. Change the pencil to point g and the tracing point to h, place the picture at h and the pencil point will make an enlarged drawing. If the pencil does not bear hard enough to make a visible line two or three iron nuts or washers may be hung over its upper end.

By changing the thumb screws n into corresponding holes in parallel arms the drawing may be enlarged or reduced to any size within the scope of the pantagraph.

*Robert Child of Malone, New York, and one of the calves he raised as a 4-H Club member.*

## Who Likes to Get Letters

**HOW many of our A. A. boys and girls would like to receive letters from other readers of this paper? Of course, if you expect to get letters you must be ready to write them too. Why not write first to the boys' and girls' editor of American Agriculturist, telling how old you are and some of the things you are most interested in? If you collect stamps, for example, others who collect stamps too, will want to write you; if you are an athlete you, of course, will enjoy writing to others who play on their school athletic teams. So far as we have space we will print your letters each month on the boys' and girls' page. We will not be able to print them all but if you want to hear from other boys and girls we will print your name and address. By the way, if you have a good snapshot, send that along too. We especially need a few pictures of farm Boy Scouts and 4-H boys and girls.**

## What Is a Radio Amateur?

AMATEUR:—*One who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument.*

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

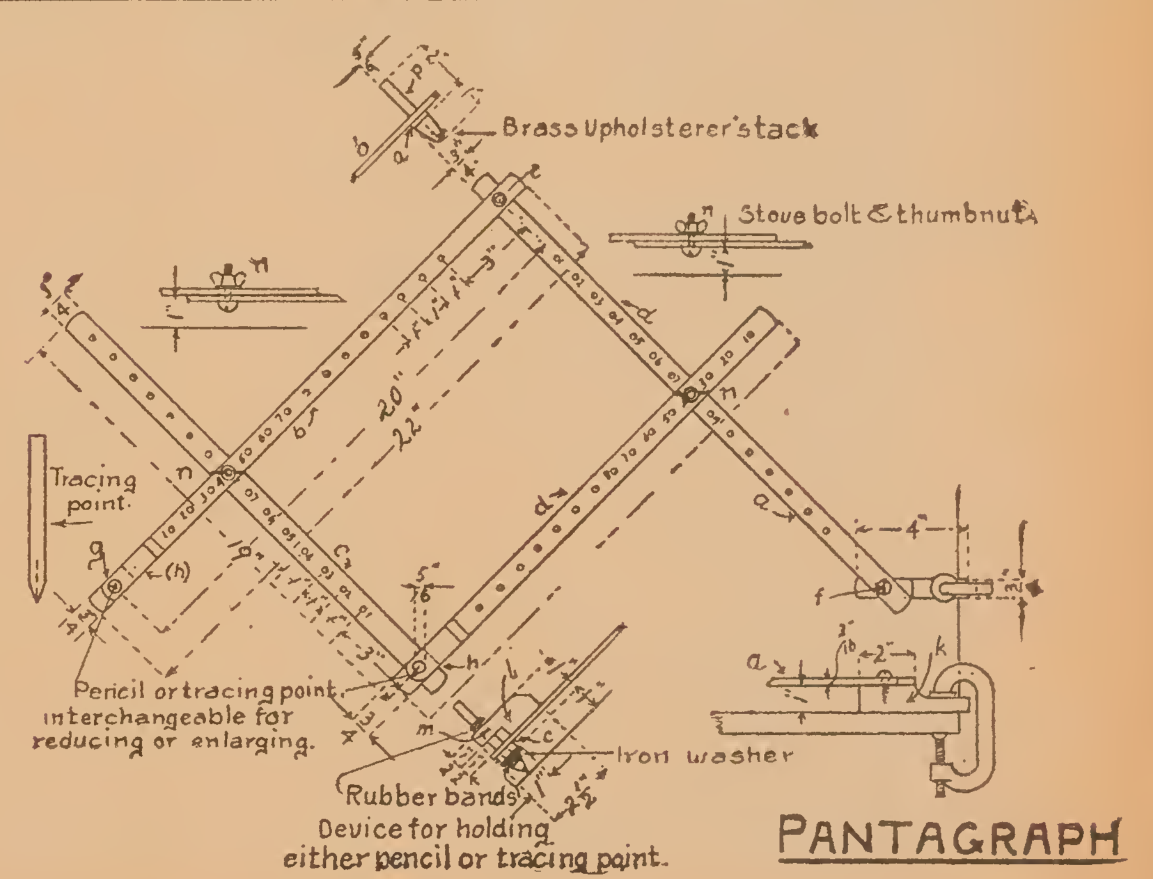
THIS definition fits the radio amateur very well. Little does the ordinary broadcast listener realize that there are many thousands of private radio stations in this country as well as abroad, with both receiving and transmitting apparatus, communicating not only with others in our own country, but direct with amateurs in all parts of the earth.

These stations use short wavelengths principally—20, 40 meters etc., so are not within the range of the broadcast listener's set. Those who have added short-wave adapters, however, have discovered something about these fellows, some using ordinary voice communication by radiophone, and others employing the dots and dashes of the Continental radio code.

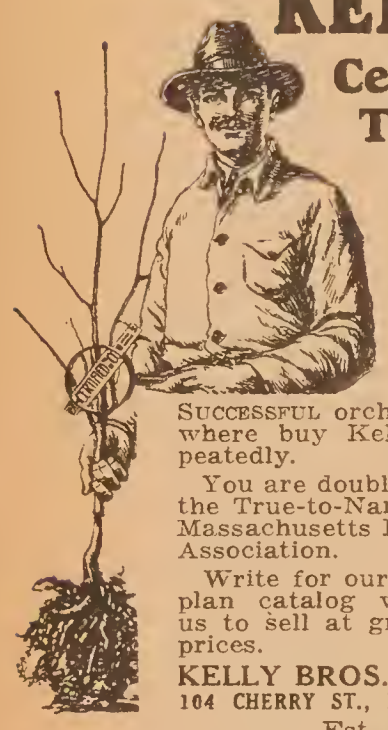
Amateur Radio is one of the most fascinating hobbies there is. The writer, for example, has received acknowledgments from European amateurs, although using only a small radio tube such as used in ordinary receiving sets, and with power from a few "B" batteries.

International Laws made in 1912 permitted amateur operators to use

(*Continued on Page* 17)




PANTAGRAPH



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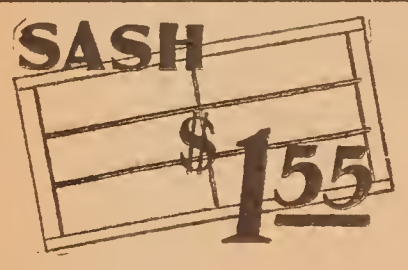


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## *With the A. A.* Fruit Grower

# Pruning Grapes by the Kniffen System

WHEREVER grapes are grown on a commercial scale the winter months are the time for trimming the vines. There are a number of systems of pruning, including the Chautauqua System and the Kniffen. While in Western New York at least, the Chautauqua System seems to meet with most favor, experts are inclined to recommend the Kniffen System.

*The Kniffen system before trimming*

—Photo, Courtesy Maryland Experiment Station

Briefly, vines are trained to this system as follows: When the vines are set out they are cut back to two buds and this operation is repeated at the end of the first growing season. That will mean that the top, after pruning, is no larger than it was the previous year, but the root system will be much more extensive and a larger top will grow during the second year than grew the first year.

Early in the second season of growth the strongest shoot can be selected and the others rubbed off so that the growth will be restricted to this one shoot. The vines may be staked during the season to get them off the ground, or the lower wire of the trellis may be put up and the vines tied loosly to it. Often they are allowed to run on the ground.

The next season the single cane which was chosen the previous year is tied to the top wire and cut off just above the wire. It is usually also tied to the lower wire rather loosely so as to support it. The trimming for the third season's growth will leave nothing but this single upright cane. As shoots develop they can be rubbed off, repeating the operation two or three times during the summer.

*The Kniffin system. A vine after pruning.*

—Photo, Courtesy Maryland Experiment Station

The fourth winter or spring, four canes are selected for the producing wood. Two canes go each way from the trunk along the lower wire, and two canes each way from the trunk along the top wire. Usually for a vigorous Concord grape, forty buds are left. However, it is recommended that the top canes be longer than the lower canes because they are inclined to grow more vigorously.

Now we have a full-grown vine and each year it is trimmed back to four canes containing a total of about forty buds. In order to do this, the grower, when he prunes the vine, leaves four spurs in addition to the four canes which are to bear the next season's crop. This simply means that four canes are not cut clear back to the main stem, but are left with about two buds. These develop and furnish the framework for the next season's wood.

## Fillers in the Orchard

Are the advantages of fillers in an orchard sufficient to warrant setting them out?—S.D., *New York.*

THE disadvantages, as you know, are added difficulty in cultivating, spraying and other orchard operations, together with the danger that they will not be removed sufficiently early to prevent damage to the main orchard. There is always a temptation to leave them one more year. We believe that it might be wise to give considerable attention to growing annual crops in the orchard rather than putting in fillers. Cash crops can be grown or small fruits such as strawberries or raspberries.

## Buying Apple Trees

Is it advisable to buy one year or two year old apple trees?—N. W., *New York.*

THERE is apparently somewhat of a tendency to prefer good one year old trees. The first cost is a little less and they seem to stand transplanting better. It is stated that if one year old and two year old trees are planted side by side in an orchard, it is impossible to tell which is which in four or five years.

## Apply Nitrogen Early

When heavy applications of nitrates are made we find that there is a tendency to have greener apples. How can we avoid this?

HEAVY applications of nitrates, of course, delay maturity and so decrease the speed of ripening. At the same time, nitrogen is necessary to get good growth. One thing that helps is to add nitrogen early in the season rather than later as this allows the trees to get the benefit of the nitrogen and at the same time have time enough to mature so that the apples will ripen up satisfactorily.

## Early Cultivation Important

WHERE fruit growers follow the practice of cultivation followed by a cover crop, the importance of early cultivation is not always fully appreciated. Cultivation of the soil just as soon as it can be done in the spring not only kills weeds and prevents them from using nitrogen and moisture which the crop itself should have, but also hastens the process by which nitrogen is made available to the crop. In fact, it has been claimed that one early cultivation is about as beneficial as an application of fertilizer. Later in the season when the weather becomes warm nitrogen becomes more rapidly available and in time there is some danger that the fruit may get too much nitrogen. Then it is common practice to put in a cover crop which uses up some of this nitrogen, slows down the growth of the fruit and allows the wood to mature so that it goes into the following winter in good condition.

If cultivation is delayed in the spring the benefits from it are largely missed and if planting of the cover crop is delayed that does not benefit the crop to the fullest possible extent.

## Top Working Kieffer Pears

In changing over from Kieffer pears to some other variety do you recommend Bosc or Bartlett?

GENERALLY speaking, growers seem to have had the best success with Bosc. Some have top worked Kieffers to Bartletts but others have reported rather discouraging results.


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Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



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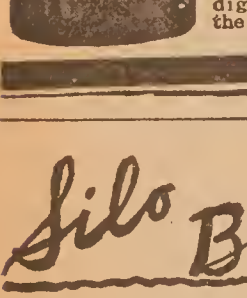

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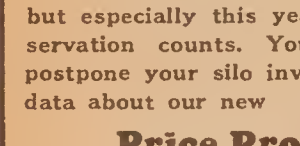


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## With the A. A. Dairyman

# Weeding and Breeding Bring Results

*By* H. L. COSLINE
*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

IN last week's issue we tried to define some of the terms commonly used in livestock breeding. At that time we promised to give more definite recommendations which might be followed in building up a herd.

One way of securing a high-producing herd of cows or a prize-winning bunch of sheep or hogs is to go out and buy them from the fellow who has bred them. It is the quickest way and possibly the surest way. However, the fellow who has achieved success expects to be rewarded for the work he has done and is inclined to put a high price on the results of his labor. Then too, most of us do not have the necessary cash to go out and buy an entire herd and even if we did, we would be taking away much of the satisfaction that comes from doing the work ourselves.

In a previous article we spoke about selection. What chance does the average dairyman have in building up a fine herd through selection only? Well, in the first place, this depends upon whether he selects by guess work or from records. He should get steady improvement if he bases his selection on actual production figures, but unfortunately this improvement is slow—we might say too slow. We need to take advantage of the work that the other fellow has done and we need to take advantage of every method of building up our herd. Selection is just one method.

## A Prepotent Sire Pays

Going a little farther and explaining what we mean by taking advantage of the other fellow's work, we have already spoken of buying the entire herd and for practical considerations have ruled it out. We can, however, buy the best herd sire we can afford, which for breeding purposes is half the herd. With a good herd sire and with records we are able to get good calves which can be selected for breeding purposes. If we just start with a rather mediocre herd and save calves only from the highest producing animals, we are likely to find after ten years that the progress has been disappointing. We may even find that all our selection has just about maintained the herd average. In other words, it takes some thought to keep our herd as good as it is and to prevent actual deterioration.

What should be our attitude toward purebreds or grades? We have heard a lot to the effect that a purebred herd is the best herd and we may start out with the idea that we can buy a purebred herd sire and a purebred cow and in time raise an entire herd of purebreds from them. We *can* get a purebred herd this way, but this method has a number of handicaps. In the first place, we are likely to save all the offspring because we want to build up our herd as rapidly as we can. In other words, we are not practicing selection at all and when we finally get a herd we may be disappointed with its quality. We have actually seen this happen in a few cases.

Last week we said that for all practical purposes an animal that was thirty-one thirty-seconds purebred might be just as good as a purebred. Therefore, it seems to us that the logical plan for herd improvement is for us to buy the best herd sire obtainable. Of course, take into consideration the amount we can afford to pay. A long story could be written on how to pick out such a herd sire. Right now, however, we will merely give a few suggestions. First, we have to decide whether to get a young bull or an old one. A young bull may be prepotent and his offspring may produce heavily. If you are lucky in getting this kind of an animal, your problem is largely solved.

On the other hand, he may not be so good and you will not know it until three years, at least, have passed and his heifers are producing. You can buy an old herd sire whose daughters have shown that they are better than their dams, but the owner will probably charge you heavily for him. If you can afford the price, this will take much of the uncertainty out of your breeding operations. However, buying a young bull is not all guess work. A young herd sire whose immediate relatives are all high producers and excellent individuals, will, in all probability, improve your herd average remarkably. The nice thing about it is that you should be able to buy such an individual at a relatively low price.

## Weeding Raises the Average

Even this process is slow because it will be approximately three years before the daughters of this sire will come into production. In the meantime, your herd average can be increased by weeding out the lowest producers through dairy improvement association work. While you are not making any of the cows better, you are raising your average and increasing your profits. This will also give you the records to be used as a basis for selecting the calves to be raised.

As time goes on and as your herd

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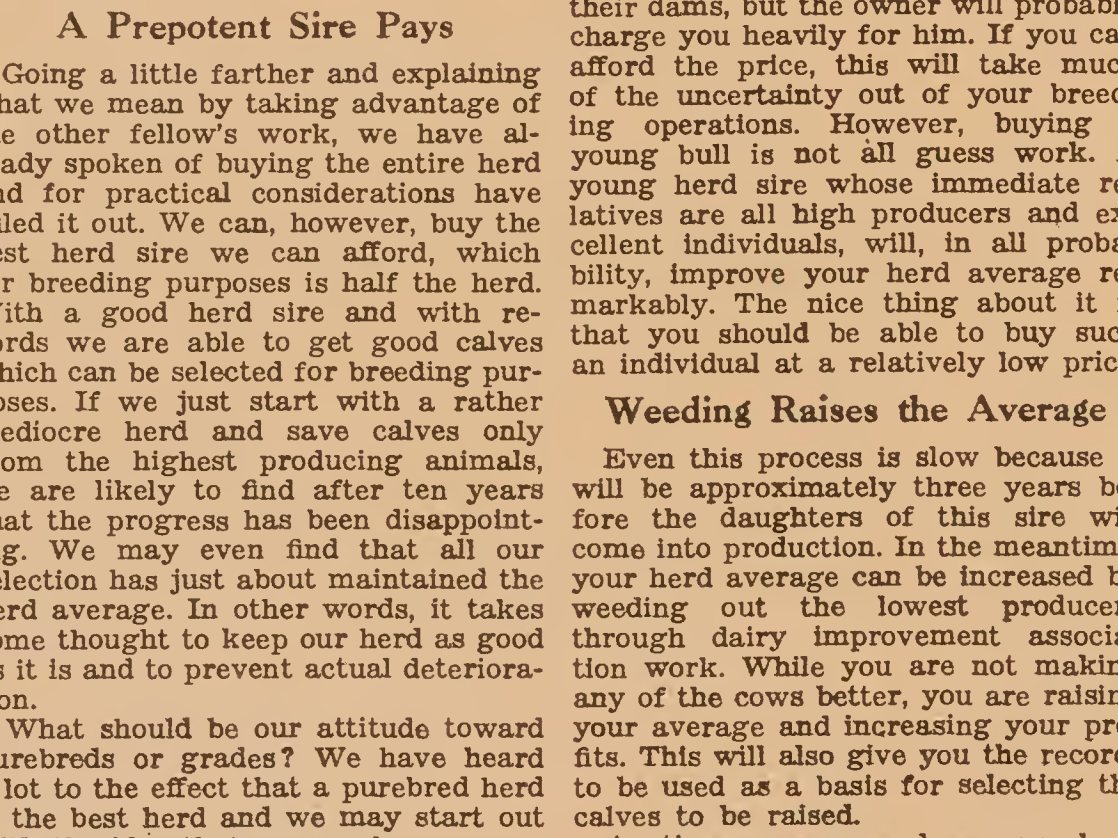
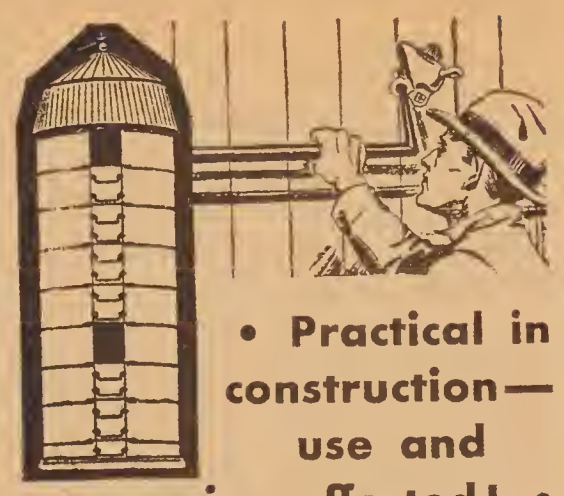


*"Gosh, Mandy, it's turrible since t het new hired man got sweet on our Sally!"*—JUDGE.

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## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

### How to Grow Peppers

Could you give us any information on how to grow peppers? We want to get some plants started in the house but they don't seem to come up. We have some very rich ground taken from where an old manure heap stood. The ground we are using is sandy loam. We would also like to know why peppers won't grow on black stony soil?

THE pepper is a warm season crop and the seed requires fairly warm conditions for germination. If you have tried to start the seed in a cold frame or in an enclosed porch, this might be the occasion of your trouble. I would suggest that you place the flat in the kitchen window or some other place where the temperature would be around 70. Of course it is possible that you had seed of poor germination. This you could determine by making a little test. I would place a couple of layers of blotter in a dish, count out, say fifty seeds and cover with another blotter or a piece of cotton flannel and by a piece of cardboard or another dish on top. Keep this moist and count the sprouts after several days or a week. Seeds ought not to be covered over a quarter of an inch in the flat.

Peppers require about the same conditions for their culture as tomatoes and eggplants. They do best on a fairly well enriched sandy soil in a warm location. I would not want to use a very rich soil such as an old manure heap would suggest. You are likely to have excessive growth of plant with poor setting of fruit. I do not believe that a moderate amount of ordinary stones in the soil would interfere, but if your black soil is poorly drained or very high in humus, you might have some difficulty. The setting of fruit in peppers is a little uncertain and we do not have much experimental work to give us a very clear idea of the causes except as suggested above. Cold rainy weather at the time of fruit setting is likely to interfere.

The Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment, Georgia, publishes Bulletin 150 on the culture of peppers. You might also write to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C. for their mimeograph on peppers.—Paul Work.

### Greening Seed Potatoes

THE Ohio Experiment Station finds that better results were secured by either greening or warming seed potatoes before planting rather than to put them in just as they are taken from cold storage.

Seed kept at a temperature of 32 to 33 degrees Fahrenheit and immediately planted, produced 128 bushels to the acre. Seed kept at 36 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, produced 148 bushels to the acre while seed kept in a barn basement at a temperature of around 36 degrees during the winter, but allowed to warm up in April before planting, produced 177 bushels per acre.

### Bean Blight

"What control recommendations are usually made for bean blight."

THE best control is to get seed which is free from this disease. The Michigan Robust pea bean is somewhat resistant to this disease.

Soaking the seed for from 18 to 20 minutes in a 1-1000 corrosive sublimate solution will decrease the losses from this disease.

### Pruning Tomatoes

IT is generally believed that pruning of tomatoes although it may increase the individual size, lowers the total crop. Some Ohio experiments verify this idea. The loss in this test due to pruning varied from 6 to 18 per cent. In these experiments however, the individual fruits were not larger, but averaged smaller than those on unpruned plants.


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H. E. ROBERTSON of York, Pa., is a successful dairyman. The prize-winning Robertson Farm Holstein herd is one of the highest producing herds in the Northeast.

Mr. Robertson prospers because he is alert and eager to find new methods of increasing the efficiency of his farm and lowering his production costs. This is proven by steps he has taken to make his pastures pay him a real profit.

*Milk at Lower Cost*

Although he had a good pasture he became convinced that a fertilized pasture would enable his herd to produce milk at lower cost. Last March he fertilized four acres with 600 pounds of early potato fertilizer per acre. He compared milk production on that area with production on nine acres of unfertilized pasture.

The fertilized pasture furnished grazing 11 days earlier. This early grazing saved $144.08 in barn feeding costs. The fertilizer applied on the four acres cost $49.60. For the pasture season the four fertilized acres produced as much feed as the nine unfertilized acres.

*Use Your Potato Fertilizer*

Without fertilizer, Mr. Robertson had one of the best pastures in Pennsylvania. With fertilizer, he converted it into the best-paying land on his farm.

It will pay you to grow good, cheap, green feed on a fertilized pasture and let your cows harvest it. This increases milk profits by reducing barn feeding and labor costs. Six weeks before you usually turn out your cows, use at least 600 pounds of a pasture fertilizer or a high grade potato fertilizer per acre on your pasture.

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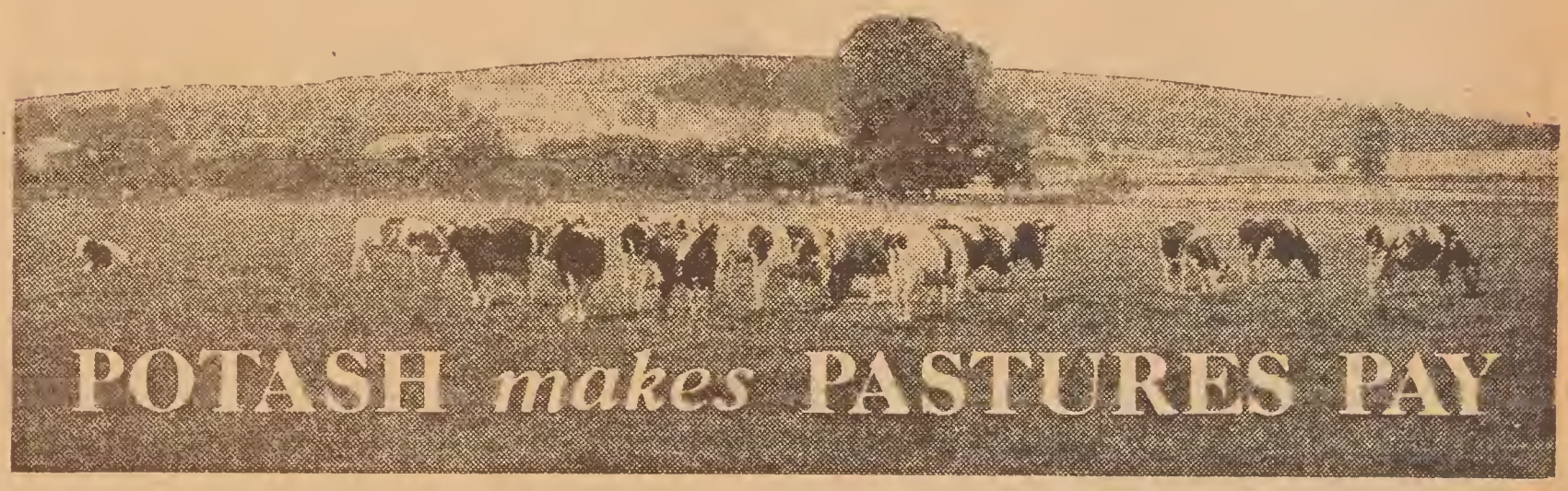
Baltimore Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.



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| Per Hundred | 6.50 |
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# One Cow *earns* $353 net *in* 10 months

## "and 3 others in same herd milk from 73 to 80 lbs. a day on B-B Feed"

### says Uncle Charlie

THE largest item of cost in maintaining your herd is feed. When you find a feed that produces the most milk for the least money—*then your production costs are bound to come down.*

To find that feed, you can profit by the experience of J. B. Dowden, of Alexandria, Va. When it came to selecting feed for his big herd of milkers, he tried out eight different brands—kept accurate records—figured costs. He reports:

"I tried B-B 20% Hi-Test during the hardest month of the year and my cows came right up on their milk, but still kept trying other feeds. In November, 1928, I came back to B-B Hi-Test and since then *haven't fed a sack of anything else.*

**Makes Association Record**

"One of my cows (Dowden Grace Pontiac Rag Apple) led the cow testing association for the year, making 14,211 lbs. of milk and 543.4 lbs. of butter-fat during ten months. Fed entirely on B-B 20% Hi-test, she netted $353.96 above feed costs. I have three other cows milking from 73 to 80 lbs. of milk a day on B-B."

Feeders everywhere are getting similar satisfactory results from B-B feeds. Wm. Kring, of Chester Springs, Pa., writes: "B-B is the best I've ever fed. My month's milk check from 15 cows was $378.20. The feed cost me only $82.50."

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There's no reason why you can't get just as good results from B-B Dairy Feeds as any of the thousands of Bull Brand feeders. And you can try it out under a plan that involves no risk for you whatever. Just go to your dealer and order enough B-B feed to supply one or two cows for 30 days. (Write me direct if your dealer can't supply you.) Feed it according to directions and *watch the milk chart.* At the end of the trial period figure your profit for the month over and above the feed cost. If B-B doesn't come through with better results than you've had from any other feed, the dealer will return every cent you paid. He won't question your judgment or figures. Just give him the empty bags and your figures and he will hand over your money.

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**20% DAIRY FEED**
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Feed with high quality clover or second growth alfalfa. Excellent for dry cows.

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M-128

## With the A. A. LIVESTOCK BREEDER

### Silage for Sheep

I have a few questions I would like to have answered. Is good corn ensilage a suitable feed for breeding ewes and is it also suitable for lambs that are being fattened to sell in January? If it is how much should each receive for a daily ration? If the ewes and lambs receive clover hay with the ensilage how much grain and what kind should each be fed daily?

GOOD sweet corn silage is a suitable feed for breeding ewes and for lambs that are being fattened for sale. Silage should be considered as a supplementary feed—a succulent feed containing some grain. A mixture of 3 parts oats and 1 part wheat bran is good for the breeding ewes—if the ewes are thin 1 part of corn can be added to the mixture. One-half pound daily of such a grain mixture is usually enough for a breeding ewe that is getting good clover or alfalfa hay. The ensilage—to supplement it—should make it ideal. Two pounds of silage a day along with the other feed makes a nice allowance but as much as four pounds daily may be safely fed to breeding ewes during the winter if the silage is sweet, free from mold and made from mature corn. Probably more silage can be fed with safety after lambing than before. There are certain factors that have to be watched in feeding corn silage to in-lamb ewes, namely condition or quality and amount. Extreme methods are always bad.

Lambs being fattened on a suitable grain mixture and good hay will not be expected to eat as much silage as breeding ewes. As the lambs get on full feed of grain the roughage is naturally reduced. About two pounds of grain daily is a full feed for lambs being fattened. Corn is of course the universal fattener among the grains—barley is used a lot in western New York. A suggested ration to start with would be a half pound of grain, two pounds of clover hay, and one pound of silage daily. Lambs when on full feed should clean up their grain and eat the good or edible part of their hay. Some feeders feed a little wheat bran with the fattening concentrate which is a good practice as wheat bran has a beneficial effect on the system of the lamb. The amount of roughage fed will automatically take care of itself as the lamb gets on full feed of grain.

Results have shown that corn silage is about as efficient as root crops for sheep and considerably less expensive—succulence is very valuable for sheep—old-time shepherds put their faith in roots.—MARK J. SMITH.

### A Question About Horses

What can I do for a six year old mare that has a discharge similar to the whites. She is stiff in her legs and acts like she has rheumatism. Two years ago she gave birth to a colt and was torn badly even though I had a good veterinarian attend her. Have not bred her since and she does very little work. I have some horses and colts that rub their necks and rumps, but cannot find any trace of lice. The colts rubbed all summer in the fences while on pasture.

THERE are many causes of itch in skin in horses and the treatment naturally depends on the nature of the trouble. From your letter one would think that your colts were troubled with mange in which good results follow cleansing the infected parts with soap suds using a brush if necessary. Then follow with the application of a disinfecting solution such as creolin, zenoleum or kreso, directions for use of which may be found on the container.

The so called "Whites" in the mare usually follow inflamation due to injury of parts as in foaling, retained afterbirth and the like. If not properly attended, the discharge becomes chronic and the treatment calls for one skilled in attending such matters.

M. W. Harper.


## DOGS AND PET STOCK

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## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

(*Continued from Page* 8)

average increases from five thousand to six thousand, from six to seven, and perhaps finally up to ten thousand, you will find it increasingly difficult to find herd sires prepotent enough so that their offspring will produce more than their dams. You will probably have to pay increasingly large amounts to get this kind of a herd sire, but the nice thing about it is that your herd by that time will be so profitable that you will be able to pay the price your brother dairyman asks.

Aside from the profit, how much more fun it will be to watch the herd improve and the average production increase, than just to plod along from year to year with a herd that is just average or a little below. The man who has a herd with the ten thousand pound average is not just lucky. It has taken time, thought, and a lot of hard work, but the rewards certainly are worth the trouble.

Do not hesitate to write us if you have questions you would like to ask or to tell us your experience in breeding up a profitable herd.

### A New Remedy for Milk Fever

FOR years the air treatment has been recommended for milk fever and has saved the lives of countless numbers of cows. Recently a new remedy has been discovered which may take the place of the old one. At the University of Minnesota careful experiments indicated that a low amount of calcium in the blood produced milk fever symptoms. Since that time calcium chloride has been used in several milk fever cases. A 20 per cent solution of calcium chloride is used and from 60 to 100 centimeters injected directly into the veins.

While inflating the udder with air has been fairly successful, there has been some danger of infection of the udder and there has also been some tendency to slow up milk production for a time. Then too, no one seemed to know just why this treatment worked or in other words just exactly what caused the disease. It will be interesting to note whether or not this new treatment works out successfully in all cases and becomes a standard practice for treating milk fever.

### Large Cows Best

A STUDY of nearly 220,000 yearly individual records of cows in dairy-herd-improvement associations showed that within the breed the heavier cows in general excelled the lighter cows of the same age in production and income above feed cost.

The larger cows ate more in dollars' worth of feed per cow than the smaller cows, but they more than paid in production for the increased cost of feed.

Size of cow is only one of the factors that influence production and income above feed cost; it is not wise, therefore, to buy dairy cows on the basis of size alone. It is true, however, that if two cows are equal in all other respects the larger cow may be expected to produce more milk and return a larger income.—U. S., D. A. Circular 114.

### "Holstein History"

AN interesting book has just come to our desk entitled, "Holstein Friesian History." The authors are Maurice S. Prescott and Frank T. Price of the Holstein Friesian World in collaboration with Henry H. Wing, president of the Holstein Friesian Association and Professor Emeritus of Animal Husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The book contains two hundred and fifty pages of Holstein information and we do not see how any Holstein breeder could afford to be without it.

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Glance at today's price of 113 quarts of milk. Compare it to the price you pay for the Purina Cow Chows it takes to make it. A bargain you'll call it...a bargain that's all yours when Purina Cow Chows is your feed ...a bargain which is waiting for you in town...waiting in Checkerboard bags at The Store With the Checkerboard Sign. Purina Mills, 898 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Big savings in freight, production and erection costs, plus quicker service, "on time" delivery, etc. will mean much to silo purchasers this year when lower costs are needed. Write at once for our *new* schedule of prices on Grange Silos—Concrete Stave or Wood. Exclusive features. Free catalog.

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New England dairymen write direct to us at 108 Garfield St., Springfield, Mass.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### January Prices

**Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.**

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 3.37 | 3.17 |
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| | (Metropolitan area) | | 1.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.86 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 2.11 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.80 | 1.60 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for December 1929 was $3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Down and Up Again*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 2, 1931 | Jan. 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29 -29½ | 29 -29½ | 35½-36 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28½- | 28½- | -35 |
| 84-91 score | 25 -28¼ | 24 -28 | 28 -34½ |
| Lower Grades | 24 -24½ | 23 -23½ | 26 -27 |

The butter market suffered another severe break during the week ending January 10, that carried prices down a full cent to 27½c for creamery extras. The low spot was reached on January 6 and 7. The situation was attributed to too liberal supplies of fine quality butter. When the price got down to 27½c however, buyers jumped in and took on stock freely. This made short work of the depression and by January 8 the market was back where it was at the opening of the week. As the market comes to a close, trading is very good and prices on top qualities are fully supported. Intermediate and lower qualities of fresh butter are really in short supply and held firmly. Values on these lower grades have been pushed up very close to the finest qualities under an active demand. A comparison of the above quotations very quickly shows how small the spread is between the prices of the lower grades this year and last, whereas the spread between the fancier qualities is quite pronounced. The present movement in the market emphasizes very clearly the trend of the buying practices of the consumer in the Metropolitan district. A dollar is being made to work more and go farther. Hence, the greater movement in the intermediate and lower grades.

It is very difficult to interpret the market as to what trend will prevail next week. Buying has been so heavy during this week ending January 10 that there may be a let-down next week particularly if prices are forced to any extent. Furthermore, fine qualities of held butter have not been offered very freely of late and these will come into the picture if prices advance. The cheaper sorts of held butter have had fairly good movement.

Statistically, the market continues in a very favorable way. The out of storage movement has been consistently running ahead of last year and storage holdings are still approximately six million pounds short of the holdings a year ago. Were it not for the unfavorable economic and industrial situation the butter market would be situated favorably for higher and advancing prices.

## *Fresh Cheese Lower*

| STATE FLATS | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 2, 1931 | Jan. 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 18-19 | 19-20 | 19 - |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | 25½-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 -24 |

The cheese market lost a full cent this week bringing prices down to 18c to 19c. The market has been considerably unsettled by the weakness in fresh cheese in Western producing territories. It has been possible to buy fresh cheese for some time at inside quotations but eventually the Western situation carried the official figures down. Since the break which came early in the week ending January 10, trade has been dull and draggy as far as fresh makes are concerned.

The cured cheese market appears to be a little bit better. It is holding steady and here and there better inquiry is reported for early makes. However, there is no indication of any improvement in quotations. Prices on short held stock grading fancy to special being 21½c to 22½c.

The cheese market ended 1930 in a firmer position statistically, holdings being about 2,500,000 pounds under what they were the year previous. Furthermore, during the last week in December, the out-of-storage movement was almost twice what it was during the same period of the year previous.

## *Eggs Suffer Another Break; Make Some Recovery*

| NEARBY WHITE | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 2, 1931 | Jan. 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 32 -34 | 36 -37½ | 47-48 |
| Average Extras | 31 -31½ | 34 -35 | 46- |
| Extra Firsts | 30 -30½ | 32 -33 | 45-45½ |
| Firsts | 29 -29½ | 29 -30 | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | 26½- | 27 -27½ | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 34 -35 | 41 -42 | 50-51 |
| Gathered | -33½ | 32 -40 | -49 |

The "Four Horsemen" hit the egg market this week and when they finished, the price column felt as though it had been hit by a barrage. Closely selected extras went as low as 32c, something pretty hard to imagine, but a fact nevertheless. Two factors were responsible for the blow-up, one real and the other a little hazy. It is a fact that supplies have been heavy. Large whites declined steadily under heavier supplies and medium whites were lower in sympathy. The somewhat hazy factor centered around advices from the West. These reports have indicated freer offerings of eggs in Western producing territories. The Chicago market weakened and some increase has been noted in the invoices of fresh eggs to arrive. (We do not guarantee the freshness of these Western eggs after they have been in the freight cars for several days). These "reports" and advices have a very definite influence on the mental state of some members of the egg trade and usually this condition winds up with the bears taking the upper hand. Many nearby producers have cut out the New York market entirely and are getting better prices locally.

It is difficult to understand how the Western producers can make money at the present prices. The very choicest Pacific Coast eggs have been bringing 33c, with a few reaching 33¾c. When sales and handling charges and transporation are deducted it is hard to see where a man is going to get enough to pay for his feed, labor, interest on investment, etc. Even though feed in the West may be extremely cheap, nevertheless it is not being given away gratis.

Statistically, the egg market shows the same spread over last year; namely about 700,000 cases in excess of the holdings at this time last year. The year opened with storage stocks in the ten cities making daily reports, totaling 1,238,000 cases, approximately 700,000 cases in excess of the holdings at the same time a year ago.

## *Live Poultry*

| | Jan. 9, 1931 | | Jan. 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -28 | | 30-32 |
| Leghorn | 19-23 | | 27-29 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 22-26 | | 23-25 |
| Leghorn | 20-22 | | 20-22 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 38-42 | | 20-32 |
| Leghorn | 35-40 | | -28 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -15 | | -16 |
| CAPONS | 40-42 | | 30-35 |
| TURKEYS | 35-40 | .35 | 25-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 26-32 | | 20-23 |
| GEESE | -22 | | 19-20 |

The situation in the live poultry market is so mixed that is hard to make any general statement. In the fowl market freight receipts seem to be a little in advance of the express market, although nearby colored birds were bringing more money. Leghorn fowls all around did not do so well. They were in excessive supply and some had to be forced out. Express broilers are experiencing a little trouble. Prices were pretty high for times such as those existing at present and now the young birds are experiencing pressure to sell, especially since many of the Rocks coming in are not any too fancy. Red broilers are much better as far as quality is concerned. Capons are bringing a better price. They usually do after the first of the year. Turkeys show considerable improvement, and ducks are also doing better. Shippers are warned to market with care to avoid heavy accumulations. Orderly marketing now will hold prices steady.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Cows and bulls scarce, about steady, very little demand. Common to medium $4.00-5.50. Low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50. Cutter to medium bulls $4.50-6.00. No steers offered.

VEALERS—Steady. Good to choice $11.00-14.00. Mediums $8.50-10.50. Cull and common $5.00-8.00.

LAMBS—One deck Good New York lambs around 25c higher at $9.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts during the week were moderate. Demand was slow. Prices were steady on top grades and higher on small. Market steady but not cleaning up. Fresh receipts, per pound: choice 14-15c; fair to good 12-14c; small to medium 10-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light to moderate all the week. Demand good for fancy only. Prices slightly higher on tops. Market steady. Good to fancy, each $7.00-11.00; imitations, each $3.00-6.00.

RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow in early part, moderate at end and at lower prices than previous week. Market steady at 15-20c per pound.

## *Fruits and Vegetables*

There is no change in the apple market since last week. Offerings have not been over-heavy and they have been meeting quiet outlet at unchanged prices. Values range anywhere from 50c to $2 per bushel basket depending on variety and quality, McIntosh topping the list.

Cabbage from New York State is doing a little better, bringing from $21 to $24 in bulk, which is approximately a $3 advance over the recent market.

State carrots are showing some improvement, prices ranging from 75c to 85c per basket for washed stock while bagged goods brings 75c to $1.

The celery market appears to be a little easier, although State prices still range from $2.25 to $2.50 per crate. California and Florida stock seems to be cutting into the market to hurt it.

Root stocks show little or no change. State beets generally bring 60c to 90c per 50 pound bag. Nearby parsnips bring from 50c to 75c per basket, and $2 to $2.25 per barrel.

Turnips bring 50c to 75c per basket. Rhutabagas generally bring $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 pound bag.

Nearby Marrow squash sttill bring from $1.75 to $2 per barrel while Hubbards generally bring 25c more.

Onions continue slow and dull, with fairly liberal supplies on hand. Prices range from $1.00 to $1.50 per hundred depending on variety and source.

## *Potatoes Hold Steady*

The potato market continues to rule firm and steady. Prices are generally the same as they were a week ago with the exception of fancy stock, which is bringing a premium. Some choice Maines are bringing $3.25 per 150 pound sacks although the top of the market is around $3.10 or $3.15. Bulk goods from Maine sell over a range of $3.50 to $3.75. Long Island potatoes are sharing in the firmness. They generally bring $3.25 to $3.50 per 150 pound sack, with bulk goods ranging from $3.85 to $4.10.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | Jan. 9, 1931 | Dec. 6, 1930 | Jan. 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (Dec.) | .81 | | 1.25⅜ |
| Corn, (Dec.) | .70¼ | | .91⅞ |
| Oats, (Dec.) | .33⅝ | | .47½ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .98⅜ | | 1.40¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .87¼ | | 1.07⅛ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .44 | | .57 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | Jan. 3. 1931 | Dec. 27. 1930 | Jan. 4. 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 26.00 | 26.00 | 35.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 19.00 | 18.00 | 30.50 |
| H'd Bran | 22.00 | 21.00 | 32.50 |
| Standard .Mids | 18.50 | 17.00 | 31.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 24.00 | 23.50 | 36.50 |
| Flour Mids | 20.00 | 20.50 | 35.00 |
| Red Dog | 21.00 | 22.00 | 36.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 30.00 | 29.00 | 37.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | 29.00 | 28.00 | 36.50 |
| Corn Meal | 29.00 | 27.00 | 37.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 33.00 | 33.00 | 42.50 |
| Gluten Meal | 39.00 | 39.00 | 56.50 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 29.00 | 28.50 | 39.00 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 31.00 | 30.50 | 43.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 32.50 | 32.00 | 45.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 35.50 | 35.50 | 54.50 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Hay Offerings Light*

Supplies of hay were somewhat limited during the week ending January 10. Demand in general was active and sales generally averaged $1 above the week previous. As the market closed on January 10 small bales were held firmer, stocks were low and buyers were seeking supplies. No. 1 straight timothy as well as No. 1 mixtures were scarce. Unless liberal supplies arrive over the week-end to disturb the situation, we look for higher prices next week. At this writing straight timothy brings from $23 to $28, while mixtures bring from $19 to $26.

## *Hides and Skins*

Calfskins, green trimmed, New York City No. 1, 13c per pound, No. 2, 11c per pound; weights 9½-12½ pounds No. 1, $1.60; 12½-14 pounds No. 1, $1.70 each; 14-18 pounds No. 1, $1.90 each; 18 pounds and up No. 1, $2.80; No. 2's buttermilks and branded proportionately less on foregoing weights; Deacons, 25-50c.

## *Honey*

Market steady. Per pound: Clover extracted, in bulk, white, 9-10c; amber 9-10c; buckwheat, extracted, in bulk, 8-9c.

## *Wool*

New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound 21-29c; ½ blood 22-29c; ⅜ blood 23-28c; ¼ blood 23-28c; low quarter blood 23-25c; common and braid 22-24c.

## *Roots and Herbs*

Wild Ginseng selling very slowly. Well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound: $10.50, cultivated Ginseng, according to quality $3.00-7.00 per pound for New York and Eastern States. Goldenseal; clean and well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound 90c; Goldenseal; Leaves and stems New York and Eastern States 10c per pound.

Formulas for durable whitewash that will stick are given in the mimeographed bulletin 35-W. It is free on request to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.
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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
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**EGG CASES** Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used holdtite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FOR XMAS, Beauties—Males $15-$20; Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

# Quick! Look!.. *it acts* TWICE

## See why Calumet's Double-Action makes all your baking better!

IT'S simply marvelous the way Calumet, *The Double-Acting Baking Powder,* increases baking success. Delighted women all over the country are turning to Calumet and baking with new confidence—new pride!

Calumet's Double-Action gives to cakes an unusual lightness and delicacy of texture. Calumet biscuits are tender, fluffy. Baking just seems bound to come out right with Calumet. That is what has made Calumet *the largest-selling baking powder in the world to-day!*

Calumet's *first* action, which begins in the mixing bowl, starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the *second* action begins. It carries on the leavening. Up!... up!... it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cake bakes beautifully, even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy.

Another delightful advantage—Calumet's perfectly controlled leavening action permits you to store cake batters until you are ready to bake them. Batter, poured into the baking pans, covered with a damp cloth and waxed paper, may be kept in the refrigerator for several days without loss in quality.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action.

Convince yourself! Get a can of Calumet and try the delicious recipe given below. You'll notice that it calls for only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible.

Recipes for all the good things on this page—Calumet Apple Cake, Plum Pudding, Pocketbook Rolls and Coconut Cup Cakes—are given in the new Calumet Baking Book. A wonderful collection of easy-to-make, sure-to-succeed baked dishes. Get your copy—mail coupon *now*.

### CALUMET APPLE CAKE

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons butter or other shortening
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¾ teaspoon cinnamon
- 3 apples, pared, quartered and thinly sliced

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in butter. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Roll ⅜ inch thick on slightly floured board. Place in bottom of 8 x 8 x 2-inch pan. Spread with butter, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons sugar, nutmeg and cinnamon. Place apple slices on dough in rows, slices overlapping. Sprinkle with remaining 2 tablespoons sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 20 minutes, or until apples are tender. Serve with hard sauce.

(All measurements are level)

**Test Calumet's Double-Action This Way...** Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with Calumet Baking Powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how Calumet acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

# CALUMET

## The Double-Acting Baking Powder

*A Product of General Foods Corporation*

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C—S. F. F. 1-31

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Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

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# The Key to 1931 Profits

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## *See what CASE offers for speeding up farm operations and reducing your cost of production*

TO MAKE farming more profitable, this Company has placed itself in a position to furnish a quality machine for practically every farm use.

Throughout the entire full line from walking plows to combines, great improvements have been made, and many new machines brought out after prolonged development.

The new line of Case tractors, for instance, gives users what they have long wanted—an ideal combination of dependable power, compact size, light weight, fast speeds and ease of handling. Other new Case machines to make farming more profitable include a new line of grain drills, a new hay baler, a new silo filler, two new combines, a new power binder, and others not yet advertised. Special tandem hitches for pulling drills behind disks, and harrows behind plows, etc., increase capacities and properly apply power.

Many improvements have been made. Construction throughout is simplified. Operation is easier. Performance is improved. As a result, Case users make more profit.

Determine now to know more about the features of Case machines which make possible faster and better work, with less labor, and the lower costs so greatly needed to make a profit in 1931.

Check the coupon for free descriptive literature on the machines in which you are interested. See your nearest Case dealer before buying.

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**A FULL LINE OF QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING**

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- ☐ Wheatland Listing Plows
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**HARROWS**

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- ☐ Orchard Disk Harrows
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- ☐ Corn Planters
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**CULTIVATORS**

- ☐ Walking Cultivators
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- ☐ Beet Cultivators
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**HAY MACHINERY**

- ☐ Mowers
- ☐ Sulky Rakes
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**BINDERS**

- ☐ Power Binders
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- ☐ Beet Pullers
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# Farm News from New York

## *Governor Roosevelt Presents Annual Message to State Legislature*

EVERY citizen, whether he lives in the city or on a farm, is interested in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature, delivered January 7, which is in effect a summing up of progress made together with recommendations for legislation which the Governor believes should be passed. We regret that space will not permit publishing the message in full. We have summarized what we believe are the more important points from the viewpoint of our subscribers.

In speaking of agricultural conditions, Governor Roosevelt said:

"The past two years have placed the State of New York in the lead in remedial legislation for the farmers and rural dwellers. The Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission which has been of such inestimable help, will continue, and will make further recommendations to bring into a more sound and equitable relationship the country and the city communities. In other words, we have progressed to the point where we can visualize and formulate a practical, definite and far-reaching land policy for the State. Long range planning for the character of the use of land itself has become almost a prerequisite to the building of arteries of transportation, the development of markets, the diversification of crops, flood control, reforestation and the many other needs that fall under the general head of agriculture, conservation and the even broader head of social economics. In a special message I will later outline this definite land policy, the adoption of which I believe would be of permanent value to every individual and every community."

### Recommends Changes in Local Government

In spite of the large amount of legislation passed during the last two years increasing state aid to the rural sections for schools, roads, and other purposes, reports are coming to us that local taxes in some places are even higher than they have been in the past. The Governor's message contains the following recommendations concerning local government:

"In the interest of economy and efficiency I again urge upon you the necessity of a complete reorganization and modernization of local government. The machinery of village, town and county government, originally created many generations ago to meet the needs of those days, is now obsolete. I ask you to authorize a commission to be appointed by the Governor to study and report advisable fundamental changes. In the meantime I recommend that a constitutional amendment be adopted permitting the Legislature to provide modern forms of government for any county subject to referendum within that county. This, of course, does not contemplate the consolidation of counties in any sense; but rather an elimination of present overlapping functions of town and county offices so that local government may be administered more efficiently and economically."

### Old Age Security

Our readers are greatly interested in the Old Age Security Law which was passed at the last Legislature. This interest is evidenced by the heavy correspondence which American Agriculturist has had from readers, asking for details concerning the Law. The Governor in speaking of this Old Age Security Law said in part:

" * * * I have many times stated that I am not satisfied with the provisions of this law. Its present form, although objectionable as providing for a gratuity, may be justified only as a means intended to replace to a large extent the existing methods of poor-house and poor-farm relief. * * * It is, therefore, my judgment that the next step to be taken should be based on the theory of insurance by a system of contributions commencing at an early age. In this way all men and women will, on arriving at a period when work is no longer practicable, be assured not merely of a roof over head and enough food to keep body and soul together, but also enough income to maintain life during the balance of their days in accordance with the American standard of living."

### Highways

"Construction and reconstruction of the State and county highway systems proceed at a faster pace than ever before, and in my budget I am asking for still larger appropriations. I am also asking that a large part of the funds be made immediately available in order that much of the work may be started this winter, so as to anticipate the employment of thousands of additional workers."

### Other Recommendations

In addition to recommendations already mentioned which are of especial importance to our readers, there are several others which affect farm people less directly. A few of these recommendations follow:

Action to carry out suggestions for prison improvements including erection of a new type of prison.

Enactment of a labor program to widen the scope of workmen's compensation, to make effective a genuine eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for women in industry and to give them a fair wage board, and to obtain strict regulation of fee-charging employment agencies.

Larger appropriations for highways. Action to provide waterpower development by a public agency for the purpose of producing cheaper electricity.

More effective regulation of public utilities.

Reapportionment of legislative and Congressional districts.

Election law changes ,including extension of bipartisan boards of elections to all counties.

Abolition of the state census.

Revision of the Baumes laws and the laws relating to the commutation and executive clemency.

A four-year term for Governor.

## A Correction

In the report given in our January 3rd issue of the recent meeting of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, the name of Clark W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., was omitted by mistake. Mr. Halliday is an active member of this Commission. He is ever mindful of the interests of New York State farmers and of agriculture, and as a member of the Governor's Commission, his advice and work have been especially helpful.

## Dr. Ladd Joins Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., newly appointed Conservation Commissioner has announced that Dr. Carl Ladd, director of extension at the New York State College, has been persuaded to obtain leave of absence from his college work in order to go to the Conservation Department as Deputy Commissioner.

We feel certain that our many readers will thoroughly approve of this selection. Dr. Ladd was born in Tompkins County, February 25, 1888, and since that time has served New York State farmers admirably in many capacities. He has taught school, has acted as director of one the state schools of agriculture, was for a time head of the vocational agricultural instruction of New York State, has served as extension professor of farm management at the State College, and since 1924 has been director of extension at the New York State College of Agriculture. In 1928 Dr. Ladd spent six months in England starting research work for an institution there.

Recently he has been doing part time work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and in his "spare time" has served as a member and secretary of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission. Dr. Ladd is known, liked, and respected by thousands of New York State farmers.

## New Regulation Will Affect Cattle from Other States

EFFECTIVE March 1, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has issued a new ruling concerning the importation of cattle into New York State. In general, this means a tightening up of the regulations under which cattle are brought in and will, we believe, be thoroughly approved by dairymen who own accredited herds or who contemplate testing their herds for tuberculosis in the near future.

Briefly, the order directs that cattle coming into the state be detained at their destination for inspection, examination, and tuberculin test and that they be quarantined from all other animals until released by written order of the Commissioner. Two classes of cattle are exempt from this order, namely, cattle for dairy or breeding purposes coming from a herd under official supervisions, accompanied at the time of import by an interstate shipment health certificate and a TB test chart; and cattle accompanied by a test chart indicating that they have reacted negatively to the tuberculin test within thirty days prior to import.

Any reader who contemplates the importation of any cattle should secure and study the complete copy of this order which may be secured from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York.

## New Milk Association Formed

WORD just comes to us of the formation of the Northland Dairy Association, claimed to include ninety per cent of independent shippers of milk into the metropolitan area. As all our readers know, the conditions surrounding the marketing of so-called loose or bulk milk in New York City have been far from satisfactory. From the producer's point of view, price cutting and racketeering have seriously lessened the price which he has received for this class of milk.

The new Northland Dairy Association is a cooperative non-profit association and will have general offices at Utica, New York. The officers of the company are: W. J. McKay, president; George B. Holder, vice-president, Will W. Hovey, vice-president; Jacob Rutishauser, vice-president. Ernest H. Sheldon, vice-president; Fred Dobmeier, temporary secretary and treasurer. Executive Committee are W. J. McKay, chairman, Clarence A. Brown, Will W. Hovey, Leo H. Cooley, Harry C. Taylor, G. A. B. Holder, and Ernest H. Sheldon.

The new association will not attempt to distribute milk in New York City, although some of the concerns involved have distributing facilities. It is claimed that when maximum spring production comes, the association will handle fifty to sixty thousand cans of milk a day.

## *New York County Notes*

ERIE COUNTY—Western New York is particularly favored in the early months of 1931 with all five of the major agricultural gatherings either being held in its limits or having a distinctly Western New York flavor. The twentieth anniversary meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association though held in Syracuse has as its president a Western New York man, Albert Schillroth of Orchard Park, and at the State Convention and taking part in the program, was the president of the Natitonal Growers' Association, Henry Marquart, also of Orchard Park.

Western New York was also prominent at the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society held in Rochester this week, as its president is William J. Hall of Lockport. Western New York not only had the National Grange Convention in Rochester in November, but is to have, too, the State Convention in Olean, beginning February 3. Following a custom adhered to since its institution the annual meeting of the Grange League Federation Co-operative Exchange, Inc., which is the world's largest farmers' purchasing cooperative, will be held on the day preceding the Grange Convention.

The following week is annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University which, though not in Western New York, because of its nearness draws much of its attendance from this part of the state.

Hay is scarce and high, milk prices unsatisfactory, and potato and egg prices not worth mentioning, but the weather all through December couldn't be beat.

SARATOGA COUNTY—We had very fine weather for the holiday season with the usual amount of Christmas trees and entertainments at churches and schools. Roads are icy and some slight accidents reported. Butchering work as usual. Beef and pork cheaper than last year. Eggs are going down in price. Some TB cattle testing is being done in this section. A few are cutting logs and wood. Milk and butter prices are low.—MRS. L. W. P.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Farmers are busy getting their wood as there are only about six inches of snow and it is ideal in the woods. Milk, eggs, butter, and all farm products have taken a big drop. Fresh cows can be bought for $65 to $75, the lowest in years. Leghorn hens 80c apiece; heavy fowls, $1.25. Taxes are higher than last year. Many farms will be sold for taxes unless prices change. Feed sells for: bran $1.55, meal $2.00, wheat $1.85.—MRS. P. E. R.

STEUBEN COUNTY—The hill roads have been mostly blocked since the first. Some snow fences have been placed in the valleys, but none on the hills where the snow gets the worst. It seems that the gasoline tax and auto license money ought to be enough so that some of it should be used to help the people back on the hills. Potatoes have been up to 80 cents. I have a truck with 1931 license which I cannot use because the roads are not open.—D. C. F.

OSWEGO COUNTY—December was a very fine month. The first day was a regular spring day but on the second it was down to zero. We had snow for Christmas but it was an ideal day. Good sleighing but no sleighs running, all autos. Today it has started in to storm. We all are hoping for a change in the times. We have not had any rain so the wells have not filled up. All produce is low. Eggs are selling 30c to 40c a dozen and other things about the same. Hay is quoted $17. to $20 a ton but not much is moving yet. —J. S. M.

## Holstein Breeders Encourage Calf Clubs

THE New York Holstein-Friesian Association has been taking an active interest in 4-H Calf Club work by appropriating $100 yearly in prize money for outstanding 4-H Dairy Clubs. Following are this year's winners:

First—Stockholm 4-H Calf Club of St. Lawrence County; second, New Paltz Club of Ulster County; third, Cambridge-Jackson Club of Washington County; fourth, Willing Workers of Massena, St. Lawrence County; and fifth, The Chenango County 4-H Calf Club.

The prizes were awarded on the basis of total enrollment, the number of club meetings held, the percentage of attendance, the percentage of members owning purebred cattle, and the general merit of the program worked out by the club. The winners of the contest wish to express their appreciation of the support given them by the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association.

## Christensen Resigns

Chris Christensen, who has acted as secretary of the Federal Farm Board since its appointment, has recently resigned from the Board to become effective in the early spring, in order to become Dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

# He gets the Best grain Prices... by Telephone

*A Bell System Advertisement*

INCREASED profits from his sales of grain are made by a farmer near Athens, Ill., who uses his telephone to keep in touch with his local farmer's co-operative. His additional returns from this source amount to a substantial figure. Among other transactions, he sold 300 bushels of wheat at a price within one cent of the highest figure that was quoted during threshing time—a price that was from 10c to 15c per bushel higher than that received by many other farmers in his neighborhood. By keeping posted on the right times to sell, he is always assured of receiving the maximum return on his crops.

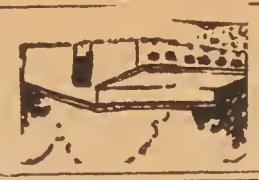
* * *

The telephone is equally helpful in promoting profitable sales of livestock, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is always valuable in keeping up friendly contacts, making engagements and summoning help when sickness or accident occurs.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.

BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



### Advice for Beginners

I am strongly thinking of going into the poultry game on a light scale and thought perhaps I could get some good advice of you. At present, I'm working on a farm by the year and I don't seem to be getting anywhere at all. I have a small place in view which can be bought for five or six thousand dollars, about 35 acres of land, good house and barn and a real good poultry house equipped with an electric light plant.

Do you think I could work into a flock of three or four hundred White Leghorns and by growing berries and grain, make a go of it?—L. H. C., *New York.*

YOU ask if I think you can work into a flock of three or four hundred hens and by growing berries and grain make a go of it. I think it can be done under certain conditions, but whether you have those conditions, and are the man that can do it I do not know. I will tell you the conditions and you will have to decide if you can meet them.

(1) The farm must be bought at a price low enough that in case you want to sell it again you will have no difficulty in getting as much back as you put into it. You may have to borrow money from the bank sometime, and if they find you have paid too much for your farm they will conclude that you are a poor business man and probably refuse the loan. And incidentally there is no disgrace in going in debt if one borrows money to make money. That is the way practically all business is run. Wise and unwise borrowing might be illustrated this way; if you borrowed money to buy a radio it would be unwise since the radio would not help you to earn more, but might even take your time so you would earn less. But if you borrowed to buy a truck to increase your earning power enough to pay back the loan and leave you a good profit, that would be wise borrowing.

#### Working Capital Necessary

(2) You must have sufficient working capital left after you take possession of the farm so that you can buy feed for the growing chicks, supplies for the family and other expenses that will come up until you begin to get an income from the farm.

(3) You should know the berry and poultry game well enough that you won't make any big errors at the start, and so you can get average or better-than-average production of both berries and eggs.

(4) You should start out on a large enough scale that *all* of your time will be *profitably* employed. Probably seven or eight hundred hens and about one or two acres of fruit.

Now I suspect from your letter that you are not ready to meet all those conditions. If not, it would be well to start getting ready. Perhaps that farm will still be for sale a year or two from now. If not, that one—there will be others. Take your time. In the meantime you should locate a good-sized and profitable poultry farm where a man is wanted. Hire out to that poultryman and learn the business at his expense. You may save a lot of money and discouragement that way. By the end of a year or two you will be in a much better position than you are now to de-

(*Continued on Page* 18)

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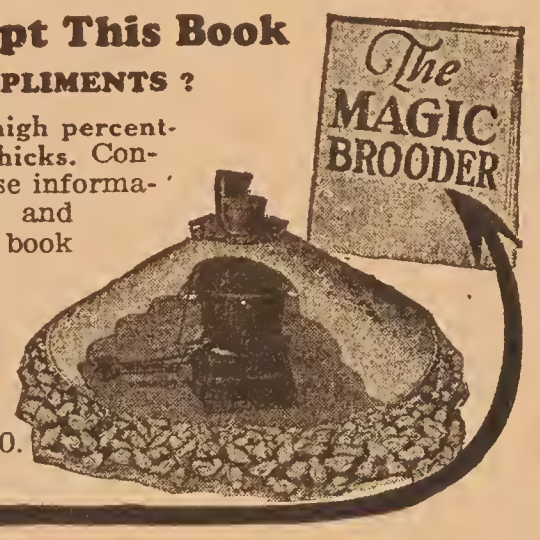


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*With the A. A.*

# Farm Mechanic

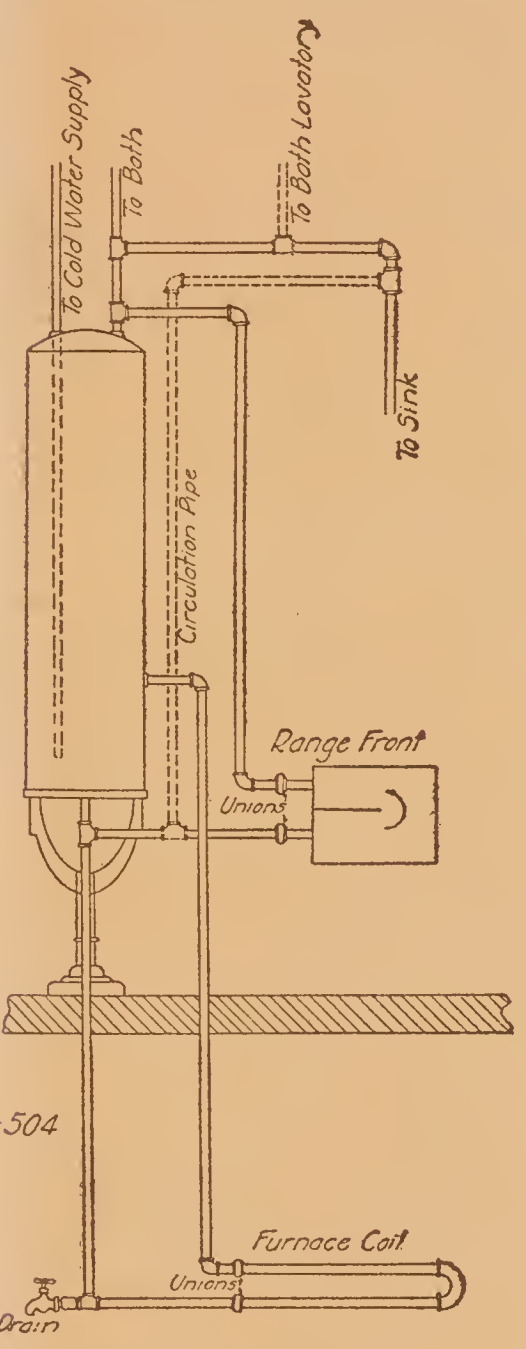
## Proper Connections To Hot Water Boiler

"I have a pressure boiler connected to a water front in a stove. Why do they put the supply pipe in at the top of boiler, It seems to me that it could just as well come in at the bottom."

IT is very desirable to keep the hot water pipes between range and range boiler as short as possible, since pipe friction has a very important effect in keeping down circulation, and in fact the more compact one can keep the whole hot water system, the more satisfactory it will be. Also the more one can keep water pipes, especially hot ones, out of outside walls, the hotter the delivered water will be and the less trouble against pipes freezing. This should be carefully planned for in a new home, and often by slight rearranging can be secured in an old home.

You will find the proper connections for a water front and range boilers fully diagrammed and explained in Farmers Bulletin 1426 "Farm Plumbing", which can be obtained free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Also "Simple Water Softeners and Plumbing". Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The *cold* water supply pipe should go from the bottom or near the bottom of the range boiler to the *lower* opening in the water front. If yours is not that way, some one has made a serious mistake. The *hot* water delivery pipe should go from the *top* opening of the water front to the *top* of the range boiler, and this pipe should rise all the way. Any low places are likely to interfere with proper circulation and cause pounding. You can see from this that the hot water pipe should not go in at the bottom of the tank, because the whole tank full of water would have to be heated before any hot water could be drawn off. Formerly this pipe was brought in about two-thirds the way up on the side, but this also was slow about furnishing hot water.

You will be interested in the diagram (D-504) which shows the proper connections for both a furnace coil and a hot water front, which is what all farmers should have. In this it will be noted that the range front and the furnace coil are connected to the range boiler separately. This shortens the path the circulating water has to take and gives much better heating especially for the range front. Also it should be noted that the hot water connection from range front is carried direct to the top of range boiler instead of to the side, as this puts the hot water directly at the point where it is to be taken off instead of diffusing it through the upper half of the range boiler water. The furnace coil connection is carried to the usual connection at side of range boiler, as this gives a little quieter circulation and this question of getting hot water from a small fire is not quite so important.




### How Circulation Pipe Helps

Where a sink or any other fixture is at a considerable distance from the range boiler, a single pipe to the fixture means that the long pipe full of cold water must be drawn off before any hot water can be obtained. This trouble can be remedied by using a circulation pipe, shown in dotted lines in the diagram. This means simply that a pipe is run out to a point just over or under the fixture and then brought back and connected to the cold water outlet from range boiler. The hot water constantly circulates in this pipe and only the cold water from faucet to the connection to the circulation pipe must be drawn before hot water is obtained.

There is not very much likelihood of the hot water getting hot and being forced back into the cold water supply tank, although when very hot fires are going and no hot water is used for a long time, the hot water in the range boiler may get below the bottom of the cold water supply pipe in the range boiler. Then if it continues to heat and the only chance for expansion is back into the pressure tank, some hot water may be forced back into it. Where a closed pressure tank is the supply, it is safest to install a hot water Safety release valve over a sink or a drain to open at several points in excess of the highest pressure to be carried on the pressure tank. Then when the water gets too hot and an otherwise dangerous pressure would be caused, this valve will open and relieve the pressure.—I .W. DICKERSON.

## What Is a Radio Amateur?

(*Continued from Page 5*)

any wavelength not over 200 meters. It was thought the problem of amateur radio was forever settled. But—in a few years amateur experimenters had gone lower and lower, until, with very low power, messages were passed between amateur stations on opposite sides of the earth. So, commercial interest rose, and now, the wavelengths below 200 are allotted to many other uses in addition. Broadcast programs from Europe, for instance, are sent here on these short waves and are then re-broadcast by our stations.

Becoming an amateur first requires knowledge of the code. Usually, a start is made by rigging up a receiving set for short waves. Amateur radio clubs conduct code classes for beginners. Before a Government license can be secured for a sending outfit, it is necessary to pass a Government examination (no cost) and secure an amateur radio operator's license. Then your horizon widens, and you'll find yourself "chewing the rag" with other amateurs hundreds and thousands of miles distant.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Any A. A. boy who wants more information about "radio amateuring" can get it by dropping a line to Brainerd Foote, A. A. Radio Editor,* 461 *4th Ave., New York City.*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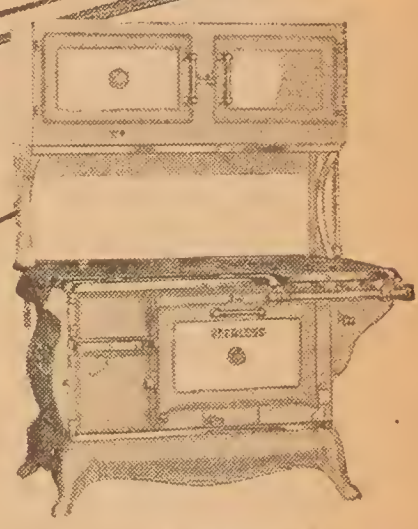

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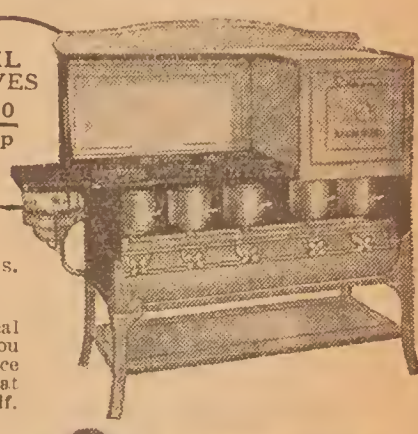

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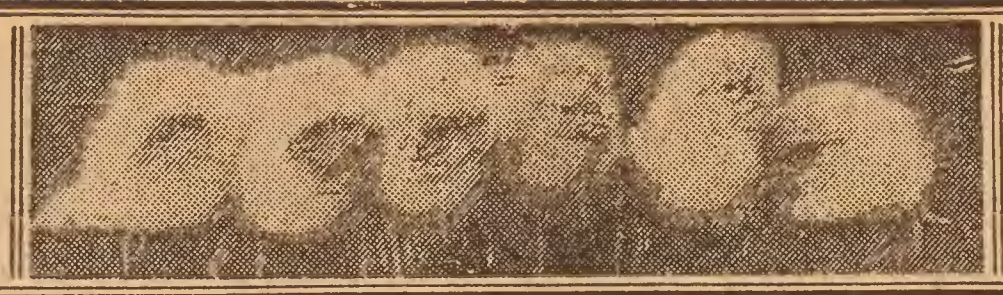
# BABY  CHICKS

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(*Continued from Page* 16)

cide whether you want to tackle a farm of your own or not. If you are the kind of man who can handle such a proposition you will not let what I have said discourage you in the least. Your dream of a nice home and education for your children can certainly be realized. I wish I could say "realized at once," but I have seen several cases of fine young fellows so filled with poultry enthusiasm that they could wait for nothing, not even a winter course in poultry raising at the Agricultural College. And their "discouragement and disillusionment" have been so pathetic that I don't want to see any one else jump in before they have learned to swim.

—L. E. WEAVER.

## Laying Hens Need Water and Ventilation

ONE hundred hens laying heavily, will transpire three to four gallons of water as vapor in a day. The non-layers will give off only half as much. This would indicate that not only is ventilation essential to maintain a dry house, but that drinking water of sufficient quantity and of the right temperature, is required. Not only is water essential to maintain normal body functions, but is just as essential to the formation of the egg as fat or protein, a dozen eggs containing a pint of water. With eggs at only 30 cents a dozen, a gallon of water in eggs is worth over $1.60.

## My Experience With Turkeys in 1930

(*Continued from Page* 3)

old feed them just at night. This brings them up. I never have to go after my turkeys. To twenty-five poults give 1 tablespoonful of cottage cheese (made from sour milk) sprinkled with pepper.

This year I bought 100 pounds of starting mash with buttermilk and cod liver oil and mixed a little in the feed for the first two or three months. This is all the mash I used. After one month old gradually mix rolled oats and wheat in their feed. Do not overfeed. Give sour milk twice a day—all they will drink. After they are two months old I give them the sour milk at night. When the poults are five days old begin giving epsom salts. To twenty-eight poults give one teaspoonful in their feed twice a week, gradually increasing the amount and by October 1, give them one-eighth of a pint. I attribute my success with turkeys to these two articles.

No water is fed until they are four weeks old and then about half the time add to one gallon of water one-half tablespoonful copperas. Keep the poults out of the rain and dry, if possible, for at least twelve weeks, as a severe wetting at this age usually proves fatal unless they are taken into the house and dried by a fire. One of the troubles with turkey raising is that the flock often wanders on the neighboring farms. I keep mine not only on our own farm, but in a nearby field. I keep them in by placing a light board eighteen inches long across the turkey hen's neck, fastened to each wing with cloth strings. She cannot fly over fences. I leave this on until selling time.

### Fattening for Market

Begin, about October 1 to fatten for the Thanksgiving market. Give old corn and wheat, or they can be fattened on either one alone. Begin gradually, taking two or three weeks to make the change in feed as an abrupt change in feed usually proves fatal. Feed in troughs—never on the ground. I found an ideal trough to feed small poults in until fattening time when I use large troughs, made like sheep troughs.

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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock any week after Feb. 2nd. At $14 per 100; $67.00 per 500 $130 per 1000. 4% discount on early orders. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

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Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leg'orn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

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**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100

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| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
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| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

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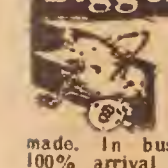

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150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March & April

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
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## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg. | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**White Leghorn Cockerels** from R.O.P. hens with records from 200-292. Chicks from R.O.P. Certified and uncertified hens, Pullorum tested. Leghorns hacked by 16 years breeding program. P. L. GABRIEL, Odessa, N. Y.



**Free Chick Catalog** in natural colors. Pure-bred stock. We are pioneers in the hatchery business. 100 per cent live delivery. Write today for our new money-saving price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Golden Rule Hatchery Box 109 Bucyrus, O.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

Take old auto tires and cut in the middle each one making two round troughs. These can be scalded each day and laid in the sun to dry. Everything must be kept strictly sanitary. Avoidance of parasites and prevention or disease should be the first aim of every turkey raiser.

Blackhead can be successfully controlled by proper sanitation. If everything is kept clean there will be no disease of any kind. Spread lime in places frequented by the turkeys. If possible it is a good plan to rotate turkeys as we do crops, putting them on new ground each year. I cannot do that but raise them just the same. As far as possible remove the cause of any disease that may appear. As I said before, clean soil, sanitary quarters, and hygienic methods of feeding will do much to reduce mortality.

## Wheat or Corn for Poultry?

IF you fill one open feeder in a pen of pullets with corn and another of the same size with wheat, which will be empty first? In other words, which do pullets prefer, corn or wheat? The answer might not always be the same in all flocks or at all times of the year. However, for the past two summers I have had an opportunity to observe the way two lots of about three hundred each responded to practically this same test. The response was the same in both cases. The grain mixture that these birds were getting was about three parts corn to two of wheat and they were cleaning up all the wheat and leaving part of the corn in the feeding trough. The mixture was then changed to equal parts of corn and wheat. Egg production increased because the birds ate more feed, but they still left part of the corn. The percentage of wheat was again increased to where they were getting two pounds of wheat to each pound of corn. All the grain was then cleaned up together.

This indicates that poultry will eat wheat at least as well as they will corn, and in some instances even better. There is very little difference between the two feeds as far as actual feeding value is concerned. Corn has always been predominant in the common poultry ration formulas simply because it was cheaper. This year the situation is changed. The corn crop is nearly a million bushels short of the normal. The wheat crop, both in this country and in the world as a whole, is considerably above normal. The result is that since July corn has been as high as wheat in price and part of the time even higher. Furthermore, the prospects are that this condition will continue for another year, or at least until the new corn crop is harvested next fall.

There is good reason, therefore, behind the suggestion that poultrymen may well increase the proportion of wheat in their poultry grain rations. Some, knowing that yellow corn contains an abundance of Vitamin A in which wheat is almost entirely lacking, may question the wisdom of such a move. However, every good ration contains cod liver oil and milk in the winter, as well as green feed or alfalfa or clover. All of these are rich in Vitamin A and the birds will never miss the yellow corn.—L. E. WEAVER.

When you count the eggs, enter the number in the record book, How to Keep a Poultry Account, that is sent free on request to the Office of Publications, New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.

## WHITE LEGHORNS & HEAVY BREEDS

FOR EARLY DELIVERY—TANCRED & OTHER STRAINS
You will be surprised at our prices for February and March. Write at once for circular and prices.
MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

## HILLPOT

*Now is the time to adopt a more productive program. Let this book help you.*

FREE CHICK BOOK

I have put into this chick book the gist of nineteen years' experience—plain facts and practical suggestions. There are feed schedules, rearing charts, house plans, discussions on flock management, schemes for intensive production—all sound, tested information.

The great money-making possibilities of the Hillpot Low-egg-cost breeds are also shown, with many examples taken from the experience of my customers. Send for a copy of this thought-provoking book today.

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## MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Pedigree Cockerels $5

BLOOD TESTED—TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED
THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY
*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*
We Originated Pedigree Utility Breeding. We Originated the Non-Broody Reds
For 25 years we bred from contest layers of 260 to 288 egg records.

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ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS — *Original Importer and Oldest and Largest Breeder of* — 100% DELIVERY PREPAID

**Big 5 to 7 lbs. "Barron" English Leghorns**

STORRS CONTEST RECORDS—(Official) 287, 281, 245, 240, 239, 236; many others

**Our Wyandottes**—are from Barrons world champions; contest records to 282.
**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live.
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"When Better Birds Are Bred, Morris Farm Will Sell Them."—ROBERT MORRIS, Breeder

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BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices
10 FREE Chicks with Each 100
Super layers of big eggs. 10 breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Back of each chick is livability, vigor, rapid growth, high year-round egg production.
Write TODAY For Our New FREE Catalog
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## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

Keystone CHICKS' 1910 OFFICIALLY STATE SUPERVISED STOCK — KEYSTONE HATCHERY RICHFIELD - PA

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c. Thompson & Hosterman Strain. S.C. Reds 13c. S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Brollers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will hook your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA.
(The old reliable plant)

## Buu C.M.L. Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN*

**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain bred winter laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN $90.00 per 1000.
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest. Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

## WENE CHICKS

OUR NEW PRICE POLICY
A CHICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE
A PRICE FOR EVERY PURSE

We are now booking Specialty-bred Chicks for Spring delivery at new low prices. S. C. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, also cross-bred broiler and roaster strains. Write for new Catalog and prices.

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**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. 10 Free Chicks Per 100 If ordered before Mar. 1st. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O.

**Real Quality** Rose Comb Red Cockerels $3.50&$5. On approval. R.H.Purves, Waddington, N.Y.

# FYR-PRUF

*(pronounced Fire-Proof)*

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# SAFE CLEAN STOVE *and* NICKEL POLISH

Fyr-Pruf is absolutely safe because it cannot burn or explode . . . and also because it will not stain or irritate your skin. Simply use *cold* water and soap to quickly wash all trace from your hands. Fyr-Pruf is clean . . . never creates dust or leaves an odor. And Fyr-Pruf is really two polishes in one, for it cleans and polishes both stove and nickel parts in a single operation.

Ask your dealer for Fyr-Pruf stove polish . . . say "Fire-Proof" . . . and see how easily you can keep your stove looking like new.

**15c**

*at all dealers*

**American Ammone Co.**

60 Warren St., New York


# Give Cabbage Its Due

## *Make Use of This Obliging Vegetable*

WINTER is the time when cabbage has its real innings. Summer provides us lettuce and other green stuff right from the garden but in the winter they have to be bought. Then is when the keeping qualities of cabbage are really appreciated. But if the family is to stay appreciative, variety must be sought in serving.

Raw cabbage is better than cooked, for the main reason that cabbage loses more minerals in cooking than does any other vegetable. Valuable vitamins are also lost in the cooking.

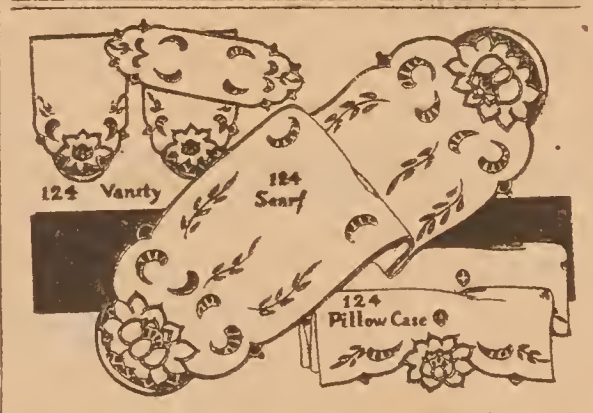
Here are some things you can do to raw cabbage to make a variety of good salads:

1. Chop or shred finely and have it crisp and cold.

2. Mix equal parts shredded cabbage and diced apple, serve with boiled or mayonnaise dressing.

3. Combine cabbage with grated carrots and chopped onion.

4. Carrots and orange, diced pineapple and cocoanut, nuts and pineapple, orange and cocoanut or cut celery and nuts may be combined with cabbage.




Bedroom set No. C124, *stamped for cutwork embroidery in waterlily design, is most attractive. A lesson chart is enclosed with each article showing how it is to be worked. The buttonhole stitch is used entirely. Pillow cases are of fine quality tubing, size* 42 x 36 *inches, hemstitched for crochet edge,* $1.00 *per pair, floss* 35c *extra. The scarf and* 3*-piece vanity set are of a splendid grade cream oyster linen. Scarf* 18 x 45 *inches,* 65 *cents; floss,* 45 *cents. Vanity set,* 35 *cents; floss,* 25 *cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.*

The following recipe for boiled dressing is recommended by the New York State College of Home Economics:

A good boiled dressing to use with cabbage salad is made by heating one cup of vinegar and mixing together and adding one-third cup of sugar, one teaspoon mustard, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon salt, and a dash of paprika. Beat yolks of two eggs well, pour the hot mixture gradually over the yolks, stir it constantly and cook it over hot water until thick. After removing it from the fire, add two tablespoons butter.

## The Right Knife for the Task

A WOMAN may be able to mend the flivver with a hairpin and a nail file, but, when it comes to kitchen work, she needs the knife which fits the task. Paring is very different from slicing, spreading is something else again. When I see a woman attempt to spread butter with a pointed paring knife, then I know she has never considered whether she is wasting motions or not. A flat blade, either of spatula or case knife, would accomplish the task in half the time.

If you have ever tried turning fritters with a narrow bladed, stiff knife, then you could appreciate the ease with which this is done with a broad spatula. If you have this handy article, no pancake turner is necessary, for it answers that purpose, as well as many other purposes.

The list which meets the needs of most kitchens is as follows: a grapefruit knife, two paring knives, a case knife, a general utility or boning knife, a slicer, a carver, one narrow spatula, one broad spatula, two forks, and a serrated bread knife.

Good knives cost money, but once supplied and cared for, nothing about the house gives more satisfaction or comes nearer being worth its cost. A handy knife sharpener is an absolute necessity.

It is not necessary to buy knives in sets, but one can build up her own set. The one who is to use the knife should try the handle in her own grasp to see if it fits and feels balanced. To be strictly modern, the handles will be of a color to match the kitchen color scheme. To hold the color and shape of the handles, one has to keep them out of water, for this not only spoils the finish, but loosens the wood. The blades should be of stainless steel. This saves lots of scrubbing, as well as prevents darkening fruits or fingers.

A good knife deserves a good place to rest, and this is *not* tumbling about with a drawer full of spoons and forks. A rack with a niche for each knife or a drawer where the blades are away from contact with other tools is the best way to keep them free from nicks or dullness.

A kitchen should have forks, of course, one short and one long-handled. These, too, may be had in stainless steel.

## Tested Recipes

### Lima Bean Cakes

Press cooked lima beans through a sieve and to three cupfuls add the yolks of three eggs, one tablespoonful parsley, and a little grated onion. Shape in small cakes, dip in the beaten white of the egg and then in crumbs, and fry either in buttered pan or deep fat.

### Baked Lima Beans

Cook the beans until they are about half done. Drain, season with salt and pepper and a slice of minced onion, pour in one-third as much tomato soup (canned) or tomato that has been put through sieve. Put in baking dish, cover top with strips of bacon and bake in moderate oven until beans are tender, then increase heat to brown bacon.—L. M. T.

To separate a head of lettuce easily cut out the stem end and allow cold water to run with some force into the cavity.

## For the Bathroom Window

A distinctive curtain is number M667, which had for its inspiration an ultra smart idea. Once we saw a real aquarium built into a lovely luminous window, and so here is a similar effect on a white marquisette curtain with a crisp organdy sea, and gingham shadow applique designs of sea life. Shadow applique is made by stitching the designed units without turning seams between a filmy curtain and its wide hem, so that the light shows through the whole.

We assemble the curtain in a one-yard length of double dotted white marquisette 36 inches wide with a 9-inch hem of permanent finish swiss organdy and appliques of gingham in coral, yellow, orange and green. This is order number M667. If you want a wax pattern only, to use with your own material, order number M667P.

M667 1 yard. Marquisette Curtain with organdy hem and appliques ..... $1.00
M667P Wax Pattern ..... .20

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.


## Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creasote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

**HOUSE LIGHTING**

Use National Carbide for house lighting. Better quality. Lower costs. Improves generator operation. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you.

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Lincoln Building New York, N. Y.
. . . . . *Coast to Coast Service* . . . . . .

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Good and
Good for You.


## For Grange Programs

ONE of the following mock trial outlines will enable a Grange lecturer to put on an interesting program. The subjects are:

**1. Trial of Johnny Woodchuck.**

**2. Trial of a prominent farmer for robbing the soil.**

**3. Trial of John Brown charged with cruelty to animals.**

**4. Trial of a farmer for failing to buy labor saving devices for his wife.**

Any one of them can be secured by mailing your request with 2c each to cover cost of postage to

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
**461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.**

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Dark Days Ask for Aids to Brightness*

DARK days, wet clothes, children with colds and goodness only knows what else can make winter something to be endured rather than enjoyed. Yet there is so much to give pleasure if only we take time to find it.

First of all comes the mental attitude towards winter. In some families there is much talk about how disagreeable the weather is, how uncomfortable everybody is, and a general over-emphasis of the discouraging features. Now it happens that the weather is one thing we humans can do nothing to change—it remains our province, however, to decide whether we shall meet it gaily, take it as it comes, or go around fretting and rebelling against something that all our worry will not help in the slightest.

He is a poor provider, of course, who does not prepare for winter before it is upon him, but once it arrives, he should use it for all sorts of activities the busy season does not permit. But it is the home itself, the center of family activities, that determines whether a gloomy or a cheerful outlook will prevail.

On my desk I have a batch of samples of pretty cotton materials. Although the sky outside is overcast and there is snow on the ground, these satisfying colors give my soul a lift and make the day brighter. I have the same feeling of pleasure when I see a woman in a colorful housedress or a becoming apron. Now, of all times of the year, is the time to cheer up a dark interior by such devices, rather than take the opportunity to wear out an old dark woolen frock. It can be used in other ways, cut down for the children, made into rugs or other useful articles, so as to satisfy even the most thrifty. But the family ought to be able to remember its presiding genius as good to look at—which is hard to do in gloomy clothes. A bright pillow or hanging, a colorful lampshade, a neat, warm room, an inviting chair, an interesting book—what a lot of pleasant things we can think of!

A new game, a little treat, an occasional surprise, and above all, an atmosphere of "Let it do its worst and see if I care," will ease the whole family over many an uncomfortable situation when the spirit within the house must supply the sunshine rather than depending upon the sun without.

Winter time is home time and family time on the farm. But home and family need all the boosts they can get to make themselves the attractive possessions the poets sing about.

—AUNT JANET.

## Smart and Slender

2890

Dress pattern No. 2890 *gives matrons the opportunity to look smart and slender. The softly falling jabot, the deep vest, and the hip yoke opened at the front to give the skirt a panel effect, all have a decidedly slenderizing effect for the full figure. Black canton crepe is excellent, but wool crepe, flat or maroccain crepe would be good for this pattern which cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4 *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 18-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps (send no coin). Add 12c for one of the New Spring fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Do You Know That—

The glossy finish of porcelain enamel table tops is dulled if fruit acids or sour milk are allowed to stand.

* * *

Three rules for preparing dried fruit are: wash it thoroughly in warm water, cook it slowly, and add the sugar at the end of the cooking period.

* * *

A guest-room convenience is a folding camp stool to hold baggage.

## For Party or Graduation

2899

Girls' dress pattern No. 2899 *is utterly charming for small daughter's party or graduation. It has distinct style touches in the pretty capelet and the circular peplum ruffles placed at the top of the circular skirt. For graduation, white voile, dotted net or crepe de chine would be lovely. For parties, pale blue, pink or nile green in taffeta, crepe de chine, flat crepe or flowered organdie would be dainty and adorable. The pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* **2½ yards of 39-inch material.** Price, 15c.


TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR

*That's why*

# FELS-NAPTHA IS BOUND TO BRING YOU *EXTRA* HELP

And we'll prove it in a jiffy! Just lend us your eyes and your nose.

Hold up a bar of Fels-Naptha. What do you see? . . . soap! Rich, smooth, golden soap. All right, your eyes have found one helper. Now sniff the bar. What do you smell? . . . naptha! *Plenty* of naptha, the grease-dissolver. That's your second helper.

And there's the whole story of Fels-Naptha's *extra* help—two cleaners instead of one in every bar. Good golden soap and naptha working together—loosening even stubborn dirt and bringing you sweetly clean clothes, whether you soak or boil; whether you use tub or machine, hot, lukewarm or cool water.

Thanks to Fels-Naptha's *extra* help, no hard rubbing is needed. It saves you. It saves your hands. It saves your clothes. And that's a bargain you can't afford to miss. Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha today.

* * *

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-1-17. Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away. David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. Soon David makes another acquaintance, Miss Holbrook. He names her "The Lady of the Roses."

David meets "Jack and Jill" when they rescue him from a rough and tumble scrap with a gang of boys who are tormenting Jill's kitten.

David goes home with Jack and Jill. It appears that Jack and the Lady of the Roses are not on friendly terms.

* * *

"Oh, yes, I do," breathed David, his eyes pensively turned toward a shadowy corner. "He found his work out in the world, and then he had to stop and couldn't do it. Poor Mr. Jack!"

## CHAPTER XIII

### A Surprise For Mr. Jack

LIFE at the Holly farmhouse was not what it had been. The coming of David had introduced new elements that promised complications. Not because he was another mouth to feed—Simeon Holly was not worrying about that part any longer. Crops showed good promise, and all ready in the bank even now was the necessary money to cover the dreaded note, due the last of August. The complicating elements in regard to David were of quite another nature.

To Simeon Holly the boy was a riddle to be sternly solved. To Ellen Holly he was an everpresent reminder of the little boy of long ago, and as such was to be loved and trained into a semblance of what that boy might have become. To Perry Larson, David was the "derndest checkerboard of sense an' nonsense goin' "—a game over which to chuckle.

At the Holly farmhouse they could not understand a boy who would leave a supper for a sunset, or who preferred a book to a toy pistol—as Perry Larson found out was the case on the Fourth of July; who picked flowers, like a girl, for the table, yet who unhesitatingly struck the first blow in a fight with six antagonists; who would not go fishing because the fishes would not like it, nor hunting for any sort of wild thing that had life; who hung entranced for an hour over the "millions of lovely striped bugs" in a field of early potatoes, and who promptly and stubbornly refused to sprinkle those same "lovely bugs" with Paris green when discovered at his worship. All this was most perplexing, to say the least.

Yet David worked, and worked well, and in most cases he obeyed orders willingly. He learned much, too, that was interesting and profitable; nor was he the only one that made strange discoveries those July days. The Hollys themselves learned much. They learned that the rose of sunset and the gold of sunrise were worth looking at; and that the massing of the thunderheads in the west meant more than just a shower. They learned, too, that the green of the hilltop and of the far-reaching meadow was more than grass, and that the purple haze along the horizon was more than the mountains that lay between them and the next State. They were beginning to see the world with David's eyes.

There were, too, the long twilights and evenings when David, on the wings of his violin, would speed away to his mountain home, leaving behind him a man and a woman who seemed to themselves to be listening to the voice of a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked lad who once played at their knees and nestled in their arms when the day was done. And here, too, the Hollys were learning; though the thing thus learned was hidden deep in their hearts.

It was not long after David's first visit that the boy went again to "The House that Jack Built," as the Gurnseys called their tiny home. (Though in reality it had been Jack's father who had built the house. Jack and Jill, however, did not always deal with realities.) It was not a pleasant afternoon. There was a light mist in the air, and David was without his violin.

"I came to—to inquire for the cat—Juliette," he began, a little bashfully. "I thought I'd rather do that than read to-day," he explained to Jill in the doorway.

"Good! I'm so glad! I hoped you'd come," the little girl welcomed him. "Come in and—and see Juliette," she added hastily, remembering at the last moment that her brother had not looked with entire favor on her avowed admiration for this strange little boy.

Juliette, roused from her nap, was at first inclined to resent her visitor's presence. In five minutes, however, she was purring in his lap.

The conquest of the kitten once accomplished, David looked about him a little restlessly. He began to wonder why he had come. He wished he had gone to see Joe Glaspell instead. He wished that Jill would not sit and stare at him like that. He wished that she would say something—anything. But Jill, apparently struck dumb with embarrassment, was nervously twisting the corner of her apron into a little knot. David tried to recollect what he had talked about a few days before, and he wondered why he had so enjoyed himself then. He wished that something would happen—anything!—and then from an inner room came the sound of a violin.

David raised his head.

"It's Jack," stammered the little girl—who also had been wishing something would happen. "He plays, same as you do, on the violin."

"Does he?" beamed David. "But—" He paused, listening, a quick frown on his face.

Over and over the violin was playing a single phrase—and the variations in the phrase showed the indecision of the fingers and of the mind that controlled them. Again and again with irritating sameness, yet with a still more irritating difference, came the succession of notes. And then David sprang to his feet, placing Juliette somewhat unceremoniously on the floor, much to that petted young autocrat's disgust.

"Here, where is he? Let me show him," cried the boy; and at the note of command in his voice, Jill involuntarily rose and opened the door to Jack's den.

"Oh, please, Mr. Jack," burst out David, hurrying into the room. "Don't you see? You don't go at that thing right. If you'll just let me show you a minute, we'll have it fixed in no time!"

The man with the violin stared, and lowered his bow. A slow red came to his face. The phrase was peculiarly a difficult one, and beyond him, as he knew; but that did not make the present intrusion into his privacy any the more welcome.

"Oh, will we, indeed!" he retorted, a little sharply. "Don't trouble yourself, I beg of you, boy."

"But it isn't a mite of trouble, truly," urged David, with an ardor that ignored the sarcasm in the other's words. "I *want* to do it."

Despite his annoyance, the man gave a short laugh.

"Well, David, I believe you. And I'll warrant you'd tackle this Brahm *concerto* as nonchalantly as you did those six hoodlums with the cat the other day—and expect to win out, too!"

"But, truly, this is easy, when you know how," laughed the boy. "See!"

To his surprise, the man found himself relinquishing the violin and bow into the slim, eager hands that reached for them. The next moment he fell back in amazement. Clear, distinct, yet connected like a string of rounded pearls fell the troublesome notes from David's bow. "You see," smiled the boy again, and played the phrase a second time, more slowly, and with deliberate emphasis at the difficult part. Then, as if in answer to some irresistible summons within him, he dashed into the next phrase and, with marvelous technique, played quite through the rippling *cadenza* that completed the movement.

"Well, by George!" breathed the man dazedly, as he took the offered violin. The next moment he had demanded vehemently: "For Heaven's sake, who *are* you, boy?"

David's face wrinkled in grieved surprise.

"Why, I'm David. Don't you remember? I was here just the other day!"

"Yes, yes; but who taught you to play like that?"

'Father."

"'Father'!" The man echoed the word with a gesture of comic despair. "First Latin, then jiujitsu, and now the violin! Boy, who was your father?"

David lifted his head and frowned a little. He had been questioned so often, and so unsympathetically, about his father that he was beginning to resent it.

"He was daddy—just daddy; and I loved him dearly."

"But what was his name?"

"I don't know. We didn't seem to have a name like—like yours down here. Anyway, if we did, I didn't know what it was."

"But, David,"—the man was speaking very gently now. He had motioned the boy to a low seat by his side. The little girl was standing near, her eyes alight with wondering interest. "He must have had a name, you know, just the same. Didn't you ever hear any one call him anything? Think, now."

"No." David said the single word, and turned his eyes away. It had occurred to him, since he had come to live in the valley, that perhaps his father did not want to have his name known. He remembered that once the milk-and-egg boy had asked what to call him; and his father had laughed and answered: "I don't see but you'll have to call me 'The Old Man of the Mountain,' as they do down in the village." That was the only time David could recollect hearing his father say anything about his name. At the time David had not thought much about it. But since then. down here where they appeared to think a name was so important, he had wondered if possibly his father had not preferred to keep his to himself. If such were the case, he was glad now that he did not know this name, so that he might not have to tell all these inquisitive people who asked so many questions about it. He was glad, too, that those men had not been able to read his father's name at the end of his other note that first morning—if his father really did not wish his name to be known.

"But, David, think. Where you lived, wasn't there ever anybody who called him by name?"

David shook his head.

"I told you. We were all alone, father and I, in the little house far up on the mountain."

"And—your mother?"

Again David shook his head.

"She is an angel-mother, and angel-mothers don't live in houses, you know."

There was a moment's pause; then gently the man asked:—

"And you always lived there?"

"Six years, father said."

"And before that?"

"I don't remember." There was a touch of injured reserve in the boy's voice which the man was quick to perceive. He took the hint at once.

"He must have been a wonderful man—your father!" he exclaimed.

The boy turned, his eyes luminous with feeling.

"He was—he was perfect! But they—down here—don't seem to know—or care," he choked.

"Oh, but that's because they don't understand," soothed the man. "Now, tell me—you must have practiced a lot to play like that."

"I did—but I liked it.

"And what else did you do? and how did you happen to come—down here?"

Once again David told his story, more fully, perhaps, this time than ever before, because of the sympathetic ears that were listening.

"But now," he finished wistfully, "it's all so different, and I'm down here alone. Daddy went, you know, to the far country; and he can't come back from there."

"Who told you—that?"

"Daddy himself. He wrote it to me."

"Wrote it to you!" cried the man, sitting suddenly erect.

"Yes. It was in his pocket, you see. They—found it." David's voice was very low, and not quite steady.

"David, may I see—that letter?"

The boy hesitated; then slowly he drew it from his pocket.

"Yes, Mr. Jack. I'll let *you* see it."

Reverently, tenderly, but very eagerly the man took the note and read it through, hoping somewhere to find a name that would help solve the mystery. With a sigh he handed it back. His eyes were wet.

"Thank you, David. That is a beautiful letter," he said softly. "And I believe you'll do it some day, too. You'll go to him with your violin at your chin and the bow drawn across the strings to tell him of the beautiful world you have found."

"Yes, sir," said David simply. Then, with a suddenly radiant smile: "And *now* I can't help finding it a beautiful world, you know, 'cause I don't count the hours I don't like."

"You don't what?—oh, I remember," returned Mr. Jack, a quick change coming to his face.

"Yes, the sundial, you know, where my Lady of the Roses lives."

"Jack, what is a sundial?" broke in Jill eagerly.

Jack turned, as if in relief.

"Hullo, girlie, you there?—and so still all this time? Ask David. He'll tell you what a sundial is. Suppose, anyhow, that you two go out on the piazza now. I've got—er—some work to do. And the sun itself is out; see?—through the trees there. It came out just to say 'good-night,' I'm sure. Run along, quick!" And he playfully drove them from the room.

Alone, he turned and sat down at his desk. His work was before him, but he did not do it. His eyes were out of the window on the golden tops of the towers of Sunnycrest. Motion-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

less, he watched them until they turned gray-white in the twilight. Then he picked up his pencil and began to write feverishly. He went to the window, however, as David stepped off the veranda, and called merrily:—

"Remember, boy, that when there's another note that baffles me, I'm going to send for you."

"He's coming anyhow. I asked him," announced Jill.

And David laughed back a happy "Of course I am!"

### CHAPTER XIV

### THE TOWER WINDOW

IT is not to be expected that when one's thoughts lead so persistently to a certain place, one's feet will not follow, if they can; and David's could—so he went to seek his Lady of the Roses.

At four o'clock one afternoon, with his violin under his arm, he traveled the firm white road until he came to the shadowed path that led to the garden. He had decided that he would go exactly as he went before. He expected, in consequence, to find his Lady exactly as he had found her before, sitting reading under the roses. Great was his surprise and disappointment, therefore, to find the garden with no one in it.

He had told himself that it was the sundial, the roses, the shimmering pool, the garden itself that he wanted to see; but he knew now that it was the lady—his Lady of the Roses. He did not even care to play, though all around him was the beauty that had at first so charmed his eye. Very slowly he walked across the sunlit, empty space, and entered the path that led to the house. In his mind was no definite plan; yet he walked on and on, until he came to the wide lawns surrounding the house itself. He stopped then, entranced.

Stone upon stone the majestic pile raised itself until it was etched, clean-cut, against the deep blue of the sky. The towers—his towers—brought to David's lips a cry of delight. They were even more enchanting here than when seen from afar over the tree-tops, and David gazed up at them in awed wonder. From somewhere came the sound of music—a curious sort of music that David had never heard before. He listened intently, trying to place it; then slowly he crossed the lawn, ascended the imposing stone steps, and softly opened one of the narrow screen doors before the wide-open French window.

(*Continued Next Week*)

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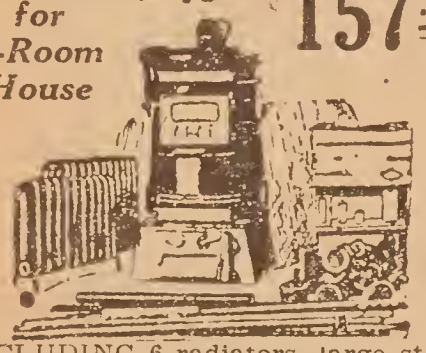

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# What the New Year Promises

(*Continued from Page* 3)

changed—or if perchance the sun was suddenly growing cold. Perhaps this was as near as we ever came to agricultural disaster but that year wheat was an especially abundant crop. The following winter was mild and the next spring flooded the land with light and warmth as usual.

This past summer we have experienced a wide-spread drought—possibly the most severe in the memory of man. In certain states it has taken on almost the aspect of a calamity and yet—taking America as a whole—we have wheat and corn and cotton and beef and pork and almost every other commodity beyond the ability of the world to consume. Nearly always it has been true that disaster has come to the American farmer not because the clouds have withheld their rain or because floods have ravaged the earth, but rather because the fecund earth has brought forth her increase until there is no room to receive it. In other and less fortunate regions of the earth—frequently in Russia and India and China there has been wide-spread crop failure so that millions have—and still do—die of hunger but, in our fat land, it is plethora rather than scarcity that troubles us.

Of a truth, we farmers are the most incurable of optimists. We do our fair share of good natured grumbling because prices are low and sometimes crops are poor, but each year anew we plow in hope and in faith we cast our seed. Always we are lured on by the unknown possibilities of another year. Even if this year was bad—perhaps next year will bring the long deferred fruition of our hopes. Perhaps our seed will bring forth an hundred fold and prices will be high and we will come into our own. And so we go on our always hopeful way.

*"Lo, Sun and Rain have wrought their yearly task,*
*Have given of their bitter and their sweet.*
*The earth that yields us freely when we ask*
*Has left her summer fruitage at our feet;*
*And now the trees and fields have earned their rest,*
*And we may read the message that is sent,*
*When we have done our all and done our best*
*We, too, may fold our arms and be content."*

Moreover it does seem that events have justified our optimism. Surely the farmer is a sort of hardy perennial with a strange ability to survive and to come back. Perhaps we have had more than our fair share of adversity. We once weathered a depression that lasted for fully twenty-five years. I have no time here to go into the causes leading up to it—but it is a fact that from soon after the Civil War until say about 1900, the farmer went through a period when prices fell remorselessly year after year and when he asked—sometimes in bitterness—if there was to be no end to his troubles. Yet, with the turn of the century, things began to mend and from then until the breaking out of the World War was a period of slowly, and consistently advancing prices which I shall always rather fondly look back upon as a sort of Golden Age of Farming.

## We Shall Survive!

Now I do not know what the immediate future holds. It is entirely possible that we shall have to make still further adjustments and learn to conduct our business still more efficiently—But I do know this. *Come what will—we shall survive.* Always there will be men scattering seed and reaping the harvest—and—I fling it out as a boast—if the world should pass away in a sort of final economic cataclysm, the last man left alive will be an American Farmer.

And now it will hardly do to close this New Year's screed without some final phrase of New Year's counsel and felicitation. And I beg leave to take it from the prose writings of that best beloved of American Poets—Longfellow. Oh! I know it is now the fashion to pour contempt on him—the reason being perhaps that he is never pessimistic or blasphemous or obscene. But let me predict that Hiawatha will be read by the family fireside and generations of school boys yet unborn will declaim the Psalm of Life long after the author of Babbitt shall have crept into an unremembered grave.

And so my farm friends—the old year has brought to you varied fortunes. To some it has brought sorrow and defeat. To some it has brought hope deferred. To many I am sure it has brought very pleasant happenings that later will furnish a store of golden memories—but to all of you I offer this phrase of counsel from the poet of whom I have just spoken. *"Look not mournfully into the Past—it comes not back to thee again. Behold the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future with brave resolve and with a manly heart".* This is my New Year's wish for and message to you.

## Loading Tractor is Factor in Cost

TWO factors are important in tractor costs. One is the number of hours used, the other, economical loading. The first entails a study of the machine's varied uses, and of the possibility of increasing these uses. The latter necessitates a study of the draft requirement of different implements, and the ways and means of devising tractor hook-ups.

An example will help to make this point clear. A 14-inch moldboard plow at a certain depth will have a draft of 600 pounds. A one-way plow 14-inches wide would require a pull of about 250-pounds, while that width of spike-tooth harrow has a draft of only slightly more than 50 pounds.

Such a variation is true of all field implements, and to load a tractor of certain size economically, the operator must know the approximate draft of each tool.

In the case of the drag harrow, a three-plow tractor will pull a hook-up approximately 45-feet in width. Therefore, this size hitch should be used where it is feasible. On farms where the fields are not large, however, a 45-foot harrow would not be economical. Instead a tandem hook-up should be used, such as a one-way disc and harrow, or pulverizer and drill.

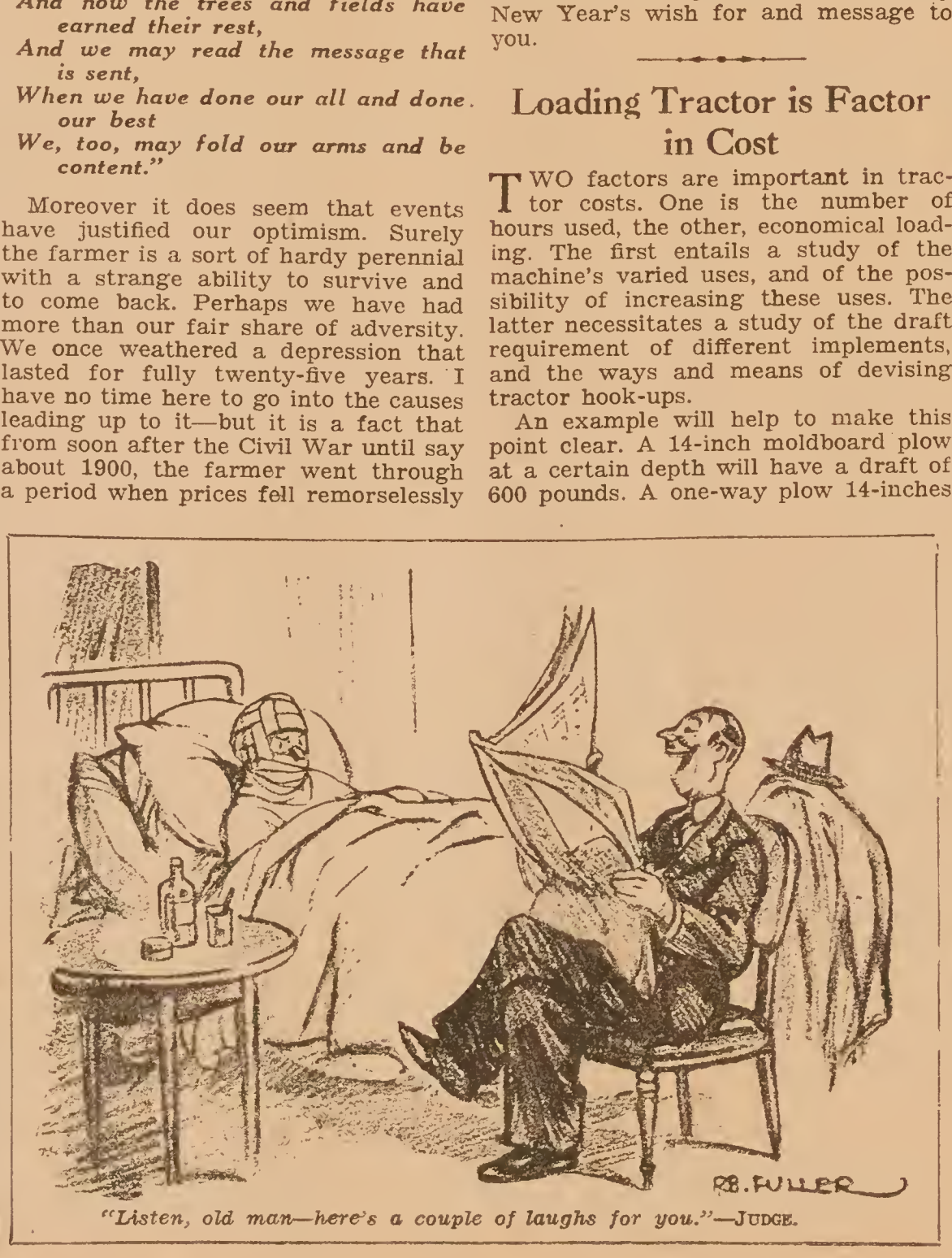
Tractor engineers and farm management experts agree that each tractor owner should make a study of his machine to determine what will be an economical load, and then eliminate as much as possible the application of hitches with lower draft requirements. Manufacturers of tractors can furnish approximate figures on draft for each machine.

## New Bulletin on Lawns

A NEW bulletin on the treatment of lawns has recently been issued by the New Jersey Experiment Station. It was written by H. R. Cox and is a handy reference book for those who wish to build a new lawn on the farm or renovate a lawn that needs building up. This new bulletin, gives the latest information on weed control and the proper use of lime for the growth of a proper turf. Mr. Cox states that soil acidity will not control weed growth and that lime may be applied with good results if the soil is too acid.

For those who are planning to start a new lawn the bulletin lists improved seed mixtures that are best adapted for specific locations. The booklet is furnished free to anyone writing for it.—A. K.

If the perches are painted once in a while with old crank case oil, mites will never bother the hens.



*"Listen, old man—here's a couple of laughs for you."*—JUDGE.

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WAGON-MAN..
We Furnish the Capital

A great, responsible, successful, 40-year-old company now makes this surprising offer to honest men. Invest no capital! Let us start you in this permanent business that YOU own and control for yourself. Become the authorized McConnon Dealer and handle the complete McConnon line—no red tape and no division of line. We finance you. You extend credit to your own friends and customers when you please. Only a certain number of these "no-investment" propositions are open. Each one offers a good living with a chance to put some money in the bank every week. Honest, steady men who write promptly are assured of first consideration. Write today and ask for "no-investment" offer. Address The House Of Friendly Service, McConnon & Company, Desk D-9501, Winona, Minn.

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P. O. _____
State _____

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Wants Advance Listing Fee

WE have recently received several inquiries from readers as to the reliability of R. A. McNown of Omaha, Nebraska, who advertises that he can sell farms to cash buyers.

As we feared, this is another case where a man wants $10.00 to list your farm. Whenever we have investigated such cases, we have always found that the man is much more interested in getting the $10.00 than he is in trying to sell the farm. Our consistent advice is never to pay an advance listing fee to any real estate agent. A person who is interested in selling your farm will be glad to take his commission after he has sold the farm and not before.

### We Are Glad to Help

**ON December 2 I received a check from the Express Company for the crate of eggs which I sent on October 3 and which was lost.**

**I cannot express my gratitude and appreciation which I extend toward you for helping me collect the money.**

**I am not sorry that I am an A. A. member, because I have received service from the A. A. that I could not have received otherwise; therefore, thanks again for your interest in me.**

## Total $80,000

EARLY last spring we printed an item telling of the complaints we had received about the activities of Mr. Billings of Hornell who was selling what he called "blue and red inspected tourist home signs." At that time we pointed out that we had many letters from subscribers indicating that an investment in any sort of a tourist sign often did not prove profitable to them.

We now learn that many attorneys in the section around Hornell have affidavits from people who bought these signs, claiming that Mr. Billings did not do the things that he promised to do. However, so far as we know, no one has had the nerve to sue Mr. Billings to recover the money which they paid. We are informed from a reliable source that Mr. Billings sold about 2,000 of these signs at the price of approximately $40 each. We are giving these facts to our subscribers in case they should be approached to buy a similar sign. Our subscribers have, in the aggregate spent an enormous amount of money for signs of this nature. Some of these associations are reliable in the sense that they do as they agree to do in their contracts, although even then, many of our subscribers report that they have not secured benefit which would pay them for the amount of money they have spent. In other cases, associations have been formed without much financial backing and have absolutely failed to live up to the promises which they have made. In such cases our subscribers usually find it impossible to locate the man or if they can locate him, find that they cannot collect from him.

## Civil Service Jobs

Would you suggest that I take an instruction course from C. J. Ozment, of St. Louis, Missouri, to fit me for taking a Civil Service examination?

WE have always felt that most of the schools giving courses to fit students for taking Civil Service examinations are interested principally in the pay they get for putting out the courses. We do know that many government positions have a long waiting list and even if you pass an examination you will stand no chance of an appointment until this waiting list is exhausted. As a general proposition we do not believe that it is worth while to take any correspondence course, preparing you to take such an examination. Our suggestion would be that you first make sure that there is a likelihood of your being appointed if you should pass and that you then write to the Civil Service Commission, at Washington, D. C., asking for information about the examination. Then study up as well as you can on the subjects which the examinations will cover.

## A One-Man Organization

IT has just come to our attention that World War veterans and present members of Military organizations are receiving a prospectus, asking them to join a military secret society. We understand that this society is sponsored by Frederic Eugene Davenport, of Atlanta, Georgia. We are informed that, up to date, this organization has no charter, no constitution nor by-laws, no permanent officers, directors or trustees, no branch offices or affiliated organizations. It would seem, therefore, that it is strictly a one-man organization. Every ex-service man, must, of course, judge for himself whether or not this is a worth-while organization to join. Frankly, it would seem that the organization is not yet on a very firm foundation and prospective members might well ask themselves what benefit they are going to get for parting with their money to become members.

## Investigate Before Shipping Produce

THE Service Bureau will be glad to ascertain for subscribers whether or not a buyer is considered reliable in the market, and we suggest you inquire before making shipment.

The general business depression has been felt in the produce markets, and we hear of financial difficulties with any number of commission merchants and receivers of farm produce. We take this opportunity to remind subscribers again of the importance of investigating before they ship.

## Get Experience First

THE New York State College of Agriculture gives some excellent advice to those who are interested in fur farming. They say, "Because raising animals for fur is a new business, it is easy to deceive a novice. Read the alluring announcements about fur farming but work on a fur farm for at least a year before investing in the business. Fortunes are not easily made in fur farming."

The A. A. Service Bureau adds a hearty "Amen" to this advice. There is doubtless a future for fur farming, but certainly, in the past, many have lost money and probably many others will do so in the future.

## State Checks on Gasoline Pumps

COOPERATION by consumers purchasing gasoline at gasoline stations in the drive to insure correct measuring by the pumps is urged by the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

### A Friend in Need

**I WISH to thank you for the draft of $30.00 you so kindly sent me and I appreciate it very much. I rather hesitated when we subscribed to the American Agriculturist, thinking we had reading matter enough and never giving the insurance part of it a thought, because I had never been in an accident of any kind, but it has proved a friend in the time of need.**

**(Mrs.) Roy H. Roberts,**
**Silver Creek, N. Y.**

***Injured when struck by an automobile causing injuries about the right hip, thigh and leg.***

This cooperation may be given, it is pointed out by Charles J. Reynolds, Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Department, by observing whether there is a seal on the pump showing that it has been tested and found to be correct.

It is suggested to operators of gasoline stations by the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Department that they furnish themselves with a five gallon test can and test their pumps each morning before starting operation. It is stated that if a pump stands for seven or eight hours without being operated the first pumping will be far short of the amount registered.

For the last two months a special drive has been under way throughout the state in the testing of gasoline pumps at the various stations by the city and county sealers under the direction of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. The results of this investigation will be compiled later in the department.

## Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

## A Good Book on Carpentry

THOSE of our readers expecting to build or remodel or interested in any carpentry work will find much that is valuable in the book "Carpentry" by Townsend and published at $1.50 by the American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill. It is a book of about 350 pages and profusely illustrated with diagrams.

This is a practical treatise on simple building construction by a practical building authority and includes framing, roof construction, general carpentry work, exterior and interior wall finish, flooring, and so on. It is especially good on joints and splices and wall construction, on roof layouts and rafters, on constructing the different types of roof trusses, or cornice and gutter work, on door and window construction including dormers, building forms for concrete construction, on the proper size and arrangement of reinforcing and the construction of concrete beams and reinforced slabs, on stucco and concrete finishes, blue print reading, and so on.—I.W.D.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

### Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

**Paid subscribers to December 1, 1930 - - $207,194.27**
**Paid subscribers during December 1930 - - - 7,924.26**
**$215,118.53**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **William Palmer, R. I, Hermon, N. Y.** Farm Mach. (pol. 348) plow—sprained leg muscles | $ 10.00 | **A. J. VanHall, R. 3, Macedon, N. Y.** Auto collision—fracture of knee cap | 115.71 |
| **Francis Keefe, Mumford, N. Y.** Auto accident—strained neck and injured bead | 17.14 | **E. E. Smith Est., Greene, N. Y.** Auto accident—mortuary | 500.00 |
| **George Carter, Jamieson, Pa.** Auto accident—dislocated shoulder blade | 40.00 | **S. W. Studley Est., Gowanda, N. Y.** Auto accident—mortuary | 1,000.00 |
| **A. P. Driscoll, Potsdam, N. Y.** Auto collision—wrenched leg | 40.00 | **Mary R. Almeter, North Java, N. Y.** Auto accident—injuries | 60.00 |
| **F. E. Richardson, R.2, Randolph Center Vt.** Travel accident—injury to back | 25.00 | **D. R. Faucett, R. I, Prattsburgh, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured collar bone | 50.00 |
| **Hyman Cohen, R. I, Uncasville, Conn.** Auto collision—bruises and cuts | 40.00 | **Ralph Henry, R. 5, Ogdensburg, N. Y.** Travel accident—injured eye | 20.00 |
| **L. C. Holcomb, R. I, Holcomb, N. Y.** Travel accident—lacerations and bruises | 72.86 | **Waldo Hilsinger, R. 3, Cincinnatus, N. Y.** Auto accident—lacerated face | 20.00 |
| **Wallace Kilburn, Ohio, N. Y.** Travel accident—fractured ribs | 10.00 | **Frank Marrotte, Ashburnham, Mass.** Travel accident—injuries | 75.00 |
| **G. W. Higley, R. I, Bristol Center, N. Y.** Auto collision—fracture of skull | 60.00 | **Mrs. Florence Griffen, Hall, N. Y.** Auto collision—contused muscles | 20.00 |
| **D. D. Blowers, Nelson, N. Y.** Auto accident—injured shoulder | 20.00 | **H. L. Giles, R. I, Heuvelton, N. Y.** Auto collision—injured knee | 30.00 |
| **Allen Shaver, Shavertown, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured knee cap | 130.00 | **Josephine DeMaur, R. I, N. Winham, Conn.** Travel accident—general bruises | 20.00 |
| **Nellie E. Tiss, Carthage, N. Y.** Auto collision—fracture of clavicle and rib | 78.57 | **O. W. Kilts, Cobleskill, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured shoulder blade | 30.00 |
| **W. E. Belewick, R. I, Ava, N. Y.** Travel accident—fracture of both arms | 130.00 | **James Quinn, R. I, Prattsville, N. Y.** Auto collision—cracked ribs | 50.00 |
| **Anna M. Sargent, R. I, Dodge, Mass.** Auto accident—broken bone in foot | 40.00 | **W. L. Williams, Burdett, N. Y.** Auto accident—cut on forehead | 65.71 |
| **G. T. Platt Est., Andover, Conn.** Auto accident—mortuary | 500.00 | **John W. Smith, R. I, Prattsville, N. Y.** Auto collision—cracked ribs | 87.14 |
| **W. H. Arnold Est., Chaumont, N. Y.** Auto accident—mortuary | 500.00 | **Godfried Hafner, Chafee, N. Y.** Travel accident—injured knee | 30.00 |
| **Mrs. N. E. Horon, Stafford Springs, Conn.** Auto collision—dislocated shoulder | 100.00 | **Mrs. Ephraim Coe, Oneonta, N. Y.** Travel accident—fractured ribs | 60.00 |
| **H. S. Day, Mumford, N. Y.** Auto accident—contusions | 24.28 | **T. P. Fleming Est., Southbury, Conn.** Balance wheel on saw broken—mortuary | 2,000.00 |
| **O. C. Knapp, R. I, Dundee, N. Y.** Auto collision—sprained knee | 20.00 | **H. L. Richards, Livingston Manor, N. Y.** Travel accident—fractured ribs | 40.00 |
| **Andrew Stackowski, R. I, Barneveld, N. Y.** Farm Mach. (pol. No. 348) plow—bruises | 10.00 | **John Pelton, Monticello, N. Y.** Auto accident—concussion of the brain | 15.71 |
| **Theodore Traunecker, R. 2, Dover, N. J.** Auto accident—injured ankle, back | 26.43 | **C. H. Crocker Est., Enfield, Conn.** Auto accident—mortuary | 500.00 |
| **Mrs. John Hill, Perryville, N. Y.** Auto collision—fractured rib | 50.00 | **W. R. Somerville, R. 2, Livonia, N. Y.** Farm Mach. (disablment of plow) cut on cheek | 30.00 |
| **J. G. Ayerst, R. 4, East Syracuse, N. Y.** Auto accident—laceration of knee | 20.00 | **Frank Drew, Cuba, N. Y.** Auto accident—lacerations of scalp | 30.00 |
| **J. J. McNamara, Goshen, N. Y.** Travel accident—sprained back | 10.00 | **J. T. Mayo, Campbell Hall, N. Y.** Auto accident—strained back | 30.00 |
| **William Livermore, R. 3, Waterville, N. Y.** Travel accident—bruised arm and leg | 5.00 | **Lorne McAdoo, R. I, Canton, N. Y.** Auto accident—lacerated face | 20.00 |
| **Ella Alexander, Hyde Park, Vt.** Auto accident—injuries | 80.00 | **H. N. Penniman, Meriden, N. H.** Travel accident—contusions | 18.57 |
| **Tony Jacobik, R. 9, Norwichtown, Conn.** Auto collision—lacerated scalp | 20.00 | **Claude Dixon, R. 2, Bath, N. Y.** Travel accident—fractured arm | 17.14 |
| **John Wareham, R. 2, Polk, Pa.** Auto accident—fractured arm and leg | 30.00 | **Arthur Toolcy Est., Darien, N. Y.** Auto accident—mortuary | 500.00 |
| **Mrs. M. L. Daniels, R. I, W. Lebanon, N.H.** Auto accident—injury to knee | 10.00 | **H. W. Dunn, Wallkill, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured wrist | 30.00 |
| **William Benson, Wallkill, N. Y.** Auto accident—lacerated face | 20.00 | **Roland Goodemote, Canajoharie, N. Y.** Auto accident—lacerated elbow | 10.00 |
| **M. Hathaway, R.D., Cornwall Bridge, Conn.** Auto accident—fractured foot | 30.00 | **H. V. Hall, R. I, Cuyler, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured arm | 30.00 |
| **D. C. Lustig, Walden, N. Y.** Auto collision—fractured rib and nose | 30.00 | **R. C. Nellis, R. 2, Brockport, N. Y.** Auto collision—fractured ankle | 130.00 |
| **Sophie K. Lustig, Walden, N. Y.** Auto collision—concussion of brain | 30.00 | **W. D. Ceas, Bloomville, N. Y.** Auto accident—fractured collar bone | 60.00 |

***To date, 2,417 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.***

# *Cut chick-raising COSTS*

IN PLANNING for this chick-raising season, there's one thing to keep always in mind—rear only chicks that are bred to produce and grow them well at minimum cost.

A large part of the chick-raising expense is the feed cost. And that is one place where you can save money this year, by dispensing with a high-priced special chick starter.

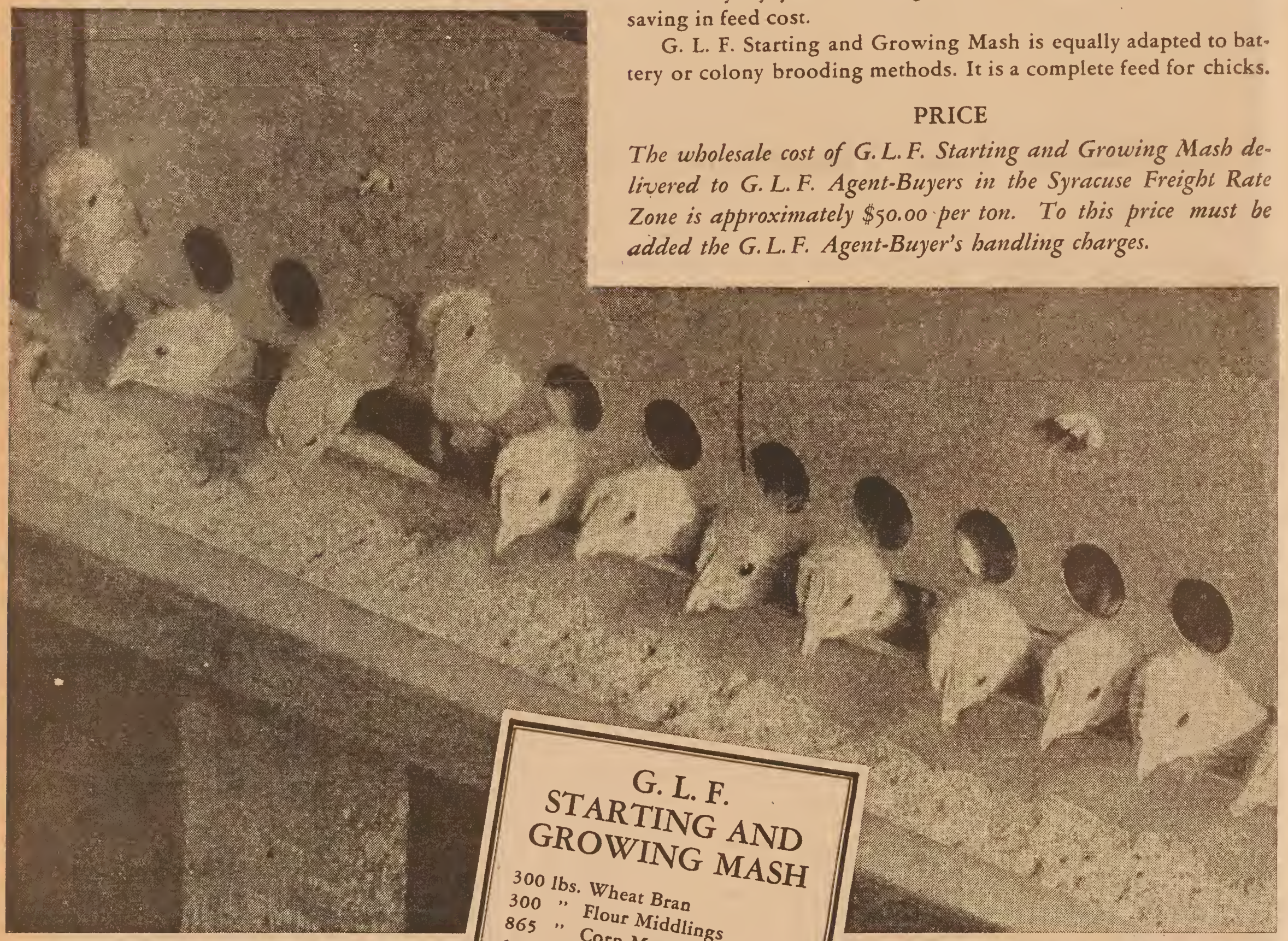
Thousands of poultrymen use G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash, which costs less and provides all the food a growing chick can use. Each year the use of this feed has doubled, until last season more than 6,000,000 chicks were brooded with entire satisfaction on G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash.

The tremendous increase in the use of this feed is due chiefly to three factors: 1. The open formula upon which this feed is mixed was developed and is recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board. 2. All the ingredients used are fresh and of highest quality. 3. The feed is mixed and shipped into your community by your own organization, which means a material saving in feed cost.

G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is equally adapted to battery or colony brooding methods. It is a complete feed for chicks.

## PRICE

*The wholesale cost of G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash delivered to G. L. F. Agent-Buyers in the Syracuse Freight Rate Zone is approximately $50.00 per ton. To this price must be added the G. L. F. Agent-Buyer's handling charges.*



**G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 lbs. | | Wheat Bran |
| 300 | " | Flour Middlings |
| 865 | " | Corn Meal |
| 100 | " | Heavy, Fine Ground, Low-fiber Oats |
| 200 | " | Dried Skimmilk |
| 100 | " | Meat Scrap 55% |
| 100 | " | White Fish Meal |
| 20 | " | Ground Limestone |
| 10 | " | Salt |
| 5 | " | Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamin D |
| 2000 lbs. | | |

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Protein | (Minimum) | 17.5% |
| Fat | (Minimum) | 4% |
| Fiber | (Maximum) | 6% |

☞ *NOTE the unusually large amount of dried milk—white fish meal dried by a process which preserves its full protein and vitamin value—flour middlings instead of standard midds—high protein meatscrap—fancy yellow corn meal {the entire kernel} rich in carbohydrates and Vitamin A—cod liver oil reinforced in Vitamin D.*

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GRANGE LEAGUE
FEDERATION
EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

*The* **G.L.F.**

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | January 24, 1931 | Published Weekly

## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Bunker Hill

*ONE night the American rebels, with spade and musket, quietly moved in and entrenched themselves on Bunker Hill. Next morning the British, surprised, attacked the hill with a superior force of soldiers and cannon from their ships in the bay. The Americans twice repulsed them and retreated the third time only after their ammunition gave out. The battle, a military victory for the British, was a moral victory for the Americans. It proved they could stand up against disciplined troops, face heavy fire and fight for their liberties. The monument above stands on Bunker Hill today to commemorate the battle. Below is Painter Trumbull's conception of the battle.*

# NITROGEN *makes* PLANTS *and* PROFITS GROW . . .

NITROGEN is as essential to crops as sunshine and rain. It's the fertilizer element that makes plants grow. That's why so many experiment stations and agricultural authorities say, *"Use more nitrogen."*

Experience and experiment have shown them that yields—and profits—generally depend upon the amount of nitrogen applied to the plants. A complete fertilizer containing 4% nitrogen produces better than one that contains only 3%...and a 6% nitrogen fertilizer is more profitable than either.

You can't afford to skimp on nitrogen—and thanks to the present low-cost of nitrogen, you don't need to. Use plenty of high-nitrogen complete fertilizer at planting time and when the young plants begin to feed heavily top-dress or side-dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

Arcadian is rich in nitrogen—20.56% guaranteed, all soluble, all available. It is free-running and easy to apply. Low cost per unit of nitrogen makes Arcadian an exceptionally economical side- or top-dressing for any plant that needs nitrogen.

To be sure of your supply, order Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia from your fertilizer dealer when you buy your high-nitrogen complete fertilizer.

The Barrett Company

40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Atlanta, Ga. Norfolk, Va. San Francisco, Calif.
Memphis, Tenn. Cleveland, Ohio Montreal, Que., Can.

**ARCADIAN**
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
**SULPHATE of AMMONIA**

**NITROGEN** IS THE GROWTH ELEMENT

As essential as sunshine to growing crops. Be sure your crops get plenty of nitrogen both in the complete fertilizer you use at planting time and as top-dressing during the growing season.



## Their Future Is Secure . .

THE family whose farm carries a Federal Land Bank mortgage faces the future with confidence. These folks know that so long as the semi-annual installments are met and the farm is maintained in good condition, the loan never will be called. They know that their installments, which include interest and a small amount on the loans, will discharge their debt in 20 or 30 odd years. Over 410,000 farm families now enjoy the security of Federal Land Bank mortgages. Such loans are back of

**FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS**

—a safe and tax-free investment. These Bonds can be purchased in denominations of $40, $100 and upward. Interest is paid twice yearly.

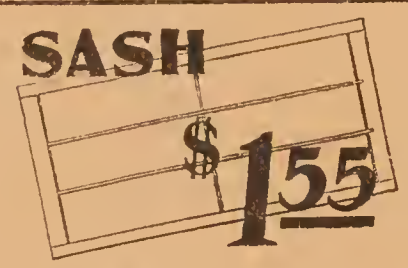
Write for free pamphlet; address the nearest Bank listed below.

**Federal Land Banks are located at**

Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.
Columbia, S.C. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky.
Omaha, Neb. Springfield, Mass. Berkeley, Cal.
Houston, Tex. Wichita, Kan. Spokane, Wash.



**SASH**



**$1.55**

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. | $1.55 |
| Painted, two coats, no glass | 1.85 |
| With double thick glass | 4.00 |

The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.**
**1857 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**



**OATS**

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

THEO. BURT & SONS Box 85 Melrose, Ohio



**ALFALFA, TIMOTHY AND STRAW**
in carlots. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, New York



***PLOW 5 ACRES A DAY WITH YOUR OLD FORD***

Marvin Frandsen, Mondovi, Wis., writes, "Using it for everything, plowing, pulling stumps, hauling."

PULLFORD gives car power instead of speed. Quickly attached to old or new Ford. Economical tractor—no expense when idle. Does work of 3 or 4 horses. Use it for plowing, harrowing, harvesting, hauling. *Write now for catalog.*

PULLFORD CO. 2811 Cedar St., Quincy, Ill.


## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

### Increasing Tomato Yields

WHERE tomatoes are grown either for the canning factory or for market, it has been pretty definitely demonstrated that the profits depend almost entirely on a reasonable yield. There are, of course, a number of things which affect the yield of tomatoes. One of them is the time of setting. In most sections where tomatoes can be profitably grown, it is believed that they should be set at least by May 20th. A week's delay in a field setting may mean a large difference in the quantity of ripe fruit harvested, and particularly in the earliness of the crop which is especially important where the crop is sold on the market.

The second important factor is the soil fertility, which is commonly increased by the application of a commercial fertilizer. On fairly heavy soil a 4-12-4, a 4-16-4 or a 5-20-5 are often recommended in amounts of 600 to 700 lbs. per acre. On soils that are inclined to be a little lighter, a 5-10-5 or some fertilizer with a ratio of 1-2-1 is more commonly recommended.

In some cases better results have been secured by applying only a part of the fertilizer before the plants are set out, and to give a slight dressing of some readily available nitrogen carrier once or twice during the growing season. At the Geneva, N. Y. station, the application of about a teaspoonful per plant of a readily available nitrogen carrier just at the time most of the first blossom clusters had opened, increased the yield of marketable tomatoes nearly 2 tons an acre.

### Cost of Producing Sweet Corn

Are there any figures on the actual cost of growing an acre of sweet corn as well as the probable profit from this crop?

AFTER studying this question on 35 farms, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station concludes that it costs about $73.00 to grow an acre of sweet corn. The average yield per acre was 3,766 ears, while the average for the five highest yields was 6,882 ears. The actual cost of producing the crop, including insurance, miscellaneous charges, labor, etc. was $73.50 an acre. The average cost of growing 100 ears was $1.95, and the average price for seed for 100 ears was $2.13. At the same time some fields were able to produce corn at a cost of $1.32 per 100 ears, while on other fields the cost was $4.06 per 100 ears.

### Early Planted Peas Yield Best

SOME experiments conducted by the Maryland College prove quite conclusively that early planting is important in getting a good crop of peas. Successive plantings were made at ten-day intervals, starting at the earliest possible dates. Figures were kept and the experiment was repeated for five years.

Invariably the later plantings matured in less time than the preceding one and almost without exception the earlier the crop was planted the greater was the yield. Those making the experiments concluded that the increasingly high temperatures encountered by the later plantings was responsible for the lower yield. At least the later plantings seem to give the poorer results in years when warm weather came early in the season.

Bulletin P 510, just published by the New York State College of Agriculture, gives some excellent information about raising onions on muck soil. This bulletin can be secured free of charge as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Office of Publication, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

# New York's Premier Potato Growers

## *Syracuse Host for Annual Sessions of Two Associations*

*By* PAUL WORK
*A. A. Vegetable Crop Editor*

THE New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and The Empire State Potato Club held their annual meeting at the Hotel Syracuse, in Syracuse, on January 7 and 8. The Empire State Potato Club had its beginning at Oswego four years ago and has grown into a husky and thriving youngster with a membership of 300, and with the active support of a vigorous group of growers. One of its great achievements, in addition to holding a splendid session each year, has been the carrying on of an annual contest to name the Premier Potato Growers of the state.

A change was made in the conduct of the contest this year in that it covers the entire potato acreage of the farmer, rather than a selected three-acre plot. This contest allows 50 points for cost of production per bushel of U. S. No. 1, 40 points for yields of U. S. No. 1 and 10 points for total yields. Oscar J. Alberding of Clayville received the solid gold medal with a score of 96.74, a cost of production of 42.8 cents, A U. S. No. 1 yield of 315 bushels per acre and a total yield of 342 bushels per acre. The names of the winners are given in the box on this page. Of these, Porter & Bonney, Geo. Schoen & Son, L. A. Toan, and L. W. Sheldon & Son have won this distinction in previous years. Mr. Alberding stood high among the winners in total yield and yield of U. S. No. 1, but Mr. Doran showed the lowest cost at 40.7 cents per bushel. The changed basis of the contest has doubtless resulted in higher cost figures than previous years and also somewhat lower yields. The cost range of the 26 contestants was $.40 to $1.74. The yield range was 76 to 372 bushels.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association celebrated the completion of twenty years of service, this being its twenty-first meeting. The banquet was planned in special commemoration of the founding of the Association. After a brief historical review by Paul Work, Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics spoke on the progress which has been registered in the vegetable industry during these two decades.

He referred to an address which Dean L. H. Bailey delivered at the meeting of the Association in 1912 in which he called attention to the community of interest between vegetable growers and the rest of agriculture, emphasizing the desirability of closer contacts between the various rural industries. Dean Mann referred to the progress that has been made in realizing the objective suggested by Dean Bailey, and indicated that the progress of this association is of significance not only to vegetable growers but to all agriculture.

The regional market program of the state, upon which H. E. Crouch of the State Department has been working for fifteen years, came in for full discussion during the session. Commissioner B. A. Pyrke spoke at the closing session, stating that this regional market program which has been most thoroughly studied and developed and is now ready to go forward, is retarded by a number of obstacles. Of these, the principal one is inertia, particularly in the produce trade. Producer and consumer when told of the possibilities of economy are likely to assume that these savings will be fully absorbed by the dealer, and hence they manifest little interest.

While the state has been many years in building the program it has thus far been unable to assemble a great enough weight of public opinion to render it effective. Two independent private groups have undertaken to establish great terminal markets in Buffalo with resulting confusion and a situation which is most unfortunate for the public and is not in the interest of any single group.

Henry Marquart, President of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, a Master Farmer and a successful grower of Orchard Park, told in some detail of the situation at Buffalo, and M. P. Rasmussen of the College of Agriculture pointed out the needs for adequate terminals to make our wonderful highway system most fully useful for marketing purposes.

### New Tomato Package Proposed

L. H. Gasper of Geneva, reporting for the committee on Grades and Packages, stated that our markets are no longer local. Inter-city trucking has built up an inter-locking system which calls for standardization as never before. His committee carefully considered the various

(*Continued on Page 7*)

**NEW YORK'S PREMIER POTATO GROWERS, 1930**

*Empire State Potato Club Contest*

| Grower | Score* (basis of 100) | Cost of production per bushel of U.S.No.1 (cents) | U. S. No. 1 yield per acre (bus.) | Total yield per acre (bus.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **O. J. Alberding, Clayville** | **96.74** | **42.8** | **315.0** | **342.0** |
| **Porter & Bonney, Elba** | **92.78** | **42.3** | **279.6** | **341.0** |
| **G. W. Lamb, Hub'dsville** | **90.80** | **41.3** | **263.4** | **300.0** |
| **D. W. Mote, Gainesville..** | **86.95** | **44.3** | **251.2** | **339.0** |
| **G. Schoen & Son, Pittsford** | **85.49** | **47.6** | **267.6** | **326.0** |
| **L. A. Toan, Perry.....** | **84.23** | **49.2** | **269.6** | **321.0** |
| **L.W.Sheldon & Son, Fulton** | **82.67** | **57.0** | **301.3** | **324.0** |
| **J. M. Doran, W. Henrietta** | **80.12** | **40.7** | **180.9** | **266.0** |
| **Feltz Brothers, Pittsford** | **79.44** | **47.3** | **223.0** | **301.0** |
| **Ed. DuBois, Spencerport** | **76.32** | **49.2** | **217.9** | **271.0** |

# A Good Place to Live

## *How the Friendship Centralized School Builds Community Pride*

LAST Fall we talked with a New York State Master Farmer who had just been elected a member of the Board of Education of a new centralized school district. He had been up on an average of about four nights a week until two o'clock in the morning, talking over plans for the new building and the new district.

A short time ago at a meeting of representatives of centralized school districts at Syracuse, Dr. Morrison of the State Education Department, asked how many districts were sorry that they had centralized. Not a hand went up. However, one man, with a grin, said to the man sitting beside him: "Sometimes I am a little sorry on school board meeting nights when we break up long after midnight. Otherwise, I am perfectly satisfied with the results."

### For the Boys and Girls

Why are these two men and dozens of others, willing to give this time and at the same time accept the criticisms which inevitably come to everyone who is in a public position? We can see just one reason, namely that they are vitally interested in the welfare of every community and believe wholeheartedly that the new centralized district will be a distinct advantage to every boy and girl of school age.

One of the fine things that should come from a centralized school is a better understanding and a more friendly feeling between village people and farmers. We are glad to find that this is happening in many cases, yet we sometimes fear that all districts do not realize the possibilities for building up a community interest and spirit that will go a long way toward making their town an ideal place in which to live.

The following letter from Mr. Robert Witter, principal of the Fellowship Centralized High School, will give you some idea of what we have in mind.—THE EDITORS.

* * *

### Centralization a Gradual Development

PRIOR to centralization in 1925, all of the outlying districts with one exception had consolidated or were contracting with the Friendship district and transporting all of their pupils to the Friendship school. For this reason, the community was prepared to adopt the measure with little readjustment and with very little adverse criticism. Apparently, the majority of the rural people had decided that there were advantages to be gained by joining with the village school.

During the period that the outlying districts were sending their pupils to the Friendship school, the Board of Education of Friendship No. 1 had given equal consideration to the rural and town groups and attempted to cooperate with the rural communities. The Parent-Teacher Association established at this time is worthy of note in that the membership of the organization included many parents in the rural districts. This organization sponsored the hot lunch project which was established under the direction of the Homemaking Department, for the benefit of the rural pupils. Money was raised by membership dues and by various group activities to defray current expenses and vegetables were solicited from the community. Under this plan, no charge was made to the individual pupil. This project has continued and while the financing has been taken over by the Board of Education, the P-T-A still oversees the work and selects the woman in charge of the preparation of the lunch. Another project taken up by the P-T-A this year is the follow-up work of the medical examination. Whenever parents are unable to afford the necessary medical attention, the P-T-A is planning to cooperate with the County Welfare Organization in providing funds to carry out the suggestions of the examiners. Interest in these and similar projects has brought the parents of the rural and village groups into closer contact thereby creating a friendly relationship in matters pertaining to the school.

### A Kindergarten, Too

Perhaps one criticism of the rural people toward the central school plan both in Friendship and in other communities has been due to the long day for the younger pupils, especially those of the kindergarten age. In Friendship, we have had as many as twenty rural kindergarteners during one school year. Since these pupils have come from various districts, it has seemed impractical to provide transportation for them at noon when the regular kindergarten work for the day is over. To meet this condition, we have arranged for play periods and rest periods in the afternoon under the supervision of the kindergarten teacher. During the rest period, each pupil is provided with a blanket and pillow and allowed to take a nap. Many youngsters fall asleep and awaken refreshed and ready for the ride home. With this plan in operation, I believe that rural parents have felt that their children were as well cared for as at home.

The transportation arrangements have been handled by a committee of our Board consisting of one member from the village and one from the rural community. The member coming from the rural section is experienced in the work of transportation since he was the driver of the bus coming from his district for a number of years before the central plan was adopted. He is

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# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Thought For the Week

ONE of the "songs that mother used to sing" was entitled, "You Never Miss the Water 'til the Well Runs Dry." One afternoon last week we recalled the moral of this song while on a train for Chicago, riding through the beautiful farm country of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It was just chore time on a clear, sunshiny, winter day, with the sun going down in all its glory. As we passed farm after farm with the smoke from the evening fires going straight up into the sky, we were a little homesick for old days and old times on the farm which can come no more.

It took little imagination when looking at those quiet farm homes to see the members of the family going about the homely farm tasks. We pictured father and the boys at the barn doing the night chores while the women folks prepare the evening meal, which, even in the hard times, is well described by the old farm expression, "good nuf what there is of it, and nuf of it such as it is." Then after supper on the farm comes a long evening about the fire, with reading or sewing or games, usually with apples to eat, popcorn once in a while, and an occasional neighbor dropping in for a friendly visit.

Why is it so hard for most of us to realize before it is too late that the greatest joys are the simple ones, founded on the associations of family and friendship ties? It's a world of changes and all too soon the wheel of time will bring new scenes and new faces. It never turns backward. In the irritating and worrying tasks of everyday life we take the present and those who are walking with us too much for granted. Soon the present becomes the past and we realize again the truth of the old song, "You Never Miss the Water 'til the Well Runs Dry."

## Master Farmer Banquet at Farmers' Week

THE American Agriculturist Master Farmer banquet which has become one of the big farm events of the year will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture during Farmers' Week on Thursday evening, February 12th, at 6:30 P. M., at Willard Straight Hall. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt as in past years, will confer personally the awards upon the Master Farmers of 1930. Other prominent leaders in agriculture will be present.

In addition to the Master Farmers, five boys and one girl will receive the 4-A Achievement Award presented by American Agriculturist for outstanding achievement in agriculture and citizenship. Two of these young people will be from the Boy Scouts, two from vocational high schools, and one boy and one girl from 4-H Clubs. Names and addresses of Master Farmers and of those who will receive achievement awards were published in a recent number of American Agriculturist.

No special invitations will be issued this year to attend this great and impressive ceremony. One object of holding it during Farmers' Week is to give a large number of farmers a chance to see these awards personally conferred by the Governor on men who have made good in agriculture. The thought is to honor all agriculture as well as the Master Farmers themselves.

In order to help cover expenses, a charge of $1.75 per ticket will be made for the Master Farmer dinner. The capacity of the hall is 325, and as there are always several thousand farm people in attendance during Farmers' Week, the demand for tickets is sure to be more than the supply. Therefore, to be fair, we have decided that "first come, first served"—that is, those who order the tickets first will be the ones who make certain of attending this notable affair. Reservations should be made immediately. Address the Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Seed Catalogs Are Here

JUST about the first sign of spring is the seed catalogs. Before us as we write there are several of these bright publications, good omens or promises for another seed time and harvest.

To be sure, the seed annuals sometimes seem to exaggerate. Never does it seem possible to grow such beautiful specimens of flowers, vegetables and crops as are pictured in these catalogs. Yet such specimens are grown, for the pictures are taken from actual photographs. And, anyway, these pictures and descriptions serve as ideals toward which strive every husbandman and every lover of things that grow.

Not before in many years is there more need of careful planning on the part of the gardener and farmer in order to buy the right seed and to grow the crops at the lowest possible cost. The work of growing is half done when quality seed is purchased. Time spent in studying catalogs, prices and seed quality is time well spent.

## This Judge Treated Chicken Thieving As a Crime

N. M. FLAGG, our New Hampshire Editor, reported in our New England edition last time, the case of a thief whom the local judge sentenced to State's prison for not less than four years for stealing chickens. The man had already been in the hospital a month recovering from a wound administered by a shotgun in the hands of the owner of the chickens. We say, "Hurray for Judge Scammon of Exeter, N. H." who treated chicken thieving as a crime and not as a joke.

Many local magistrates and prosecution officers do not seem to realize what a serious problem chicken thieving has become in rural districts. It was once confined mostly to a few ne'er-do-well families living in the local neighborhood, but today, the stealing of poultry is an organized crime "racket". There are "fences" in every city who act as organized buyers and who are connected with regular gangs of chicken thieves who turn in the poultry. These "fences" dispose of poultry in the regular market and the proceeds are divided up with the thieves who made the original haul. The gangs are well organized with leaders, and with fast-traveling trucks so that they often clean up all of the poultry of several farmers in one night.

Unfortunately, when these thieves are caught, the judges often even let them get away entirely with suspended sentences, or give them light sentences like those that used to be imposed on chicken thieves years ago when the crime was not a very serious one. Therefore, the organized gangs have little to fear.

The New Jersey State Poultry Association has adopted a resolution for stiffer sentences for convicted chicken thieves. The resolution states that poultry thieves when brought to trial often arouse public sentiment and sympathy in their behalf, so that the sentences imposed are not in keeping with the extent of the crime. Such criminals are deserving of no sympathy whatever, and we urge all public officials charged with enforcing the law, to do their duty. Stealing poultry is robbery and should be so regarded.

## Is This Worth Saving?

**I read in our Agriculturist this week your editorial against paying officials by fees. I agree with you, but if the taxes are paid directly to the County Treasurer, will not the office force be increased enough to make salaries more than the collector's fees?—I. I. P.**

THIS is a reasonable question. It is plain, however, that one office is better than from ten to thirty. Some counties of the State have as many as thirty towns and as many collectors, not to mention many more school collectors.

It would be necessary to add a small amount of help to the County Treasurer's office in some counties but not enough to offset the savings by eliminating local collectors. A careful study of this tax collection system in New York State was made recently by Professor M. Slade Kendrick, an economist at the New York State College of Agriculture. He found that should the County Treasurer system of collecting taxes be substituted for town collectors it would save taxpayers of the State at least $300,000 a year.

## Real Sportsmen

*WE must make the farmer feel that the sportsman is his friend, first and foremost; that the sportsman is at all times ready and willing to work for the landowner's interests in the way of desired legislation for the farmer's benefit and for his protection.* HENRY M. NICHOLLS, *President of the New York Conservation Association.*

The above quotation is taken from a speech sent by Mr. Nicholls to Mr. Jay F. Hoover, formerly President of the Conservation Association to be read at a meeting of a local sportsmen's club held in Erie County. We repeat it here because it is an example of the real attitude of good sportsmen toward farmers. Men of this type never make any trouble when they are on a farmer's land as his guests. It is a small minority of sportsmen, who are not sportsmen in any true sense of the word, who cause the farmer worry and loss. Farmers and sportsmen should work this trespass problem out together.

## Eastman's Chestnut

DOES it not irritate you and make you impatient to get on a train or in some public place where there is a mother with two or three small children, making life miserable for herself and everybody else by constant scolding?

Recently at a meeting of farm paper publishers in Chicago, someone was "kidding" Publisher Hoard of the fine, old, standard farm paper, Hoard's Dairyman, because he had his son with him, who is also one of the managers of the paper. It was suggested to Mr. Hoard that he would have to walk the "straight and narrow" on his visit to Chicago in order to set a good example for the younger Hoard. Whereupon he told the following story:

Once upon a time there was an old hen with 13 chickens, and they all went out into the wet grass. The old hen was worried and all day long she went, "Cluck, cluck, cluck; cluck cluck cluck." The more she clucked, the less attention the chickens paid. They ran anywhere they wanted and did just what they pleased, in spite of the old hen. But still she "cluck, cluck, clucked."

"Gentlemen," concluded Mr. Hoard, "my clucking days are over!"

# When a Young Man Buys a Farm

## *A Master Farmer's Suggestions Based on Experience*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Here is another one of those interesting stories written by a Master Farmer right out of his own experience. Never will we forget of going to visit Mr. Wright and of the story he told us about always wanting, since he was a little boy, to buy and live on a certain farm in his father's neighborhood. The farm was valuable and he had little or no money but he never forgot the idea and finally the dream came true.*

*No one is better able to write on the subject of a choice of farm for a young man than Mr. Wright.*—E.R.E.

* * *

THERE is one subject that I feel is of great importance to a young man who is about to launch in the farming game, which I have never seen discussed very extensively in the old reliable A. A., that is, the importance of the location of the farm he is about to purchase. After my wife and I were married, which was twenty-seven years ago, we bought a farm of two hundred acres, four miles from town and over a big hill, the land lay with a gentle slope toward the south so nearly every acre could be worked with a tractor. This farm had been rented for some time, but I had very little trouble getting it to produce excellent crops of hay, grain and potatoes, but the longer we lived there, the more I thought of the hard jaunts to and from town which had to be made with horses, as automobiles had not yet come in use. The school was one mile distant. After a few years we had a girl and a boy who would soon be going to school. I often thought how much it would mean to them if they could be down on a good road nearer town. All this time we were getting our buildings in better repair; we had placed a pump in the kitchen so my wife could pump the water she used in the sink instead of going out to the well.

### A Chance to Buy

I had persuaded a telephone company to build a line to the house after I furnished the poles for a half mile of line which was the distance we were from the through line. My next undertaking was to get a R.F.D. route started that would pass our farm. I was laughed at quite a bit for thinking of getting a mailman to undertake to climb that hill every day in the winter through the snow banks that were sure to come. But I got it and it has been functioning for nearly twenty-six years with comparatively few days skipped. These conditions made life much more pleasant, but all this time I felt that we were making a mistake in putting more money in this place. I had always had a great desire to own a farm in the town where I was born, located one-half mile from a village on a good road. Previous to this time this farm was not for sale. One day I was on a business trip past this place, the owner stopped me as I was passing and asked me to buy his farm.

We were not long in making a bargain. This farm had had a lot of stock kept on it for a number of years as the owner had other farms from which he had drawn the produce here to feed. We have lived on this farm for eighteen years and have spent several thousands of dollars for improvements. We expect to keep this place for our home, but if we should want to sell we could get a buyer at a good figure, while if we were on the hill farm, no matter how much we had spent for repairs, we would have had a difficult task to have found a buyer who would have paid near its value.

### Many Good Valley Farms

We often hear the remark made, that all the farmers cannot live on the creek roads, but I am not so sure about that. There are a great many good creek farms lying idle in old Otsego County. There is a farm in our town that has just changed owners. This farm was purchased some fifteen years ago and the owner certainly did put it in ideal shape. He has been trying to sell it for some time but has failed to find a buyer as it was located about two miles back on a hill. He has at last succeeded in trading it for village property with a real estate dealer. I do not know how much value he received for it, but I venture to say he would have received double the amount for the money and labor he had put in this place if he had used wisdom in selecting a good location when he bought. A young man may, in some instances, be justified in buying a good hill farm to get a start in farming.

Times have changed from what they were when there was a school house at every cross road and when one trip a week to town was all we had to make. Now with the milk to get down to the truck every morning and the children to get to and from the busses, my advice to a prospective farm purchaser is, look well to the location before you invest.—F. S. WRIGHT, *Otsego County Master Farmer.*

## Another Story About the "Stone Mill"

ON your December 13th cover there is a most interesting picture of the Old Stone Mill at Newport, R. I.

May I as a Rhode Islander, born and raised, and until the year 1913, a resident of, present the Rhode Islander's version of this mill?

It would seem strange to me at least that the vikings would build a mill when they made no permanent settlement in North America.

The age of this old mill has long been a matter of dispute, among historians. The claim that it dates back to the Norseman is because of the fact that the architecture of its formation seems to resemble that of Scandinavian mills. There is much evidence that this mill was an old Colonial windmill, built by the great-grandfather of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. His name was also Benedict Arnold and he was a governor of Rhode Island for several terms. In his will, dated in the year 1677, there is the following:—

"My body I desire and appoint to be buried at ye Northeast corner of a parcell of ground containing three rods square being of and lying in my land in or near ye line or path from my dwelling-house leading to my stone built windmill, in ye town of Newport, the middle or center of which three rods square of is and shall be ye tomb already erected over ye grave of my grand-child, Damaris Goulding, there buried on ye fourteenth day of August, 1677, and I desire that my dear and loving wife, Damaris Arnold, after her death, may be buried near unto me, on ye South side of ye place aforesaid ordered for my own interment, and I do order my executors to erect decent tombs over her grave and my grave in such convenient time as may be effectually accomplished." Scientists have confirmed the opinion that the mill was the property of this Benedict Arnold.

In Cooper's novel "Red Rover" this mill is the one to which reference is made, and in Longfellow's poem "The Skeleton in Armor", there we see the old mill's skeleton; this was encased in broken and corroded armor, and was dug up near the old mill. It is assumed that the verse

*"There for my lady's bower,*
*Built I the lofty tower,*
*Which to this very hour*
*Stands looking seaward."*

refers to the old mill.

—EDITH A. HARRISON, *N. Y. State Historian for Gallatin, N. W.*

## Farm Boundary Lines

IN the early days of this country boundary lines between farms were usually marked, as many old deeds tell us, by a "stake and a stone" at the corners. For the man of to-day these landmarks have very little value. The stakes driven down seventy-five or a hundred years ago long since disappeared and in many instances the stone has sunken out of sight.

At one corner of our own farm, however, one of the ancient stones still remains. It is an almost square piece of rock, evidently taken from the bed of the creek nearby. The man that set it planted it deep in the earth, and there it has stood ever since, a valuable marker in determining the other lines of the farm.

This ought to be done on every farm. I have known of a good many lawsuits growing out of timber-cutting in pieces of woods where the boundary lines have been obliterated. In most cases of this kind the trespassing was not intentional; men believed they were cutting timber on their own premises and were surprised when the lines were accurately run and they found that they had invaded their neighbor's domain.

For this and other reasons it is the part of wisdom to have all boundaries clearly marked out by a new survey and definitely settled by good, sound stones or iron markers at every corner. This would save much litigation and hard feelings between neighbors.—E. L. V.

## Land Bank Suggests Oil and Gas Lease

LAST fall we published a story telling of the leasing of farms in Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania for oil or gas. At that time we pointed out that, leases of different companies varied considerably in the provisions they contained and that some were more favorable to land owners than others.

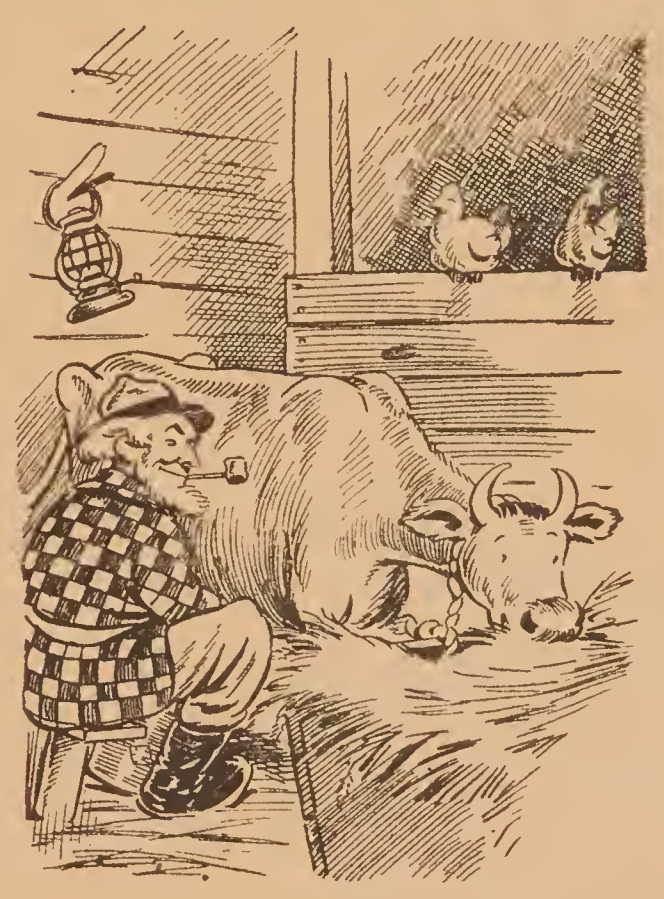
Since that time we have learned that the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, of which Mr. E. H. Thomson is president, has a suggested form for an oil and gas lease, which they are recommending to all persons who have borrowed money on mortgages from the Federal Land Bank. While this suggested lease is designed primarily for the use of borrowers from the Bank, we believe that other readers who are interested, will be able to secure a copy of it if they should address such a request to the Federal Land Bank.

There are several features of this lease which are especially interesting. In the first place, the lease provides for the payment to the land owner of one-eighth of all oil and gas produced on the leased premises. One of the common complaints from Central New York is that the lease provides for one-eighth the oil, but not for one-eighth of the gas. Some of our subscribers claim that they were led to believe that their farms were being leased to drill for oil, whereas as a matter of fact, they now believe the company planned to drill for gas rather than for oil.

Another provision in the lease provides that the company shall reimburse the land owner for all damages to crops, trees, and fences. Most leases, we understand, provide that the land owner shall have gas for his own use. This suggested lease specifies that the land owner is to have gas to an amount not exceeding 150,000 cubic feet a year. The lease also provides that forty acres shall be allowed for each well drilled and producing gas in marketable quantities, and that after two years, if no further wells are drilled, any acreage outside the forty acres shall be released from the lease. Four acres are allowed under similar terms for each well producing oil.

Another interesting feature is a provision to the effect that unless a well is drilled within a certain date, the entire lease becomes null and void. The rights of the company are not neglected either. The lease gives them the right of way across land, the right to transmit power and gas to and from the premises for operating purposes, and gives them the right to use water so long as it does not interfere with the farmstead water supply. The company also agrees to lay all pipes twelve inches in depth if requested to do so by the farm owner. If you are interested in having a copy of this suggested lease, drop a line to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City and we will forward your request to the Federal Land Bank.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says it isn't nice to make the cows root through the ice to git a drink, it cools them so it interferes with their milk flow. He says you can't make money if them cows are well-nigh frozen stiff, that water must be warmed some way; to heat it up with grain and hay costs money, it is cheaper far to give 'em water where they are. He's got a bowl beside each cow and ev'ry critter has learned how far inside it her nose must go before the water starts to flow. That water isn't cold at all, and them there critters can drink all they want, it doesn't cool their blood, but simply moistens up their cud. They drink a dozen times a day to soften up their grain and hay, it fills them up with pep and vim, they fill the pail up to the brim, and neighbor tells me that is how he gits a profit from each cow.

My neighbor's idee listens good, if I was younger why I would put drinking cups in my barn too to see what them there cows would do. But I'm too settled in my ways, and though that water system pays, it costs a lot to put it in. I guess it's too late to begin a-tryin' out new-fangled plans, besides, I'd have to buy new cans if my cows' milk flow should increase. I guess I'll leave them cows in peace a-drinkin' water through the ice, because I haven't got the price of drinking cups, and then I fear, it isn't honest to appear to water milk, there ain't no diff a-mixin' water in, or if you just dilute it through the cow, it's too much trouble anyhow. So I'll keep on the way I be, nor have to milk so much, by gee!

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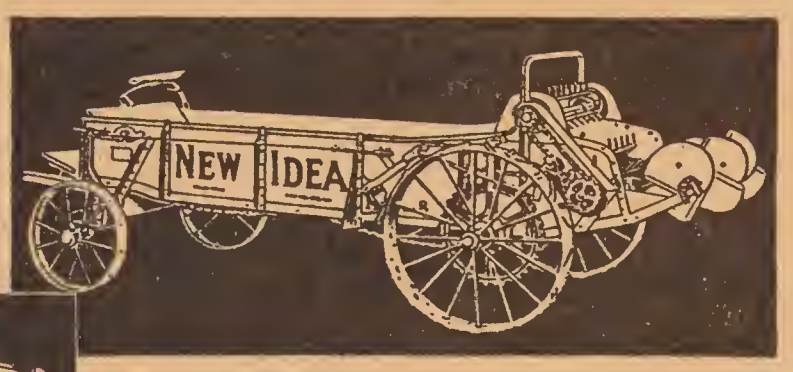
Farm Equipment



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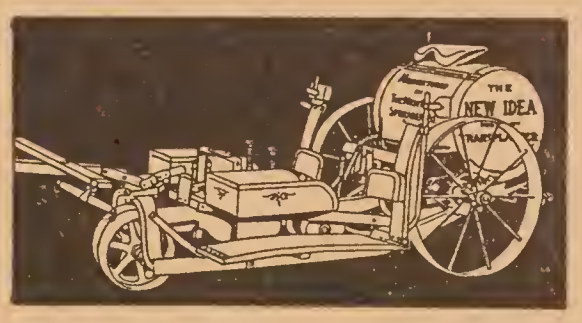


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SELECT SELL THE NEW IDEA SERVICE

# A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

## Safeguarding Your Interests

*By* M. C. BURRITT,
*Public Service Commissioner*

AS farmers, there are two sets or types of conditions which affect us and with which each must deal, viz., the soil and the physical conditions of our particular farms, and the neighborhood, town, county, and even state conditions and policies which affect these farms from without. With the first of these sets of conditions we can deal individually. They respond to the personal ability, energy and management put into them, within their limitations. The second set of conditions may be modified only in cooperation with others and chiefly through government activities and regulation. Included in this vitally important group are the highways and their improvement, public transportation facilities both of passengers and freight, and the availability of power and other public utility services.

*M. C. Burritt*

Great progress has been made in the improvement of highways to serve the farms though much remains to be done to extend these to all economic farm units. The building of these improved highways has effected a revolution in transportation in the last twenty-five years in both private and public transportation of persons and products, beyond the realization of most of us who have lived through it. And it is by no means over yet. It may be that recent tendencies have gone too far already and that our transportation system is in danger.

The number of passengers carried by the railroads has been declining very rapidly during the last decade. On some entire railroads it is now less than half of what it has been. On certain branch lines the number of passengers has become almost negligible. This is, of course, due first to the private automobile and secondly, to competing omnibus lines. This situation has, of course, led to the discontinuance of trains, stations, and station agencies by the railroad companies and in many cases these can be justified, at least by the financial facts. So many complaints are received from American Agriculturist readers that it seems appropriate to discuss this matter here.

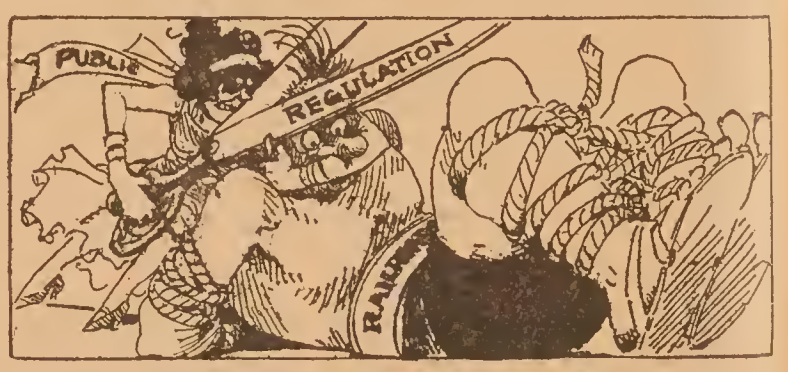
All transportation services within the state are by law under the supervision of the Public Service Commission. Such services must be suitable and adequate to meet the needs of the traveling public. No railroad company may discontinue a station agency or close a station without the permission of the Commission and this is not given until the company in a public hearing has publicly presented the facts and justified its application. At this hearing the public, who may be affected, may appear in opposition and should present any facts which they may have in opposition. All the testimony for and against is taken by a stenographer. This evidence is then studied by the Commission representative who presides at the hearing and his report is presented to the Commission as a whole who then vote upon the question. Thus public interests are safeguarded. But those who are affected by a proposal must be alert to present their interests intelligently. If they do not the Commission may not have all the facts.

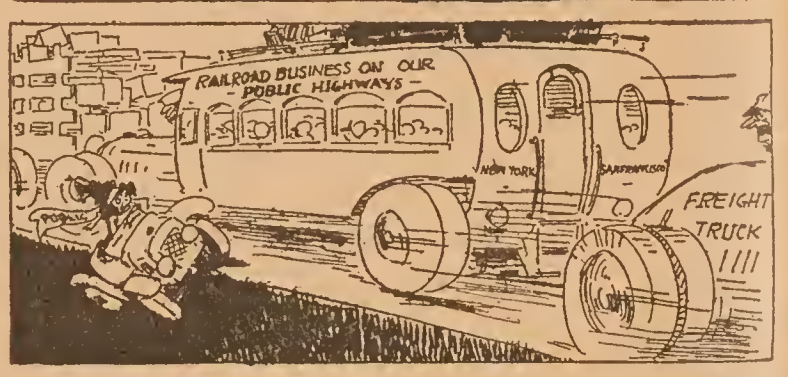
The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has persons available to help groups of farmers present their facts and cross examine company witnesses. Trains may be taken off by the companies at will as this is a matter of management, providing the service is not reduced below adequacy and there are no substantial complaints. If there are formal complaints, or if the Commission believes that the service remaining may not be adequate, formal hearings are set and the procedure is the same as in the case of station agencies proposed to be abandoned.

Similarly all bus services and fares within the state are subject to regulation and approval by the Public Service Commission. In addition, before a bus company may operate it must secure local franchises through the towns and villages through which it passes and these must then be approved by the Commission after formal public hearing. Generally such franchises are not approved when they are in direct competition with other bus lines or railroads except when these are inadequate and more or better service is clearly in the public interest.

The Commission has been liberal in approving new bus services—perhaps too much so—for many local bus lines without through traffic between large cities, are not now paying. And local train service has been reduced to a minimum. Because of the competition—especially of private cars—accentuated by the depression, it is probable that we may face further marked changes in our transportation system. It is, therefore, well that all understand the process of affecting changes that they may protect their interests. —Hilton, N. Y., January 11, 1931.

THUS IT CAME TO PASS THAT DELILAH STARTED BUYING HAIR TONIC FOR SAMSON



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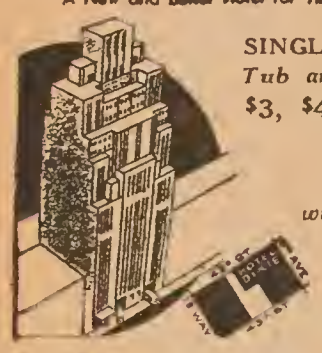

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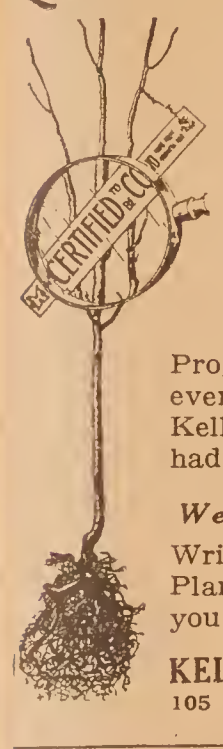


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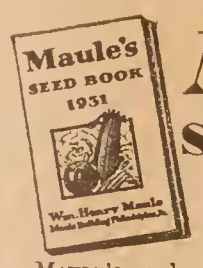


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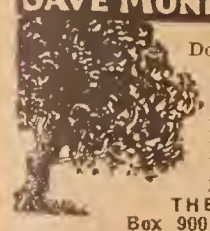

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# New York's Premier Potato Growers

*(Continued from Page 3)*

possible tomato packages. The Buffalo box, the lug box which is used for southern and western shipments, the climax or grape basket, the ¾ bushel tub basket used around Albany, the Diamond market basket and the square woven splint basket. The committee favors the latter package because it displays the produce well, loads and stacks well, protects the content, is strong, may be easily covered and labeled, and is cheap. At the suggestion of this committee the association has asked the growers of the state to give this package a thorough trial for tomatoes and other appropriate crops during the coming season, with a view to its adoption as a state-wide standard at the next meeting.

The program of the two meetings included some fifty speakers and subjects and was attended by over four hundred growers. The potato, vegetable, trade and educational exhibits completely filled the ballroom.

Sixteen counties took part in the 4-H club potato show. The Empire State Potato Club has registered three hundred members thus far, and is vigorously pressing educational programs.

## Resolutions Passed

The resolutions recommended the establishment of a muck land research farm in western New York to take over the investigational work which has been carried by fellowships and sponsored by local organizations. Increased federal appropriations to the Bureau of Plant Industry were recommended in order that studies on the quality of vegetables and on muck land problems may be inaugurated. A request was made that out-of-state judges be used in the Farm Produce Department at State Fair. The regional market plan of the State Department was indorsed as well as the movement for a standard local market basket. The legislature was asked to pass a state law carrying the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which has recently gone into effect for inter-state movements. The askings of the grower committee which visited Cornell last March, and studied the needs for increased space and facilities for the Department of Vegetable Crops were supported. The Empire State Potato Club urged the passage of a state branding law, and support for research and education.

The Empire State Potato Club elected the following officers for 1931: Charles Riley, Sennett, President; L. A. Toan, Perry, Vice-President; George W. Lamb, Hubbardsville, Secretary-Treasurer; Grant Schoen, Pittsford, Director; E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, Director.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association elected the following officers for the coming year: T. Harvey Holmes, Albany, President; Albert Schillroth, Orchard Park, Past President; L. R. Gillard, Elba, Regional President; G. A. Janowski, Elmira, Regional Vice-President; George Cornwall, Valley Stream, Regional Vice-President; A. G. Allen, Waterville, Regional Vice-President; Howard Crandall, Ithaca, Sec'y-Treasurer; Paul Work, Ithaca, Executive Committee; George W. Lamb, Hubbardsville, Executive Committee; George W. West, Rochester, Executive Committee (1 yr. term).

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Professor Work was too modest to mention it, but we learned from another source that the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, at the annual banquet, presented him with a gold watch in appreciation of the leadership and service which he has rendered the Association. Joseph Bogner, of Utica, a charter member of the Association and a member continuously since the founding of the Association, made the presentation.*

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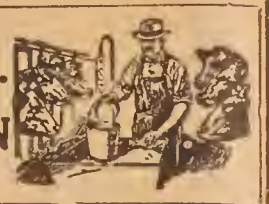


## State Holstein Breeders Meet at Utica

THE New York State Holstein-Friesian Association held its annual meeting in Utica on January 7, under President C. H. Balwin's leadership. Mr. Baldwin reviewed the work of the past four years stressing the work on the by-laws, the budget system, and a membership campaign. He advocated better group action on facing present problems. At the evening banquet Professor H. H. Wing gave an optimistic talk on the future of farming.

The association also presented Professor Wing with a handsome rug in token of their appreciation of his services to the breed and to dairying in general. Mr. Baldwin and Secretary Robens, with their advisory committees, are to be congratulated on the success of the meeting and of the progress the association is making.

A number of committees reported. The Association has aided calf club work and has contributed considerable money for it. This has resulted very favorably, not only in aiding boys and increasing interest among them, but to breeders themselves. Better bulls and a greater use of pure bred bulls was the subject of another report. It appears that at least 56 per cent of the herds that have been checked up are using grade herd sires.

Advanced registry records were discussed by H. W. Norton who is in charge. He traced the improvement of the breed since tests have been instituted. Herds in the usual routine of milk production are making 300 pounds as an average. More testing should be done and more of the poor producers should have registry papers cancelled, was the conclusion reached.

### Discuss Standardization

Whether standardization of milk is advisable or not was discussed somewhat at length. There are pretty strong advocates on both sides of the question. To add cream to bring up the fat content to a point that is satisfactory to the consumer would seem to be without objection, but those in charge of the adulteration of milk see difficulties in the administration of such a law under the changes proposed.

The name of Dr. S. M. Babcock came up in a report made by Professor Wing. The Babcock farm in Bridgewater is not much in use now and the house there where Mr. Babcock was born some 88 years ago needs repair. Since the Babcock milk test has been of so much value to the world, it would be fitting that the state be asked to provide in part, at least, for the purchase of this place and to fit it up as a memorial.

### Take Action Against Palm Oil

The State Fair grounds are still in the process of development although Commissioner Norgord thinks there is now no state that has their equal. Mr. Brockway, architect, presented a chart of drawings that show what it is proposed to do. Among others, there is proposed a plan for a building for the Holstein breed of cattle as well as for others.

The convention took a strong position with the State Farm Bureau Federation relative to the use of palm oil in oleo. Since palm oil colors oleo to look like butter, it is held by these organizations that it should pay a ten cent tax. The ruling of the revenue department is that only the fraction of a cent of tax is required. A hearing has been granted on this point for a near date and the State Federation will present opinions and resolutions.

It was held that Holstein milk is especially valuable on account of its superior food value. Holstein milk is more easily digestible, said a report, and therefore, it should be advertised in that way. It was suggested that more publicity ought to be given to the value of Holstein milk for family use, including its use for infants.

—H. H. LYON.

# Keeping stables germ-free is easy *with* Socony Disinfectant

*Many dairy farmers in New York and New England—like this one—know that their stables are disease free and sanitary because they use Socony Disinfectant.*

LET Socony Disinfectant keep your stables healthy this winter. Many New York and New England farmers have found that this concentrated coal-tar product, with more than twice the strength of pure carbolic acid, quickly kills disease-producing germs and disagreeable odors.

They have found also that the following Socony products will keep their farm equipment in good shape during the winter months:

***Socony Lubricote* (*Household Oil*),** made for all purposes for which a light oil is required. It is useful for preventing rust as well as for lubricating machinery.

***Prairie Harvester Oil,*** especially adapted for use where a heavy oil is made necessary by loose bearings. It contains no injurious acids, is slightly affected by temperature changes, and reduces friction to a minimum.

***Socony Turex Oil,*** made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, for the circulating systems of turbines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

We also make many more products for use on the farm. How many of these are serving you?

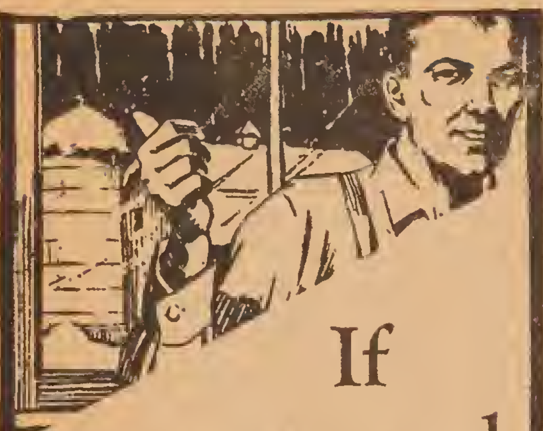
**Mica Axle Grease . . . Eureka Harness Oil . . . Standard Hand Separator Oil . . . Socony-990A Motor Oil for Model A Fords . . . Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil . . . Socony Banner Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl.**

# SOCONY

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

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....the strongest, safest, most efficient silo on the market.

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UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
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Now another IMPROVEMENT

SANITARY *Single Metal Tube* system—now with a *new style Mouth Piece* which means still greater profits! The *improved* Burrell meets the needs of modern dairymen. Both *single* and *double* units. *There is a satisfied user near you!* Write for catalog.

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*

Cherry-Burrell Corporation
27 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

ECONOMY SILOS

*STORM-PROOF*

The Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. B Frederick, Md.

LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

EGG CASES Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used hold tite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Big Joe, Lupton Gaudy Chesapeake. William and Gisela Fox, Thompsonville, N. Y.


## *Milk Prices*

### January Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 3.37 | 3.17 |
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 / 1.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.86 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 2.11 | |
| | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.80 | 1.60 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for December 1929 was $3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### December Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for December for 3.5% milk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $2.20 |
| Expenses | .06 |
| Net Pool | 2.14 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | .10 |
| Net Cash Price to Famers | 2.04 |

| | Net Cash | Net Pool |
|---|---|---|
| November 1929 | $2.59 | $2.74 |
| November 1928 | 2.94 | 3.04 |
| November 1927 | 2.89 | 2.99 |
| November 1926 | 2.70 | 2.80 |

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.55 per hundred, (2.75 for 3.5% milk).

| | 3% | 3.5% |
|---|---|---|
| November 1929 | $2.72 | $2.92 |
| November 1928 | 2.95 | 3.15 |
| November 1927 | 3.00 | 3.20 |
| November 1926 | 2.75 | 2.95 |

## *Butter Closes Firm*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29 -29½ | 29 -29½ | 36½-37 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28½- | 28½- | 36 - |
| 84-91 score | 25 -28¼ | 25 -28¼ | 29 -35½ |
| Lower Grades | 24 -24½ | 24 -24½ | 27 -28½ |

The week ending January 17 found the butter market closing with a very firm tone. Offerings of fine butter are limited. This condition is considered more or less temporary but at the moment it gives the market a very firm tone. This is much in contrast to the market at mid-week. On Wednesday, January 14, accumulations had piled up following very quiet movement and lack of clearance of fancy butter. Values were forced down to 27½c for 92 score butter. The decline came as a surprise and it unsettled the market. Receivers did not offer their goods freely at these lower prices expecting a recovery, which soon developed. Chicago reported improved conditions and price recoveries that carried the mid-West market above a parity with New York. Thursday found the market showing added firmness with considerable speculative interest in evidence, which gives some idea of the confidence that permeates the market.

The Government report for January 1 showed that the U. S. storage stocks totaled 63,349,000 pounds compared with 81,935,000 pounds at the same time a year ago. During the month of December 1930, U. S. storage stocks were reduced 24,663,000 pounds, whereas during the same period the year previous holdings were reduced 29,715,000 pounds. The trade did not like these last figures. They were food for the bears.

## *Better Tone in Cheese Market*

| STATE FLATS | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 18-19 | 18-19 | 17½-18 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

Although cheese prices do not show any change in comparison with last week the latter part of this week ending January 17 finds the market experiencing better trading. The Wisconsin market has been steadier since the 14th and trading has been a little more active on fine quality cured cheese. There is not a great deal of new business in fresh cheese but the undertone appears better. Short held goods are still bringing from 21½c to 22½c.

The U. S. Government report for January 1 states that the storage stocks in the country at the turn of the year totaled 63,362,000 pounds, whereas a year ago the holdings totaled 63,478,000 pounds. During the month of December 1930 the out of storage movement totaled 7,770,000 pounds, whereas during the same month the year previous storage holdings were reduced 7,587,000 pounds. Cheese appears to be holding its own.

## *Eggs Suffer Another Bad Break*

| NEARBY WHITE | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 27½-28½ | 32 -34 | 45½-46½ |
| Average Extras | 27 - | 31 -31½ | 44½-45 |
| Extra Firsts | 26 -26½ | 30 -30½ | 43½-44 |
| Firsts | 25½- | 29 -29½ | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | 26½- | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 27½-29 | 34 -35 | 47 -48 |
| Gathered | 24 -26½ | -33½ | -46½ |

The egg market is indeed suffering an abundance of grief this year and the last week has been no exception. Heavy receipts of fresh mixed colors from the mid-West have been rolling in, with receivers showing no willingness to let stock accumulate in spite of reports of low temperatures in the producing areas. Eggs are also arriving freely from the Pacific Coast, as well as all Eastern producing sections.

The egg market is in the worst position it has been in for years. This is reflected in the cold storage reports as well as in the current price situation. The January 1, U. S. Government report states that at the turn of the year, the holdings throughout the country totaled 1,891,000 cases of eggs, whereas at the same time a year ago holdings totaled only 704,000 cases of eggs. During the month of December 1930 holdings were reduced 2,263,000 cases whereas during the same period a year ago holdings were reduced 1,927,000 cases.

The Government report of the frozen egg market tells a world of worry. Not only are our holdings greatly in excess of those a year ago but the cold storage reductions are considerably less than those of last year. On January 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 83,148,000 pounds whereas a year ago holdings totaled 53,644,000 pounds. During December 1930 holdings were reduced 6,423,000 pounds, whereas during December 1929 holdings of frozen eggs were reduced 8,128,000 pounds.

## *Live Poultry Draggy*

| | Jan. 16, 1930 | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 22-24 | -28 | 31-32 |
| Leghorn | 15-20 | 19-23 | 29-30 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 20-27 | 22-26 | 27-30 |
| Leghorn | 18-19 | 20-22 | 24-26 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 35-37 | 38-42 | 25-34 |
| Leghorn | 30-35 | 35-40 | 24-26 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -13 | -15 | -18 |
| CAPONS | 32-35 | 40-42 | 37-40 |
| TURKEYS | 35-40 | 35-40 | 25-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-28 | 26-32 | -23 |
| GEESE | 20-21 | -22 | 21-22 |

With only one or two exceptions the live poultry market is considerably off color. Fowls have been forced out in order to make clearances, concessions being offered freely at the terminals. Fancy Leghorns were the only lines selling well. The rest of the fowl market is absolutely in the hands of the buyers. Pullets and fancy chickens have been selling well, but have been held back by the unsatisfactory market on fowls. Broilers, ducks and geese are also lower. Fancy nearby turkeys and fancy chickens and pullets are the only lines that have held their own or gone ahead.

## *Potato Market Quiet*

The potato market has been quiet of late and prices are no more than just steady. Maines in 150 pound sacks have been bringing from $3 to $3.25, with Long Islands covering about the same range although a few extra choice bring $3.35. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine sell at $3.30 to $3.75, while Long Islands bring $3.75 to $4. Florida potatoes coming in show poor quality. Southern shippers are suffering a headache at present prices.

## *Hay Higher*

As we expected last week the hay market advanced under short supplies and active trading. The situation has become so strong that there is now no differential between the price on large and small bales of similar grade. The strong market continues and there is nothing to indicate a change in the trend. Straw is also in more limited supply and prices are higher, although stocks are not moving as freely as hay. Straight timothy prices range from $25 to $30, with mixtures ranging from $21 to $27. Sample hay brings $19 to $20. Oat straw has advanced to $12 to $13 while rye and wheat straw are quoted at $14.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers moderately active, steady. Two loads good $9.60-10.25. Load medium grades $8.60. Few lots cows steady. Common to medium $4.00-5.25. Low Cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Vealers scarce, steady. Small lot choice nearby vealers $13.50; few mediums $7.00.

HOGS—Steady. Few medium grades 180 lbs.-220 lbs. $8.00-8.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts moderate all the week. Demand slow all through. Market closed weak and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14c; fair to good 12-13c; small to medium 10-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light all the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Market steady. Good to fancy, each, $7.00-11.00; imitations, each $3.00-6.00.

RABBITS—Receipts moderate during the week. Demand slow and carryovers daily. Market closed weak at 12-20c.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 9, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (Dec.) | .80½ | .81 | 1.22½ |
| Corn, (Dec.) | .67¾ | .70¼ | .89⅞ |
| Oats, (Dec.) | .33¾ | .33⅝ | .46¼ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .99⅛ | .98⅜ | 1.39⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .85⅜ | .87¼ | 1.06½ |
| Oats, No. 2 | .44½ | .44 | .56½ |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | Jan 10, 1931 | Jan. 3, 1931 | Jan. 11, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 26.00 | 26.00 | 35.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 21.00 | 19.00 | 30.50 |
| H'd Bran | 22.50 | 22.00 | 33.00 |
| Standard Mids | 20.00 | 18.50 | 31.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 24.50 | 24.00 | 36.50 |
| Flour Mids | 22.50 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| Red Dog | 23.00 | 21.00 | 35.50 |
| Wh. Hominy | 30.00 | 30.00 | 36.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | 29.50 | 29.00 | 36.50 |
| Corn Meal | 30.00 | 29.00 | 37.00 |
| Gluten Feed | 33.00 | 33.00 | 42.50 |
| Gluten Meal | 37.00 | 39.00 | 56.50 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.50 | 29.00 | 38.00 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.50 | 31.00 | 42.50 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 34.00 | 32.50 | 44.50 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 35.00 | 35.50 | 54.00 |

**The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.**


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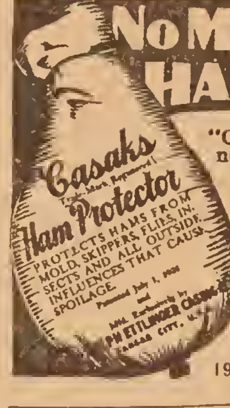


"Casaks", the new patented meat coverings, prevent mold and keep skippers, flies and other insects from spoiling your home-cured meat. Cut to exact shape—easy to use. Save their cost many times over. Long-Lasting—use them as many seasons as you like. Ironclad money-back guarantee protects you. Send $1 for trial package of two ham coverings or pay postman on delivery. Write today.

ETTLINGER CASING COMPANY
1901 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Baby Chicks

CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY
R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding
LEGHORNS AND ROCKS
Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.
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DUCKLINGS $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS
$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings Catalogue
F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

American Anconas—Record Layers—
Extra Large Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Custom Hatching: Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Real Quality Rose Comb Red Cockerels $3.50&$5. On approval. R.H.Purves, Waddington, N.Y.

TOULOUSE GEESE EZRA LINK, Hillsdale, N.Y.

# Farm News from New York

## *St. Lawrence Power Development Commission Makes Report*

DURING the spring of 1930, a law was passed at Albany, authorizing the appointment of a Commission, to be known as The St. Lawrence Power Development Commission. The men named on the Commission were: Robert M. Haig, chairman; Julius Henry Cohen, vice-chairman and counsel, and Thomas F. Conway, Frederick M. Davenport, and Samuel L. Fuller, commissioners. Since that time this Commission has been studying the feasibility of a state owned dam on the St. Lawrence River, as well as state owned transmission lines.

The Commission has just made its report; in fact, has made two reports. So far as the dam itself is concerned, the Commission says that it is entirely practicable from an engineering point of view to construct a dam on the St. Lawrence River and to generate power without interfering with navigation. Such a dam and power plant will, it is claimed, produce power at a cost which makes the project a sound one from an economic point of view. The Power Development Commission recommends the immediate establishment of a public power authority and suggests that this body should negotiate with proper Canadian authorities and with the private company to be selected for the task of distributing electric energy generated by the $171,547,000 project.

The Marketing Board of the Power Development Commission, in submitting a separate report, advises against state owned transmission lines as being economically disadvantageous and proposes marketing of the power generated through existing utility interests. Inasmuch as the Niagara-Hudson Power Company is virtually the only large power company in Northern New York, it will be generally assumed that this would be the existing utility interest which would transmit the power.

Governor Roosevelt is far from pleased with this recommendation. It is reported that inasmuch as he believes the water power to be a natural resource which should be developed for the benefit of all the people, that more consideration should be given to the interests of the small consumer. The Governor also suggests that the recommendation that existing utility interests transmit power, may be based on the assumption that the state would charge rates which would return the same profits now enjoyed by power companies. As a matter of fact, under a state owned transmission system, rates might be lower than those now charged.

Regardless of his theories, it was said, the Governor felt that, since the Niagara Hudson Power Company was virtually the only company in Northern New York in a position to dispose of the state power, the report would place the state at a disadvantage in bargaining.

The Marketing Board further recommends that an attempt be made to interest industries using electric power to locate near the dam. The power plant when completed, it is estimated, will produce about two million horse power, an amount approximately equal to all the electricity now being developed in New York State. The Board feels that because of the regular flow of the St. Lawrence River which will make it possible to generate the same amount of power twenty-four hours a day, an attempt should be made to market the power in such a way that as near as possible the same amount of power will be sold and used over the entire twenty-four hour period.

## Dutchess County Has Farm Bureau Farm Electrification School

AMONG the 1,000 farm owners enrolled in the Farm Bureau of Dutchess County, N. Y., dairymen, poultrymen, and fruit growers in large numbers, during the past two years, have inquired of their Farm Bureau Agent about electric saving devices including the ways and means of construction and installation in both dwelling house and the farm buildings generally.

The Board of Directors of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau recognized the amount of interest among its membership and included in its winter program among other types of winter meetings a farm electric school. This farm electric school was held in Poughkeepsie Grange Hall on December 18th and 19th, 1930 with a representative attendance from all parts of the County of Dutchess. This was the first farm electric school to be held in New York State by a County Farm Bureau. It was sponsored by the Farm Bureau with the New York State College of Agriculture cooperating.

The school or institute, as it may be called, was a 2-day affair with morning and afternoon sessions and a lunch at noon each day served by the ladies of Poughkeepsie Grange.

The program arranged by the local Farm Bureau is indicative of the variety of subjects covered and also it calls attention to the many varied uses to which Dutchess County farmers are now putting electric current. This one form of energy is used on farms for cooling, heating, sterilizing, pumping, grinding, lifting, milking, lighting, automatic controlling and innumerable purposes.

## Oneida County Cow Wins Medal for High Production

ELISTA'S GOLDEN FERN, 3D, a purebred Jersey cow owned by Roy I. Bielby, of Rome, N. Y., has completed her third test as an eight-year old and produced 719.41 pounds of butterfat and 13,661 pounds of milk in 305 days, winning an American Jersey Cattle Club Gold Medal.

As a senior 3-year old she won a medal of merit and a silver medal. In another test she made 1009.35 pounds of butterfat and 18908 pounds of milk and received a medal of merit.

Mr. Bielby owns an excellent purebred Jersey herd and has carried on production testing for some time. At the New York State Fair in 1930 Elista's Golden Fern 3d took the blue ribbon in the Jersey Class for Register of Merit cows bred and owned in New York State.

## Speeding Up to Help Unemployment

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has recommended to the Legislature that a portion of certain appropriations for Gipsy Moth control and the operation of forest nurseries be made immediately available wherever work can be done to good advantage during the winter, and provide work for the unemployed.

The appropriations requested are not in

*(Please turn to page 17 for additional New York Farm News)*

## *New York County Notes*

WASHINGTON COUNTY — Some are disposing of their wool at 20c per lb. Good lambs are 6c. Everything is low except the taxes. The roads are now covered with snow and ice which makes auto driving dangerous. Eggs are bringing 30c and 35c per dozen. No market for potatoes or apples. Cows are selling slowly due to the drop in price of milk and milk products. —H. C. C.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—The first real heavy snow of this winter is here. From 12 to 18 inches of snow fell in this storm, driven by an east wind and drifted many roads full. Only one road was open out of Malone after the storm. Busses and trains were tied up, or their schedules spoiled completely. Some farmers have already put up their ice for summer. Wood cutting is in full swing. A number of farmers have gone with teams to the "big woods" to haul pulpwood. This is a way of bringing in quite an extra revenue during otherwise dull months. Prices on grain, feed, eggs, flour, in fact nearly everything are lowest in years. Market prices at Malone; pea beans $2.50-$2.75, butter 30c, strictly fresh eggs 28c-30c, dressed pork 16c-18c, Western beef dressed 10c-15c, native beef dressed 7c-9c, veal 16c-17c, live fowl 18c-22c, dressed fowl 28c-32c, potatoes 50c, oats 45c, baled hay $16-$19, baled straw $12-$13. There is a great deal of unemployment all over the county. The heavy fall of snow relieved the strain for a few days as it created a need for labor. There is considerable sickness, no epidemics but simply a great many cases of colds, pneumonia, etc.—M. R.

GENESEE COUNTY—William Hamilton of Pembroke, who is also president of the Genesee County Dairymen's League was elected president of the Farm Bureau executive committee for 1931; Vice-President, Earnest Wilker, Darien; Secretary and Treasurer, Gilbert Prole, Stafford. The Farm Bureau now has 693 members.

A group of 320 Genesee County 4-H Club members including their parents and guests gathered for a banquet at St. Anthony's Community Center. John Sumner of Corfu was general chairman of the banquet committee. Chairmen were: Ramona Kell, Helen Woeller, Leslie Lamb. A dinner of 4-H baby beef and vegetables grown by the 4-H members was served by the home making girls under the supervision of Miss Erma Linderman. A musical program was carried out and a moving picture "In His Father's Footsteps" was presented by C. O. Bennet.

There is a move being made to centralize schools through here which, if passed, should result in better education for the rural scholar. No country teacher with from 15 to 20 pupils of all sizes and grades can give them all the proper attention they need. Neither can a scholar concentrate on his lessons with the commotion of classes around him.—MRS. R.E.G.

ORANGE COUNTY—The Middletown Business Men's Club recently entertained fifty farmers as their guests at the monthly banquet held at the Mitchell Inn. Mr. Merritt, of the Federal Farm Board, was the guest speaker of the evening.

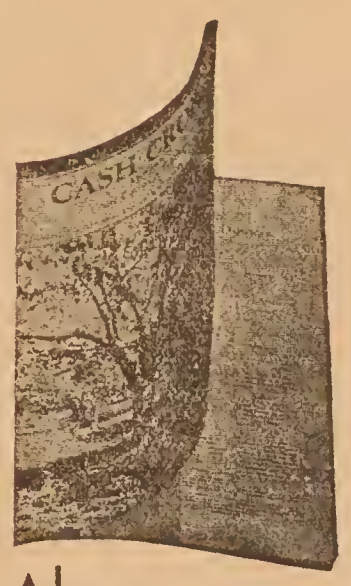
The Orange County 4-H Club recently took its place before the "mike" at station WGY for fifteen minutes under the guidance of the county agent, G. D. Musser who introduced the speakers, Miss Eleanor Gutowski and Isadore Demarest.

Harry C. Schutt, owner of Bellevernon Farm, near Mechanicstown, has made some fine records in his first year of advanced register testing. The first cow to finish, Janet of Lodgmere has completed a record of 15,009 pounds of milk and 787.5 pounds of fat. Premier Ruth May made 15,204.7 pounds of milk and 600.7 pounds of fat. Mr. Schutt has two more cows on test that are expected to finish with records well oved 15,000 pounds of milk and 800 pounds of fat.—R. H.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—At the organization meeting of directors of the Farm and Home Bureaus, held the second week of January, the following officers were chosen for 1931: President, John F. Crowley, Ellicottville; vice-president, Mrs. F. B. Nix, Ischua; 2nd vice-president, Fayette E. Rogers, Mansfield; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. John G. Miller, Salamanca; Secretary, Mrs. Charles C. Groff; Financial secretary, Treasurer, Anthony Covert, Randolph. Mrs. Nix, Miss Caroline Pringle, agent, and Miss Ruth Wilson, assistant of the Home Bureau will represent the county at Farm and Home Week in Ithaca, February 9-14.

Olean Grange in Olean, which will be host to the coming state session, February 2-6, have appointed the following committee on arrangements: Edward Devlin, general chairman; Edward Fitzgerald, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, secretary; Mark J. Hannor, treasurer; Captain Van A. Simmons in charge of auditorium and state armory where sessions will be held. He is to be assisted by Charles Miller and Fred Heberle. Committees on reception and entertainment are yet to be selected. It is the second time Olean and Cattaraugus County have been hosts to the state grange. The first session in the county was when the late Frank Godfrey was State Steward. He later became State Master.—M. M. S.


LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION




GROW "FANCY" FRUIT. Your early spring sprayings can save you lots of trouble later, if you do a thorough job at just the right time. You can safely put the responsibility on ORCHARD BRAND Materials—whose potency is recognized by the big and successful growers from Maine to California. You'll save many dollars in labor by following the suggestions in "Cash Crops" regarding combination sprayings.

*Pin the coupon to your letterhead—if you haven't a copy of the 1931 edition.*

Also
ORCHARD BRAND
OIL EMULSION
ARSENATE OF LEAD
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92

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

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"Fungi"—"85-15"—"90-10"—etc., etc.
DRY LIME SULPHUR

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.
BUFFALO CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH ST. LOUIS LOS ANGELES CHICAGO THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO., LTD. MONTREAL PROVIDENCE DENVER OMAHA SAN FRANCISCO

I'd like a copy of "CASH CROPS" for 1931. Mail mine to.

Name.....

Address.....

# KERR BABY CHICKS
## ARE *BRED TO LAY*

THE 3000 birds on our breeding farm are descended from hens with large official records in the egg-laying contests. Part of them are also trap-nested under the rules of the New Jersey Record of Performance. The egg-laying qualities of Kerr chicks from this ancestry are firmly fixed.

In 1929-30 competitions, Kerr White Leghorns made records up to 304 eggs in 365 days. Kerr Barred Rocks, 257 eggs in 51 weeks. Kerr R. I. Reds made records up to 273 eggs in 51 weeks.

The baby chicks you buy from Kerr Chickeries carry the same blood lines as do these contest winners. BRED to lay—available from stock tested for B. W. D., which is the best insurance for livability.

Write for the Kerr Chick Book and prices.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.**
**Dept. L, Frenchtown, N. J.**

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. Middletown, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass. Lowell, Mass.



# YOU can't afford disappointments
## *Neither can WE*

You want to make money. We want your baby chick business, not only this year—but every year. There is only one way we can get your business and hold it—send you chicks that satisfy.

Oak Ridge Farms baby chicks are bred to satisfy customers and bring us repeat business. They are descended from a long line of stock bred for production, vigor, and constitutional vitality.

Our breeding flocks have been developed by years of culling based on our own carefully kept records.

Your copy of Oak Ridge Farms illustrated descriptive circular A-1 and 1931 price list now ready.

S. C. White Leghorns—R. I. Reds.

**Oak Ridge Farms, Inc.**
**Stuyvesant** **New York**



# PAY-STREAK CHICKS
## *Guaranteed To Live*

Our guarantee of livability insures your profit. Get full details of our offer. Purebred stock—especially selected. Finest foundation breeding and highly bred males have brought our flocks to unusual production levels.

*Free Catalog* PAY-STREAK CHICK NEWS each Month. New Method for Saving Baby Chicks, all Free. Why buy TWO Chicks to Raise One?

**Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 201, Tiro, Ohio** Dr. W. H. Guiss, Pres.



# Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

10 extra CHICKS with each hundred on orders mailed March 1st or before. Send only $1.00 with order. Pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks which have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

| Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $48.75 | $ 95.00 |
| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Anconas | 6.50 | 12.00 | 58.75 | 115.00 |
| Wh. & S.L. Wynd., Buff Orps. & Black Min. | 7.00 | 13.00 | 63.75 | 125.00 |

Heavy Mixed 10c; Jersey Black Giants 16c

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 40 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

# BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | 6.50 | $12 | $57 | $110 |
| Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks | 7.50 | 13 | 62 | 120 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8.00 | 15 | 72 | 140 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.



THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN*

**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE



**Rock Ridge R.I. Reds**

ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED

My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn. R. R. Kecler, Owner



*"Hello! Folks!"*

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds. Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write

**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**



**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

Chicks from 2& 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $90 per 1000. Send for catalog—it's free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.



**Tom Barron S.C. Wh. Leghorns** Exclusively. Cockerels $3. Pullets $1.25 ea. Mar. & Apr. chicks $15. per 100. Satisfaction guar. Feek's White Leghorn Farm, R.4, Clyde, N.Y.



# WENE CHICKS

**OUR NEW PRICE POLICY**
A CHICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE
A PRICE FOR EVERY PURSE

We are now booking Specialty-bred Chicks for Spring delivery at new low prices. S. C. White Leghorns, B. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, also cross-bred broiler and roaster strains. Write for new Catalog and prices.

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.



# HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

**NUNDA POULTRY FARM,** DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.



**Quality Baby Chicks**

| | Feb., 100 | March & April 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90.00 |

They are one of America's heaviest producers of large white eggs. Every mating for years back of these white beauties has been carefully selected from first class stock. 100% live delivery, postpaid, circular free.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.



**BABY CHICKS**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg. | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |

L. Mix. $9 per 100. H. Mix. $10 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid, new circular free.

D. A. STIMELING, R.D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** —big discount NOW. Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. Guaranteed to live and outlay others. Egg-bred 30 years—laying contest records to 324 eggs. Thousands of satisfied customers. Laying hens, 8 weeks old pullets. Bargain prices. Write for free cat'g & price list

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.



**Realworth Red Chicks,** from our own flock tested for, B.W.D. Sired by R.O.P. Males. Bred by us 21 yrs. for color & egg size. $22 per 100. Write for cir. Benj. Brundage & Sons, Danbury, Conn.


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post

I HAVE had a limited, but satisfactory, experience in shipping eggs by parcel post within the first and second zones, but there is no reason why, if one so desired, an extensive trade could not be built up.

Quality is of first importance. Eggs should be fresh, clean, large, of uniform shape, size and color and should be candled for inside imperfections. Not just the first few shipments but *every* shipment. Inferior eggs will have to be disposed of elsewhere.

Packing comes second. Eggs should be packed in corrugated non-returnable containers. This is important as customers emphatically do not like to return crates, nor handle soiled fillers. It may seem costly at first thought, but figured over a period of months it is cheaper and far more convenient and sanitary. Reckon a return crate as worth 45 cents. It will stand three or four trips, with repairing in between, as clerks are not careful with "empties." And the customer has the bother of returning and paying postage. On the other hand, fiber cartons, non-returnable, sold in 3-6-9-12 dozen sizes, can be purchased cheaply in large lots (about 11 cents according to size). They are safe, clean, light and always ready—no broken cases to repair and no soiled fillers to clean at the last minute and the eggs do not have to be wrapped separately in paper if the best types are used. These containers should be securely fastened with gummed paper tape and, as a further precaution tied with a stout cord. A handle attached to this cord on the larger packages will make handling easier and prevent breakage. "Eggs" should be printed in large black letters on the top. Large gummed stickers with plainly printed addresses are best. A permit can be obtained to inclose a bill in carton.

## Customer Always Right

Courtesy is also important. A good slogan to adopt is—"The customer is always right." If a customer presumes on this courtesy drop him. There is rarely breakage if the above precautions are taken and it is easier to drop a customer than to get a new one so it is better to guarantee perfect delivery and stand firmly back of this guarantee in order to build up confidence. Don't quibble over claims. If sure they are unjust, pay just the same but drop the customer.

Concerning bills—by far the most satisfactory method is to have check accompany order. This saves expense and annoyance. Certainly it would be poor business to ship a stranger another order before the first was paid for.

When advertising we have found that stating the price saves correspondence and expense. However, make the price final for that time—do not tack on a few cents for anything. Price should include all the overhead but care should be taken to keep it as low as possible. Insurance, postage, cost of containers plus the profit over local prices to pay for extra trouble. It has been my experience that customers are willing to pay a good price for high quality eggs yet at the same time an average price is more satisfactory than an extremely high one when eggs are scarce. It is better in the spring, when eggs are cheap, to add a few cents extra and not demand quite so much profit when they are high.—MRS. L. M. C., *Mass.*

## Trains Chicks and Husband, Too

A POULTRY woman who has been taking a correspondence course from the New York State College of Agriculture, reported that her chief difficulty was not to understand the lessons and put them into practice, but rather to train her husband to follow them. We are glad to report that she was successful in spite of difficulties, succeeding in raising a flock of 200 chicks with a loss of only six.

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

# R.I.REDS

World's largest RED farm—5,000 blood-tested breeders. 14 years disease-free ancestry. Unequalled for Livability, Rapid Growth, Vigor, Early Maturity, Fine Egg Production. Large Egg size. Hatches every week in the year. Our winter chicks will insure your broiler profits. Write for catalog.

HUBBARD FARMS, Box 147, Walpole, N.H.



# Nearly Everyone Raises
## *Full Blooded* American Quality Chicks

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

American or Eng. S.C. White Leghorns $11. a hundred. Anconas-Brown Leghorns $12. a hundred. Barred and White Rocks-Reds - Black Minorcas $13. a hundred. White Wyandottes-Buff Orpingtons $14. a hundred. Light mixed $8. a hundred. Heavy mixed $9. a hundred. 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Extraordinary Quality. Get catalogue and complete price list. Order at once.

Reference: Curwensville National Bank.

**AMERICAN CHICKERIES** Grampian, Pa. Box 214



**PINE TREE CHICKS** OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

**ALWAYS DEPENDABLE**

Since 1892, we've been hatching better and better chicks. Standard-bred flocks culled and mated for vigor and egg production. All popular breeds; prices you're willing to pay. Write for 39th Annual Catalog—FREE.

PINE TREE HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
BOX 55 STOCKTON, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson—Founder and Owner Since 1892



# BETTER BABY CHICKS

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now. *For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.



# 300,000
## White and Brown Leghorn CHICKS

Shipped C.O.D.—SEND NO MONEY—VERY LOW. Write for Catalog and PRICES.

PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.



# QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.



# HIGH GRADE CHICKS
BLOOD TESTED AND UTILITY STOCK

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Brahmas and Giants. Write for free circular and new low prices.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 17

# 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks ..... $12.00 per 100
Black Giants ..... $16.00 per 100
Mixed $10.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less.

Guaranteed quality. Del. C.O.D. Folder FREE

**S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.**

# BABY CHICKS

## LORD FARMS
**S.C.White Leghorns**

### This Guarantee
**Protects Your Investment in Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks**

For the fourth season, we guarantee Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks to pay better than any others you can buy; otherwise we will refund the difference in price paid. Our Chicks simply must make good, or we will.

Write for famous Lord Farms Year Book, FREE, also special Bulletins on Poultry Keeping written by men who have made poultry pay.

**LORD FARMS** 85 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

## HILLPOT

*Now is the time to adopt a more productive program. Let this book help you.*

FREE CHICK BOOK

I have put into this chick book the gist of nineteen years' experience—plain facts and practical suggestions. There are feed schedules, rearing charts, house plans, discussions on flock management, schemes for intensive production—all sound, tested information.

The great money-making possibilities of the Hillpot Low-egg-cost breeds are also shown, with many examples taken from the experience of my customers. Send for a copy of this thought-provoking book today.

BRANCHES:
EASTON, PA.
FREEHOLD, N. J.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

W. F. HILLPOT, DEPT 129
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY

## Genuine Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I hatched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

**Big Discounts**

this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**

**Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.**

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM.
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Pedigree Cockerels $5

**BLOOD TESTED—TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED**

**THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY**

*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*

We Originated Pedigree Utility Breeding. We Originated the Non-Broody Reds
For 25 years we bred from contest layers of 260 to 288 egg records.

Pullets Eggs Breeding Stock

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

*Original Importer and Oldest and Largest Breeder of*

100% DELIVERY PREPAID

**Big 5 to 7 lbs. "Barron" English Leghorns**

STORRS CONTEST RECORDS—(Official) 287, 281, 245, 240, 239, 236; many others

**Our Wyandottes**—are from Barrons world champions; contest records to 282.
**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live.
**Our Non-Broody Reds**—Our own strain. Dark, Rich Color. Records to 289 eggs.

*Catalog. CHICKS—19c; 18c in 50 lots; 17c in 1000 lots*

**MORRIS FARM** (Tel. Bridgeport, 3-4741) **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

"When Better Birds Are Bred, Morris Farm Will Sell Them."—ROBERT MORRIS, Breeder

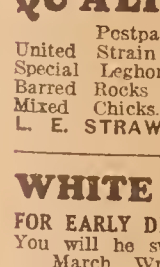
## PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

"Pride o' Niagara" Chicks Are Positively
**GUARANTEED TO LIVE 7 Days**

Full cash refunds for all losses. Chicks bred for vigor, livability, rapid growth, high egg production. Every breeder blood-tested. Disease-free Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Valuable catalog gives full details. Write today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 20 Ransomville, N. Y.

## Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March & April

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

## HALL'S CHICKS
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

**"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"**

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE. And they GROW. And LAY. Special prices for shipment during January ONLY.

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19c | 19c | 20c | 22c |

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. 1c discount on orders for 500; 2c off on orders for 1000. Special prices on larger orders.

We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New Catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 59, Wallingford, Conn., Tel. 645-5

## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

THE DEROY TAYLOR CO.,
NEWARK, NEW YORK

## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg. | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## QUALITY CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 9 | $45.00 | $ 85 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## WHITE LEGHORNS & HEAVY BREEDS

FOR EARLY DELIVERY—TANCRED & OTHER STRAINS
You will be surprised at our prices for February and March. Write at once for circular and prices.
MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

## THIS YEAR TRY Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

**New Low Prices**
**10 FREE Chicks with Each 100**

Super layers of big eggs. 10 breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Back of each chick is livability, vigor, rapid growth, high year-round egg production.

**Write TODAY For Our New FREE Catalog**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest-pedigreed strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S.C.Reds, Minorcas, etc.

10 FREE CHICKS With Each 100 If Ordered Before Mar. 1st

WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices. WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, O.

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

at lower prices. Sent C.O.D. New Hampshire Reds the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Large type Leghorns and Anconas. For prices and Catalog write
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

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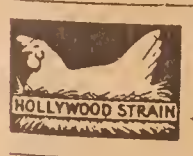


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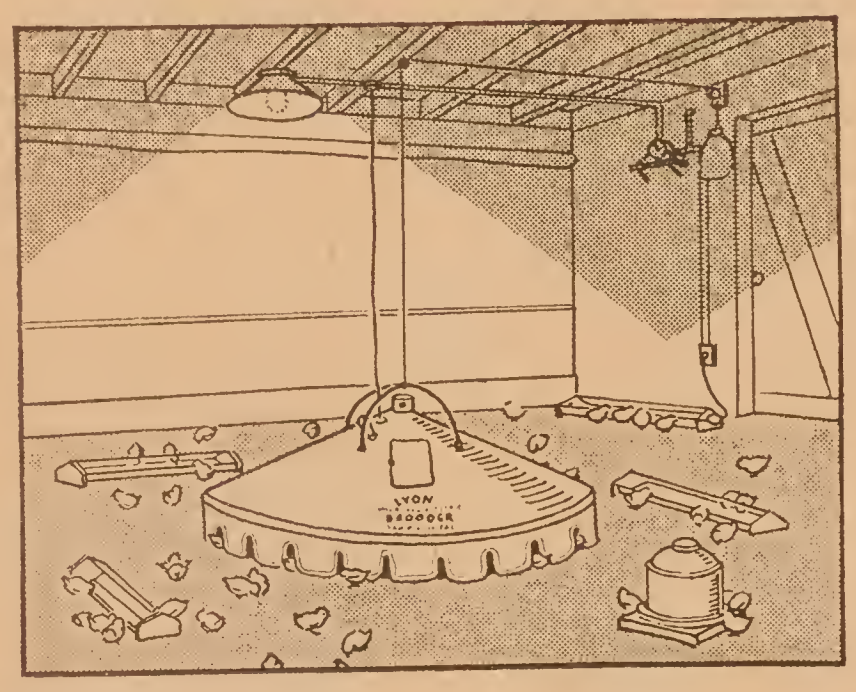

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NIAGARA HUDSON


# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *A Barren, Bleak Land Makes Health Problems*

LAST night I listened to the story of a woman who had spent a summer on the bleak coast of Labrador studying how the people of that cold clime can have an adequate diet throughout the year. She accompanied her talk with lantern slides made from pictures she herself had taken. Supplies for the ten months of winter have to be laid up, for communication stops completely and there is no way to get more. In fact, it is fairly common for a family to get "down to bread and tea" before the way opens to get more. As a consequence, there has been rickets among the children and there is beri-beri, a disease due to a diet which is not well-balanced.

The efforts of this nutrition worker and her assistant were chiefly concentrated on getting the natives to plant gardens, and last summer a trunk half full of seeds were sent up, together with garden tools to be loaned out. There was always a waiting line for the tools and this winter, there were more vegetables to be stored. But with only a two month's growing period, and with the destructive dogs and uncertain weather to cope with, growing gardens is not easy. Furthermore, a fisherman is not easily made into a farmer.

The point of my story is that the difference between sickness and health depends upon their food supply, the chief lack with them being fruit and vegetables. Here in our land of great variety, we *can* have the fruit and vegetables, but too often we *don't*. We have colds, we continue to stuff ourselves on sausage and pancakes and other rich, concentrated foods. We make poor conditions for ourselves when really nature is very, very kind. The need for study of diet is not limited to Labrador, by any means. The main difference is that here we can easily correct our dietary deficiencies if we will, while there it means revising almost their entire economic structure.—AUNT JANET.

## A Novel Shower

MILDRED was leaving to make her home in a distant town, so the girls gathered together to give her a farewell party. The luncheon table was decorated in a pleasing and novel way. A toy railroad track (borrowed from a small brother) ran the length of the table and at intervals were tiny candles burning representing the main stations from Ridgeway to Porterville, (her new home). Toy suit cases filled with tiny mints were favors, and over the table hung an airship from which a basket was suspended. Two ribbons led from this basket to the place of the honoree. After dessert had been served, the guest of honor was directed to pull on the ribbons, and a shower of pretty handkerchiefs fell upon the table- -farewell gifts!—E.D.Y.

## Tested Recipes

### Lentil Soup

Put one cupful of lentils into two quarts of water and let soak over night. In the morning add one diced potato, one onion cut fine and one diced carrot and a tablespoonful of rice, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Boil about three hours.

—MRS. R. C. DL.

*As in other legume soups the fried salt pork or bacon or the fat from either would help the flavor.*

* * *

### Spaghetti Bouillon

One box of spaghetti, two pounds of beef to boil, two stalks of celery cut fine, two onions sliced, two dried carrots, season with parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Wash and cover meat with cold water; after it is partly cooked add the vegetables and seasoning. Cook until thoroughly done. Remove meat and strain out the vegetables. Place over the fire, add the spaghetti and cook thirty minutes very slowly, stirring so as not to allow the spaghetti to settle.—MRS. R. C. DL.

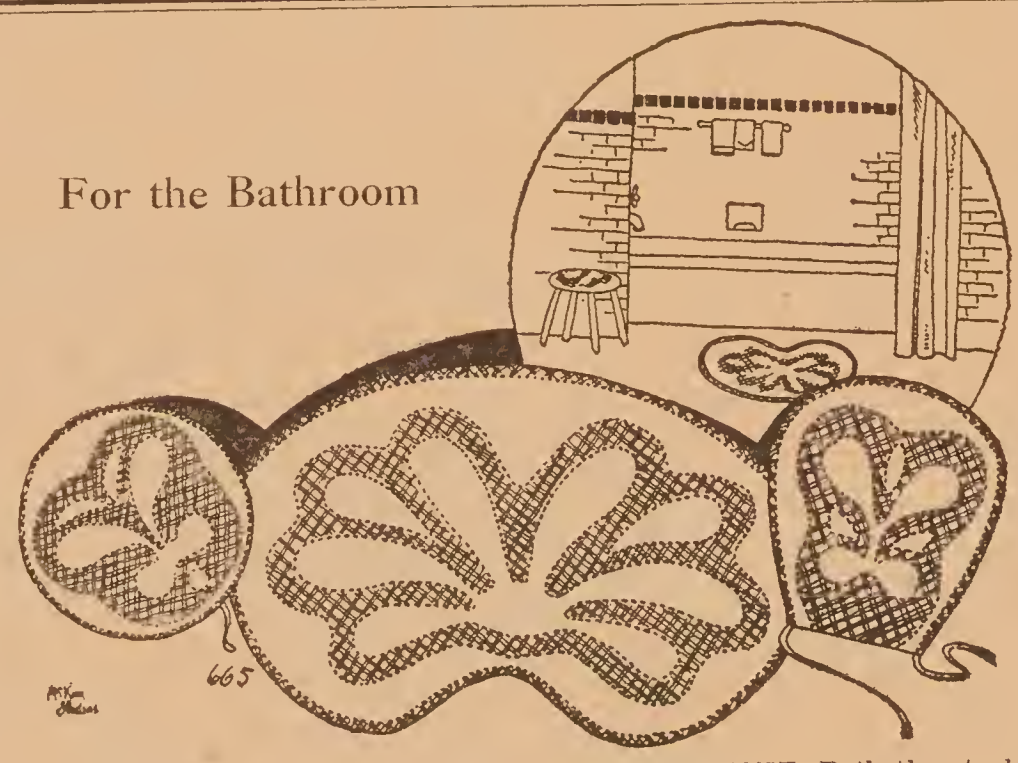
*Beef which has been used for making bouillon is perfectly good for meat cakes or meat in white sauce. It must be remembered, however, that such meat is lacking in flavor and needs plenty of seasoning.*

Drainboards on both sides of the sink make dishwashing easier and save the breakage likely to follow when there is nowhere but the sink to put the soiled dishes.

* * *

The percolator which has become stained inside with coffee may be cleaned by filling the pot nearly full of boiling water and adding a teaspoon of soda. Let it boil a few minutes and then wash it out with soap and water.

## For the Bathroom




For the bathroom the lily pad rug as it comes to you is a packet of color-fast materials in plain and tiny check green tones, lining, inner padding, tape, floss, large appliques and bias binding, together with instructions for making. The size is 36 by 22 inches and the stitching which goes through all four thicknesses makes it firmly secure. A charming and practical little mat easy both to make and to launder. It is number M665M for all materials. A round stool top to match, cut about 15 inches in diameter, all materials included is number M665S.

Something quite new again is the toilet seat cover; it muffles a falling lid, makes a seat available while dressing, and is smart and ornamental. All materials and floss complete may be ordered as number M665T. Both the stool top and the toilet seat cover are to be fastened to the seat with a draw cord which runs through the bias fold edging so that when drawn they make a generous fold around the rims. The toilet seat cover it left extra large, one-half yard each way so it can be made to fit any lid. Of course directions are included in any order. The three numbers—rug and two seat covers—may be ordered as a group under number M665C.

M665M Material for Rug $1.20; M665S Material for Stool Top .50; M665T Material for Toilet Seat Cover .60; M665C Group of Three $2.00.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

# How Spring Came to My Kitchen

## *Yellow Paint and Drapes Do Much to Overcome Lack of Real Sunshine*

IT was a dark, dreary kitchen, but somehow I accepted it as inevitable and didn't fret much about it. One day, friend husband, who is an amateur carpenter, decided to cut twin windows to the north. Those two beautiful windows faced into the orchard and all summer, while at work, I could watch all sorts of interesting things. When winter came, that cold, relentless north light showed how shabby the interior was.

How to remedy it, was the next question. Money was scarce, farmers' chronic condition, but something must be done. The walls had been papered, not a very satisfactory finish for a kitchen, but the plaster was rough and crumbly, also very thin. Friend husband thought new plaster was needed, but I felt I could not have that mess around, as we had no place to live and cook while it was going on. We compromised on wall board. My carpenter may be an amateur, but he is no tyro, for a neater job could not be imagined.

When it was painted a soft cream and the woodwork a deeper shade of yellow, the room seemed flooded with sunlight. I could scarcely believe it was my old dingy kitchen. Unbleached muslin trimmed with bands of blue checked gingham made pretty curtains. A gay wall vase with trailing green made a happy spot. A bright painted tin tray on the clock shelf brought a bit of brightness there. I enameled tin book ends orange and black; they held some cook books on the same shelf. A cabinet table, wooden chairs and a breakfast table were painted with quick drying enamel, a citrus yellow trimmed with bright blue. The old Boston rocker had a coat too, also new blue and orange cushions. An orange striped breakfast cloth with my blue dishes makes a kitchen meal attractive. Mother's treasured yellow Majolica tea set is out too. Why not? Who appreciates pretty things more than tired folks.

My kitchen cupboards had never been finished inside, and I had to put papers on the shelves. They were regular dust-catchers too, but I did not feel that I could buy paint, for they would need three coats. I finally used orange enamel which I covered with one coat, painting a blue edge to the shelves. They are neat and attractive and can be wiped off easily. With the remains of my enamel I have painted coffee cans and half-pound baking-powder cans for spices. Some round tin boxes were had for the asking from my grocer and are great for cake and cookies. Enamel is expensive but covers so well it goes a long way.

Gay? Well as modern youth expresses it, "I'll tell the world we're gay," and I never had so much fun in my life.

You will note I haven't said a word about the floor; well, I really need new linoleum but would be far too proud if I had everything all at once, so there is something left to plan for.

—COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

## Youthfully Smart

2898

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2898 *is youthfully smart for afternoon or "Sunday night" wear. Wine red crepe marocain, black chiffon or canton crepe would be both charming and useful. The cowl-draped bodice and capelet sleeves have a softening effect while the skirt places its fullness extremely low in graceful, flared movement. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38 *and* 40 *inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 4⅛ *yards of* 35-*inch material with* 1⅛ *yards of* 35-*inch lining.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Spring fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Try This Method

FIVE-YEAR-OLD son objected to his dose of castor oil until I tried the following way of giving it. I added the oil to the juice of half an orange, put in a pinch of soda so that it foamed well and had the experience of having him exclaim after drinking it down, "That's good, mamma." This method was recommended by a trained nurse.

Another method given by a physician is to rinse the mouth first with peppermint (not too strong) then there will be no disagreeable taste of the oil. One might not be able to use this method with a child, but an older person would find it helpful.

In giving the oil to the children, I have sometimes added a few drops of peppermint and a little sugar to induce them to take it more readily. There is a caster oil compound on the market that is more satisfactory for children if one can obtain it. It has a pleasant taste and is not at all disagreeable to take.—E. M. N.

## A Good Place to Live

(*Continued from Page* 3)

competent, therefore, to judge conditions and offer constructive suggestions for the improvement of transportation in general. In all matters, the Board has been willing to cooperate with the rural sections in improving conditions whenever suggestions have been advanced.

### A Community Center

From the beginning the school has functioned as a community center—the meeting place of the P-T-A; the Business Men's Association; for recreational purposes; Homemaking Club for the mothers; boy and girl scouts, etc. At all times the Board has allowed willingly the use of the auditorium for community gatherings such as the Farm Bureau, plays or entertainments of educational value and other functions open to the public.

Rural pupils who become ill during school hours are reported to the office and either cared for at school or taken home by the attendance officer. Whenever a case appears to be serious, medical attention is secured after consulting the parent.

During the recess period at noon, the gymnasium is open to rural pupils and the play periods are supervised by the physical director of the school. The time is divided between the boys and the girls so that games of various sorts suited to the needs of the individual groups may be enjoyed. Rural pupils who do not wish to avail themselves of the use of the gymnasium are allowed to read or study in their respective rooms and are in charge of one of the teachers. Playground equipment is provided for the summer months.

## Charmingly Slender

2922

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2922 *is delightfully chic in its slim, tailored lines. Printed flat crepe, wool crepe or a tweed mixture would be well suited for this pattern which cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅞ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

### Cooperating With Parents

In many instances, the school may serve the people of the rural communities through the medium of the telephone. Frequently calls come to the school during the day from the parents of rural pupils requesting that their children assist them by doing errands in town. These calls are handled through the office with little loss of time. No pupil is called from class, but a note made of the call and the pupil notified at a convenient time either at the close of school at noon or night. Parents feel free to call and the school attempts to cooperate without loss of efficiency.

I believe that the people of our rural community feel that the central school is their enterprise and that they are receiving the cooperation of the school, the Board of Education and the townspeople. This feeling was evidenced last fall when the local Grange entertained the faculty of the Friendship Central School at a reception.

—ROBERT E. WITTER, *Principal.*

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. Soon David makes another acquaintance, Miss Holbrook. He names her "The Lady of the Roses."

David meets "Jack and Jill" when they rescue him from a rough and tumble scrap with a gang of boys who are tormenting Jill's kitten.

David goes home with Jack and Jill. It appears that Jack and the Lady of the Roses are not on friendly terms.

As we left David last week he just entered unbidden the music room of his "Lady of the Roses."

* * *

Once within the room David drew a long breath of ecstasy. Beneath his feet he felt the velvet softness of the green moss of the woods. Above his head he saw a sky-like canopy of blue carrying fleecy clouds on which floated little pink-and-white children with wings, just as David himself had so often wished that the could float. On all sides silken hangings, like the green of swaying vines, half-hid other hangings of feathery, snowflake lace. Everywhere mirrored walls caught the light and reflected the potted ferns and palms so that David looked down endless vistas of loveliness that seemed for all the world like the long sunflecked aisles beneath the tall pines of his mountain home.

The music that David had heard at first had long since stopped; but David had not noticed that. He stood now in the center of the room, awed, and trembling, but enraptured. Then from somewhere came a voice—a voice so cold that it sounded as if it had swept across a field of ice.

"Well, boy, when you have quite finished your inspection, perhaps you will tell me to what I am indebted for *this* visit," it said.

David turned abruptly.

"O Lady of the Roses, why didn't you tell me it was like this—in here?" he breathed.

"Well, really," murmured the lady in the doorway, stiffly, "it had not occurred to me that that was hardly—necessary."

"But it was!—don't you see? This is new, all new. I never saw anything like it before; and I do so love new things. It gives me something new to play; don't you understand?"

"New—to play?"

"Yes—on my violin," explained David, a little breathlessly, softly testing his violin. "There's always something new in this, you know," he hurried on, as he tightened one of the strings, "when there's anything new outside. Now, listen! You see I don't know myself just how it's going to sound, and I'm always so anxious to find out." And with a joyously rapt face be began to play.

"But see, here, boy,—you must n't! You—" The words died on her lips; and, to her unbounded amazement, Miss Barbara Holbrook, who had intended peremptorily to send this persistent little tramp boy about his business, found herself listening to a melody so compelling in its sonorous beauty that she was left almost speechless at its close. It was the boy who spoke.

"There, I told you my violin would know what to say!"

"'What to say'—well, that's more than I do," laughed Miss Holbrook, a little hysterically. "Boy, come here and tell me who you are." And she led the way to a low divan that stood near a harp at the far end of the room.

It was the same story, told as David had told it to Jack and Jill a few days before, only this time David's eyes were roving admiringly all about the room, resting oftenest on the harp so near him.

"Did that make the music that I heard?" he asked eagerly, as soon as Miss Holbrook's questions gave him opportunity. "It's got strings."

"Yes. I was playing when you came in. I saw you enter the window. Really, David, *are* you in the habit of walking into people's houses like this? It is most disconcerting—to their owners."

"Yes—no—well, sometimes." David's eyes were still on the harp. "Lady of the Roses, won't you please play again—on that?"

"David, you are incorrigible! Why did you come into my house like this?"

"The music said 'come'; and the towers, too. You see, I *know* the towers."

"You *know* them!"

"Yes. I can see them from so many places, and I always watch for them. They show best of anywhere, though, from Jack and Jill's. And now won't you play?"

Miss Holbrook had almost risen to her feet when she turned abruptly.

"From—where?" she asked.

"From Jack and Jill's—the House that Jack Built, you know."

"You mean—Mr. John Gurnsey's house?" A deeper color had come into Miss Holbrook's cheeks.

"Yes. Over there at the top of the little hill across the brook, you know. You can't see *their* house from here, but from over there we can see the towers finely, and the little window—Oh, Lady of the Roses," he broke off excitedly, at the new thought that had come to him, "if we, now, were in that little window, we *could* see their house. Let's go up. Can't we?"

Explicit as this was, Miss Holbrook evidently did not hear, or at least did not understand, this request. She settled back on the divan, indeed, almost determinedly. Her cheeks were very red now.

"And do you know—this Mr. Jack?" she asked lightly.

"Yes, and Jill, too. Don't you? I like them, too. *Do* you know them?"

Again Miss Holbrook ignored the question put to her.

"And did you walk into their house, unannounced and uninvited like this?" she queried.

"No. He asked me. You see he wanted to get off some of the dirt and blood before other folks saw me."

"The dirt and — and—why, David, what do you mean? What was it—an accident?"

David frowned and reflected a moment.

"No. I did it on purpose. I *had* to, you see," he finally elucidated. "But there were six of them, and I got the worst of it."

"David!" Miss Holbrook's voice was horrified. "You don't mean—a fight!"

"Yes'm. I wanted the cat—and I got it, but I wouldn't have if Mr. Jack hadn't come to help me."

„Oh! So Mr. Jack—fought, too?"

"Well, he pulled the others off, and of course that helped me," explained David truthfully. "And then he took me home—he and Jill."

"Jill! Was she in it?"

"No, only her cat. They had tied a bag over its head and a tin can to its tail, and of course I couldn't let them do that. They were hurting her. And now, Lady of the Roses, won't you please play?"

For a moment Miss Holbrook did not speak. She was gazing at David with an odd look in her eyes. At last she drew a long sigh.

"David, you are the—the *limit!*" she breathed, as the rose and seated herself at the harp.

David was manifestly delighted with her playing, and begged for more when she had finished; but Miss Holbrook shook her head. She seemed to have grown suddenly restless, and she moved about the room calling David's attention to something new each moment. Then, very abruptly, she suggested that they go upstairs. From room to room she hurried the boy, scarcely listening to his ardent comments, or answering his still more ardent questions. Not until they reached the highest tower room, indeed, did she sink wearily into a chair, and seem for a moment at rest.

David looked about him in surprise. Even his untrained eye could see that he had entered a different world. There were no sumptuous rugs, no silken hangings; no mirrors, no snowflake curtains. There were books, to be sure, but besides those there were only a plain low table, a work-basket, and three or four wooden-seated though comfortable chairs. With increasing wonder he looked into Miss Holbrook's eyes.

"Is it here that you stay—all day?" he asked diffidently.

Miss Holbrook's face turned a vivid scarlet.

"Why, David, what a question! Of course not! Why should you think I did?"

"Nothing; only I've been wondering all the time I've been here how you could—with all those beautiful things around you downstairs—say what you did."

"Say what?—when?"

"That other day in the garden—about *all* your hours being cloudy ones. So I didn't know to-day but what you *lived* up here, same as Mrs. Holly doesn't use her best rooms; and that was why your hours were all cloudy ones."

With a sudden movement Miss Holbrook rose to her feet.

"Nonsense, David! You shouldn't always remember everything that people say to you. Come, you haven't seen one of the views from the windows yet. We are in the larger tower, you know. You can see Hinsdale village on this side, and there's a fine view of the mountains over there. Oh yes, and from the other side there's your friend's house—Mr. Jack's. By the way, how is Mr. Jack these days?" Miss Holbrook stooped as she asked the question and picked up a bit of thread from the rug.

David ran at once to the window that looked toward the House that Jack Built. From the tower the little house appeared to be smaller than ever. It was in the shadow, too, and looked strangely alone and forlorn. Unconsciously, as he gazed at it, David compared it with the magnificence he had just seen. His voice choked as he answered.

"He isn't well, Lady of the Roses, and he's unhappy. He's awfully unhappy."

Miss Holbrook's slender figure came up with a jerk.

"What do you mean, boy? How do you know he's unhappy? Has he said so?"

"No; but Mrs. Holly told me about him. He's sick; and he'd just found his work to do out in the world when he had to stop and come home. But—oh, quick, there he is! See?"

Instead of coming nearer Miss Holbrook fell back to the center of the room; but her eyes were still turned toward the little house.

"Yes, I see," she murmured. The next instant she had snatched a handkerchief from David's outstretched hand. "No—no—I wouldn't wave," she remonstrated hurriedly. "Come—come downstairs with me."

"But I thought—I was sure he was looking this way," asserted David, turning reluctantly from the window. "And if he *had* seen me wave to him, he'd have been so glad; now, wouldn't he?"

There was no answer. The Lady of the Roses did not apparently hear. She had gone on down the stairway.

## CHAPTER XV

### SECRETS

DAVID had so much to tell Jack and Jill that he went to see them the very next day after his second visit to Sunnycrest. He carried his violin with him. He found, however, only Jill at home. She was sitting on the veranda steps.

There was not so much embarrassment between them this time, perhaps because they were in the freedom of the wide out-of-doors, and David felt more at ease. He was plainly disappointed, however, that Mr. Jack was not there.

"But I wanted to see him! I wanted to see him 'specially," he lamented.

"You'd better stay, then. He'll be home by and by," comforted Jill. "He's gone pot-boiling."

"Pot-boiling! What's that?"

Jill chuckled.

"Well, you see, really it's this way: he sells something to boil in other people's pots so he can have something to boil in ours, he says. It's stuff from the garden, you know. We raise it to sell. Poor Jack—and he does hate it so!"

David nodded sympathetically.

"I know—and it must be awful, just hoeing and weeding all the time."

'Still, of course he knows he's got to do it, because it's out of doors, and he just has to be out of doors all he can," rejoined the girl. "He's sick, you know, and sometimes he's so unhappy! He doesn't say much. Jack never says much—only with his face. But I know, and it—it just makes me want to cry."

At David's dismayed exclamation Jill jumped to her feet. It occurred to her suddenly that she was telling this unknown boy altogether too many of the family secrets. She proposed at once a race to the foot of the hill; and then, to drive David's mind still farther away from the subject under recent consideration, she deliberately lost, and proclaimed him the victor.

Very soon, however, there arose new complications in the shape of a little gate that led to a path which, in its turn, led to a footbridge across the narrow span of the little stream. Above the trees on the other side peeped the top of Sunnycrest's highest tower.

"To the Lady of the Roses!" cried David eagerly. "I know it goes there. Come, let's see!"

The little girl shook her head.

"I can't."

"Why not?"

"Jack won't let me."

"But it goes to a beautiful place; I was there yesterday," argued David. "And I was up in the tower and almost waved to Mr. Jack on the piazza back here. I saw him. And maybe she'd let you and me go up there again to-day."

"But I can't, I say," repeated Jill, a

(*Continued on Page* 18)

(*Continued from Page* 11)

addition to those contemplated in the regular budget, but the purpose of the special message is to make a portion of regular appropriations available immediately. The total involved in the Gipsy Moth and forest nurseries projects is determined by the Division of Lands and Forests of the Conservation Department to be $18,000, and it is expected that this amount will permit the employment of about 30 to 35 additional men.

## Larry Fay Acquitted

ON Friday, January 16, following a five weeks trial which, it is estimated, cost the state $800 a day, the jury freed Larry Fay and sixty-two other defendants. These men have been on trial charged with conspiracy to form a combination to fix prices.

Originally, one hundred and thirty-six people and companies were charged with this offense, but during the process of the trial, seventy-four of the defendants were freed. There were originally three counts in the indictment. Two of these were thrown out, leaving only the one on conspiracy to form a combination in restraint of trade.

Judge Koenig, in commenting on the case, criticized the indictment stating that had he been presenting the indictment he would have charged that two or more of the defendants entered into conspiracy to injure a particular person or persons.

## Ask Game Clubs to Quarantine Imported Rabbits

CONCERN has been expressed by some New York State residents over the possibility of contracting a disease of rabbits known as tularemia. It would seem that the danger of this is not great, as records of the State Health Department indicate that only three cases in human beings have ever been recorded in the State. One in Buffalo and one in New York were apparently due to imported rabbits, and one recent case in the Adirondacks is said to have been traced to dressing an infected deer.

It is reported, however, that there is some danger of introducing this disease by importing rabbits from other sections. In this connection, Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Health, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., State Conservation Commissioner, on January 13, addressed a letter to approximately seven hundred fish and game clubs throughout New York State, calling their attention to this danger and asking their cooperation in preventing the introduction of the disease.

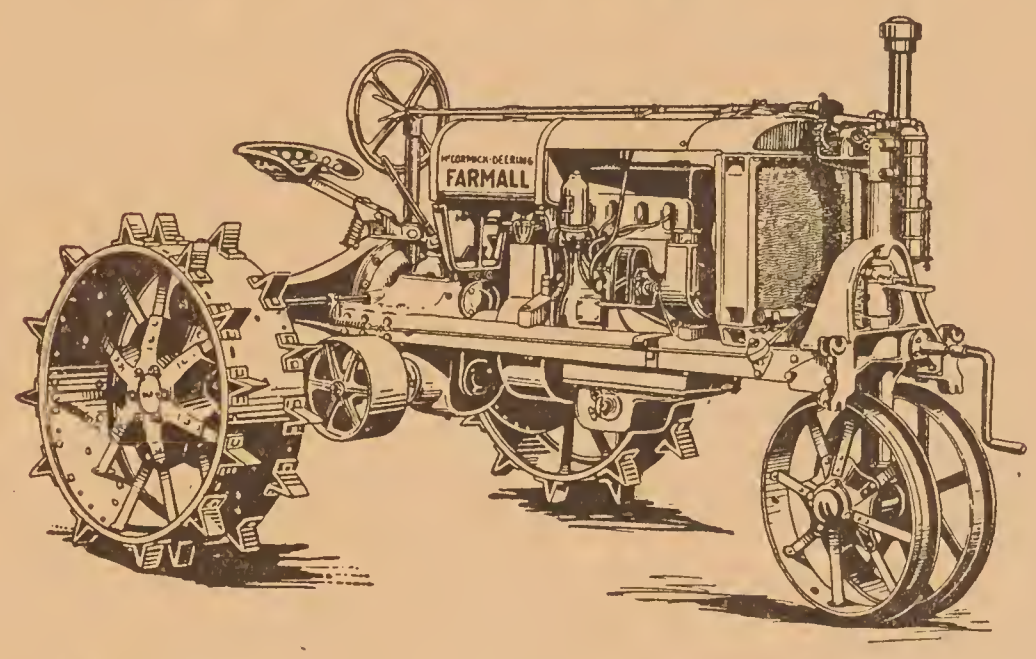
The letter points out that, up to the present time, the rabbits in New York State, New England, and Pennsylvania have apparently been free from this disease and it is believed that introduction of the disease can be prevented by adequate precautions. All rabbits shipped in from territory in which the disease is known to exist, should be quarantined for a period of ten days before being released and the carcasses of any animals dying during this period should be shipped to the State Laboratory at Albany for examination, the survivors being held until results of the examination are known. All fish and game clubs are urged to adopt these precautions.

## One of the Cities to Get Regional Market

IN our January 3 issue we reported the recommendations made at the first meeting this winter of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission. At that time we spoke of the approval of a system of regional markets throughout the state, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets being authorized to select the site for the first such market. Before this system can be put into effect, of course, legislation will be required making an appropriation for carrying out the work.

However, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, indicates that after legislation is secured, the first of these markets will be in one of three upstate cities; namely, Rochester, Syracuse, or Albany. Buffalo is out of the picture because they already have two large marketing terminals which are deemed sufficient.


# The Original, Successful All-Purpose Tractor




**More Than 100,000 FARMALLS Actually on Farms—Abundant Evidence of FARMALL Value**

WHEN you own a FARMALL Tractor you have the original, successful tractor for row-crop and general farming. The FARMALL and Farmall Equipment give you exclusive patented features and special advantages obtainable *only* in the McCormick-Deering line. They give you an all-purpose tractor and equipment backed by years of experience—supported by more than 100,000 FARMALLS *actually at work* in all crops, under all conditions, in every part of the world.

The FARMALL has proved itself everywhere. It replaces 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It enables *one man to farm intensively up to 200 acres.* In a 10-hour day it plows 7 to 9 acres, double-disks 18 to 25 acres, and drills up to 45 acres. With a 2 or 4-row planter it plants from 24 to to 46 acres. It cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with a 4-row outfit it cleans 33 to 50 acres a day, and, in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres. It rotary hoes 50 to 60 acres. It handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot Farmall-powered mower and 7-foot trailer mower attached, and it also pulls rakes, loaders, and operates stackers. It operates grain and corn harvesting machines.

There is no substitute for the FARMALL and FARMALL Equipment. Their owners are producing crops on farms like yours at costs lower than government figures on crop costs. FARMALL owners make a profit even in adverse years. Plan now to cut expenses in 1931 with the FARMALL. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about it and write us for catalogs.

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1831—1931
McCormick Reaper Centennial

# McCormick-Deering FARMALL TRACTORS

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## Cutout Disks Do *More* Work With the *Same* Power

Very often farmers ask us which does better work the Cutout or Solid-harrow disk.

We're in a position to give a fair answer because we make both kinds. The quality and price are the same.

We always recommend the "Cutaway" Cutout disk.

"Cutaway" Cutout disks penetrate easier and deeper. That means more work with the same amount of power. In stony soil "Cutaway" Cutout disks work between the stones. A solid disk has the tendency to ride over them.

And because the Cutout disk has more cutting surface than a solid disk of the same diameter, it cuts, chops and pulverizes clods, lumps, trash more thoroughly.

A finer, smoother seed bed results.

The important thing, however, is to be sure your disks—whether Cutout or Solid—are genuine Cutaways.

For only the genuine are heat treated and FORGED sharp. **Only the genuine are unconditionally guaranteed for 3 years against breaking or cracking.**

Clip coupon for FREE catalog which shows 22 types and 101 sizes of disk harrows and plows.

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
87 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

## WANTED

Colored pictures by N. Currier or Currier and Ives—State condition size and price.

T. M. TOWNSEND, 11 Avon Road, Schenectady, N. Y.



## DOGS AND PET STOCK

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FOR XMAS, Beauties—Males $15-$20; Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**Broke Rabbit Dogs — Scotchshepherd** puppies; Reasonable prices. F. A SWEET, Smyrna, N.Y.

## CATTLE

**FOR SALE:** Registered Guernseys, serviceable bulls, bull calves and foundation cows. EDGAR S. PAYNE, PENN YAN, NEW YORK

**For Sale:** Reg. Ayrshire yearling heifer $65. Bull Calf $25. Keikout Farms, Nassau, N. Y.

## SWINE

**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 weeks old, $4. 8-9 weeks old, $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

**Wanted** —GUINEA PIGS for breeding. State price and quantity. A. JAKEWAY, Leeds, N. Y.

## GOATS

GOATS—Heaviest milkers from world's best registered Thoroughbreds. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

Just David

(*Continued on Page* 16)

little impatiently. "Jack won't let me even start."

"Why not? Maybe he doesn't know where it goes to."

Jill hung her head. Then she raised it defiantly.

"Oh, yes, he does, 'cause I told him. I used to go when I was littler and he wasn't here. I went once, after he came,—halfway,— and he saw me and called to me. I had got halfway across the bridge, but I had to come back. He was very angry, yet sort of—queer, too. His face was all stern and white, and his lips snapped tight shut after every word. He said never, never, never to let him find me the other side of that gate."

David frowned as they turned to go up the hill. Unhesitatingly he determined to instruct Mr. Jack in this little matter. He would tell nim what a beautiful place Sunnycrest was, and he would try to convince him how very desirable it was that he and Jill, and even Mr. Jack himself, should go across the bridge at the very first opportunity that offered.

Mr. Jack came home before long, but David quite forgot to speak of the footbridge just then, chiefly because Mr. Jack got out his violin and asked David to come in and play a duet with him. The duet, however, soon became a solo, for so great was Mr. Jack's delight in David's playing that he placed before the boy one sheet of music after another, begging and still begging for more.

David, nothing loath, played on and home. Like old friends the melodies seemed, and so glad was David to see their notes again that he finished each production with a little improvised *cadenza* of ecstatic welcome—to Mr. Jack's increasing surprise and delight.

"Great Scott! you're a wonder, David," he exclaimed, at last.

"Pooh! as if that was anything wonderful," laughed the boy. "Why, I knew those ages ago, Mr. Jack. It's only that I'm so glad to see them again—the notes, you know. You see. I haven't any music now. It was all in the bag (what we brought), and we left that on the way."

"You left it!"

(*Continued Next Week*)

**Advertisements for Livestock, Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Dogs, and Pet Stock are not accepted by our classified department.**

**The rates for this type of advertising, which will be run in the regular advertising display is as follows:**

**BABY CHICKS AND POULTRY**
**90c per line.**
**OTHER LIVESTOCK INCLUDING DOGS AND PET STOCK**
**75c per line.**
**Approximately seven words to the line.**

### *Classified Advertising Rates*

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

### *The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell*

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.*

***Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references***

## WANTED TO BUY

OLD ENVELOPES. Folded Letters, Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth $1.00 to $100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, $1 to $25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps on before 1880 bought. Old stamp collections bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

## COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachite and growth promoting food. Five gallons $6.75; 1$ gallons $13 at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—Our finest White Clover 60 lb. can $5.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Prepaid 3 zones, 5 lb. Clover $1.00; 10 lb., $1.75; 10 lb. Buckwheat $1.50; 60 lb., $5.50. C. N. BAILLARD, Valois, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

VILLAGE FARM HOME, all improvements; 100 acres; large new barn; fine opportunity deal horses, cattle. Way underpriced. About $2500 necessary. ROGERS, Farm Broker, Dryden, N. Y.

MARYLAND FARMS—We have farms, all sizes for sale, waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads, fine climate. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

SMALL PLACE for sale, 1½ acres. Reasonably priced. IRVING STILSON, Treadwell, N. Y.

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE

6 FAMILY HOUSE in Passaic for small farm. Write giving full details to 509 E. 73 St., Apt. 1, New York City.

## HIDES—FURS

WE WANT your Furs. Top market prices. Write for Price list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Maine.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### *Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY selling fruit and ornamental trees, roses, shrubs, evergreens, needs active reliable representatives. Full or part time. No experience necessary. Pay weekly. Six year replacement. FRUIT GROWERS NURSERIES, Newark, N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

MAKE STEADY INCOME SELLING DOUBLE Refined Motor Oils to farmers and Auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35 to $60 weekly interests you, write quick.SOLAR PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 80, Cleveland, Ohio .

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; ten $2.00; Fifty cigars $1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Quality guaranteed. Chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10-$2.20. Smoking, 10-$1.50. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good, Mild 5c cigars. $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## LIME SPREADERS

LIME and FERTILIZER SPREADERS made to attach to any farm cart or wagon $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-Y, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**If There is Anything That You Wish**
**To Buy, Sell or Trade**
***Advertise in the Classified Columns***
**OF THE**
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

## BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, $1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular, WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M; ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

1000 MILK BILLS, postpaid, $1.60. Other printing reasonable. Samples! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds $1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

ACETYLENE, FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES, grapefruit and tangerines; sweet, juicy, full-flavored. Full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect. Medium grade oranges $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

FOR SALE—SISSON'S Household Ointment 50c and $1.00 sizes. Guaranteed to do as stated or money cheerfully refunded. When ordering mention this paper and include 10c for postage. P. H. SISSON, Canandaigua, N. Y.

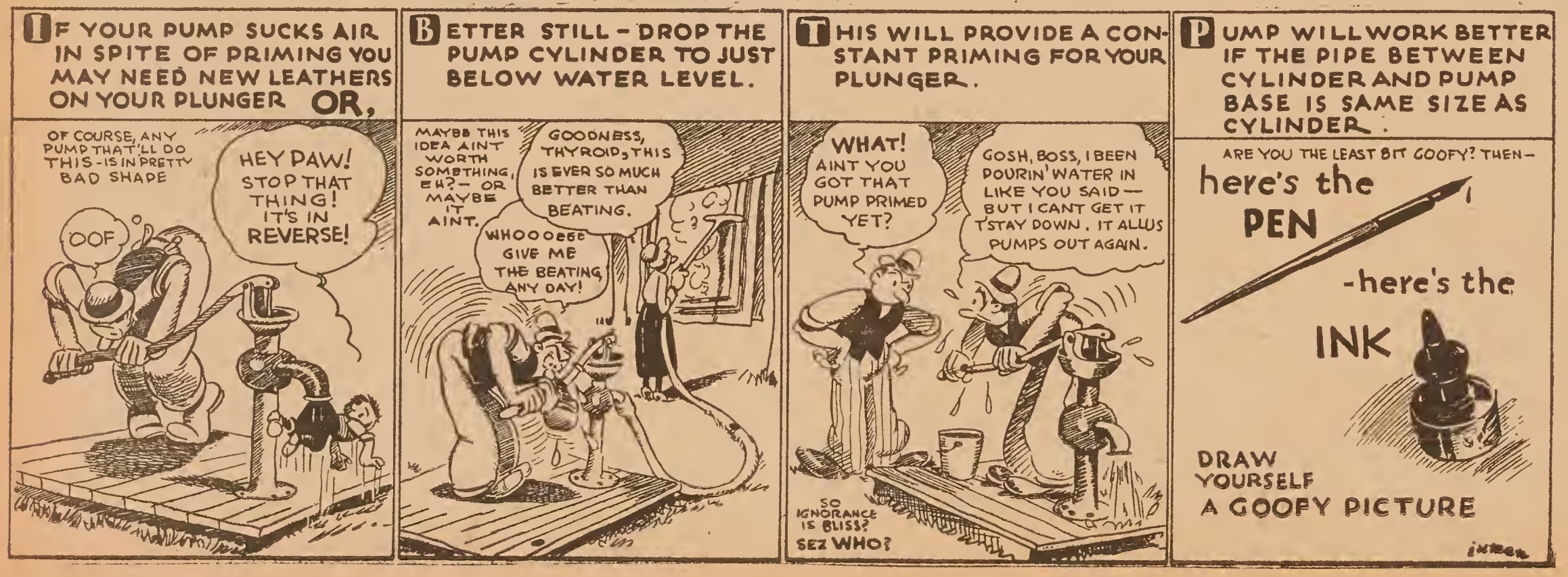
INCUBATOR 2400 EGG American coal burner, automatic turner. Used two seasons. Fine condition. S. W. BAKER, Wayville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch $1.20; 6½ inch $1.45; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.45; 6½ inch $1.70. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

REVERENCE BIBLE and Conscience Book $2.50. "The Bible is not the Ultimate Authority." IRVING N. KOHLER, M.D., Middleport, N. Y.

MR. FARMER! Get more milk out of your feed by buying Gehl Salt Cups. We have a special price on them for January. Write for these today. HENRY W. HEGER, State Representative, Cortland, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Keep Your Pump from Sucking Air* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Are Canning Companies Fair ?

FREQUENTLY we get letters from subscribers telling of their troubles with the local canning companies. In a recent letter which we have followed for some time, the subscriber stated that he felt sure an error had been made by the company and that he did not get paid for as many peas as he actually delivered. In this connection, it would seem that the company was very much inclined to let matters ride as they were, and were not willing to admit any mistake or, if they did admit a mistake, it seemed to be impossible to get hold of anyone who had the authority to correct it.

In general we feel that canning companies are as reliable as any other type of business. However, it does seem that there are a few things which need correction. We do not believe that any reliable canning company has a policy of deliberately short-weighing farmers although it is possible that individual employees may be very unfair. On the other hand, we know that mistakes are easily made, and we feel that every man who delivers produce to a canning company should get a weight slip showing the amount delivered. In the case of such a crop as peas, which have to be threshed out, before they are weighed, this would necessitate giving a weight slip when the next load was delivered, or perhaps mailing it to the grower. This is a protection for the canner as well as the grower.

In the second place, if there is any evidence of a mistake, the matter should be taken up with the company immediately, rather than allowing it to drift, as the longer it is allowed to go, the harder it is to get it straightened out.

Unfortunately, it appears in some cases that the grower tries to put something over on the canning company. When this occurs it is not likely to make the relations between grower and canner any more cordial. Sometimes this feeling develops until it gets to a point where the grower is continually trying to get the better of the company and the company, on the other hand, gives absolutely no consideration to growers.

In general we may say, that the erection of a canning company backed by responsible parties is an asset to any community. With the proper consideration shown by both parties, it would seem that both would be benefitted. Perhaps some of you have had experiences with canning companies, either favorable or otherwise, that you would like to tell us about. We would be glad to have your letter and to print such of them as appear to be of value to our readers.

## Fraud Order Against J. L. Tomberlin Oil Properties

FRAUD order No. 555 was issued by the Post Office Department December 3, 1930, against J. L. Tomberlin Oil Properties, Inc., J. L. Tomberlin and their officers and agents for being engaged in conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false representations and promises in connection with the sale of fractional interests in oil and gas leases and royalties and in oil drilling promotions.

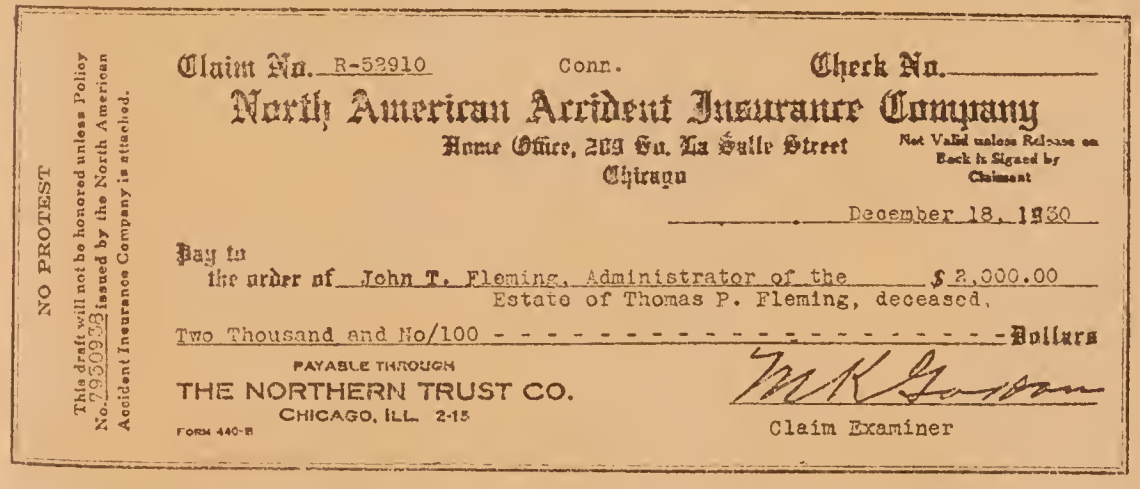
Tomberlin sent out letters in February declaring he was going to try to break all speed records on his Abbot No. 1 well and describing it as a "discovery gusher . . . A GUARANTEED COMPLETED WELL . . . IN GOLDEN PROPERTY . . . capitalized for only 3,000 DIRECT OWNERSHIP ASSIGNMENTS at $10.00 each." However, the Post Office Solicitor's evidence indicated that this well had not been drilled, that Tomberlin had not returned to investors money obtained by enticing promises and that he had no justification for the use of such terms as "golden property" as the only well in the field at the time was 300 feet from a dry hole.

## Do Schweikert, Esposito and Bruno Owe You Money?

WE have just been informed that Schweikert, Esposito & Bruno have discontinued business but they are paying all consigners of farm produce. If any of our readers have sent them produce and have not received their pay, let us know and we will take the matter up with them.

The free mimeographed bulletin R 1, "Bolts for the hour of need", suggests the selection of bolts for use in emergencies. A card to the mailing room, Roberts Halls, Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, will bring you copy.

## Buzz Saw Breaks Killing A. A. Subscriber



NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 7950978 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-52910 Conn. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

December 18, 1930

Pay to the order of John T. Fleming, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas P. Fleming, deceased, $2,000.00

Two Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M K Gordon

Claim Examiner

THE family of Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, deceased, Southbury, Conn. recives North American Accident Insurance Company draft for $2,000 because Mr. H. M. Crandall A. A. Salesman had made it possible for Mr. Fleming to take out a Farm Machinery Policy when subscribing to the *"old reliable."*

The family acknowledged draft with the following letter:

Dec. 29, 1930,
Southbury, Conn.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

Received your letter of Dec. 24th with draft for $2,000 in payment for indemnity due on the $2,000 Limited Farm Machinery Policy held by Thomas P. Fleming, with the North American Accident Insurance Company.

Thanking you very much for the promptness with which this claim was paid, I also wish to state that I think this is one of the best farm Accident policys I have ever seen, and gladly recommend it to anyone eligible.

Yours very truly,
John T. Fleming.
Adm. Est. of Thomas P. Fleming.

Mr. Fleming's policy cost him $2.00 a year in addition to the price of the subscription. The policy covered injuries sustained from 20 farm machines, wagon and sleigh, being struck by lightning or injured in burning buildings, tornadoes or cyclones.


# They Penetrate, Pulverize and Pack the Soil Full Width

John Deere's ever-growing disk harrow business has been built up largely on the good performance of the John Deere Model B and Model L Disk Harrows—their ability to penetrate, pulverize and pack the soil full width under all conditions.

For more than thirty years the Model B has been recognized as the most successful horse-drawn harrow of its type. The same principles of construction have been built into the Model L Tractor Disk Harrow to insure flexibility and good work. The famous pressure spring and pivoted yoke features keep the disks working at even depth over ridges or depression. Both machines are extremely flexible. One gang can rise over obstructions without affecting the rest of the machine. Both have heat-treated alloy steel disk blades, and double-bar gang frames.

**The Model B, a horse-drawn harrow, has the strength to match your tractor power. It can be quickly converted into a double-action harrow by adding a rear section which we can furnish. Sizes: 4 to 10 feet.**

**John Deere Model L Tractor Disk Harrow working in cornstalks. Scrapers on both sections can be oscillated to prevent clogging in sticky soil or trashy fields. Made in sizes from 6 to 10 feet wide.**

The yielding lock coupling used on the Model L to keep the rear disks in proper alignment is also used when attaching a rear section to the Model B to make it a double-action disk harrow.

**Ask your John Deere dealer to show you the many features of these better field-proved disk harrows. Write for free descriptive literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for MA-91.**

JOHN DEERE

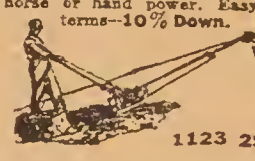
JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

MAKE MONEY

Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Tractor, horse or hand power. Easy terms—10% Down.

**Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps**



Write Quick for Agent's Offer

Big profits with easy work for you. In my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
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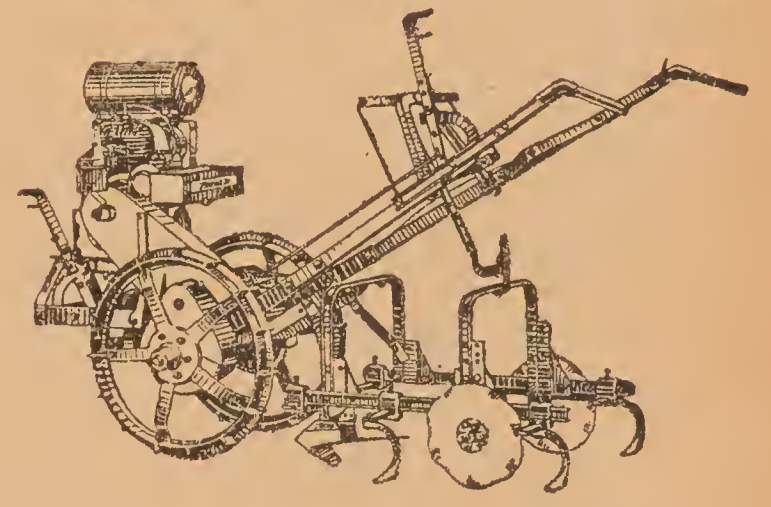
*Post Your Farm*
AGAINST TRESPASSERS
*Write the*
SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
*461 Fourth Ave., New York City*

# Planet Jr.
## Garden Tractor

**Does the work of 4 men with wheel hoes!**



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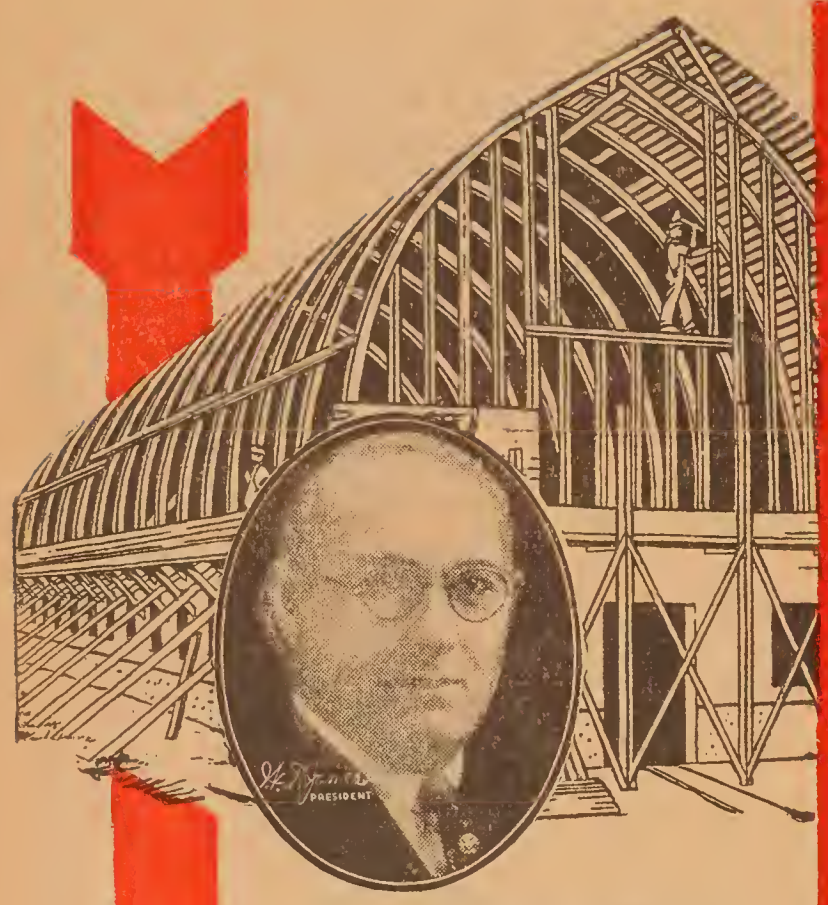

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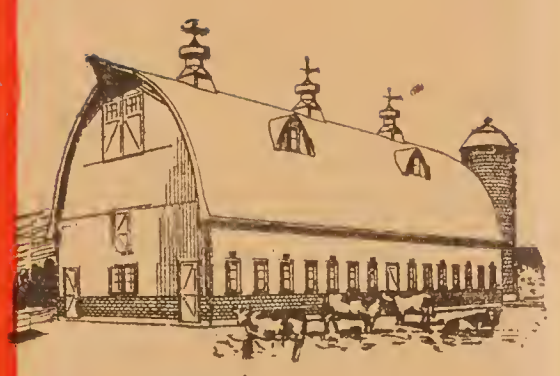

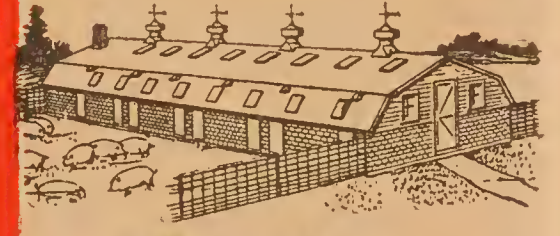

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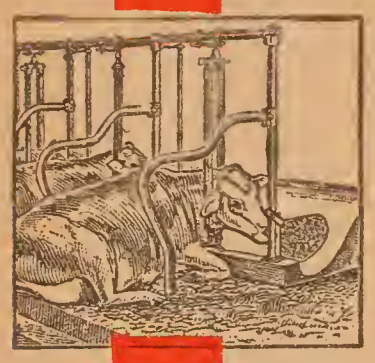

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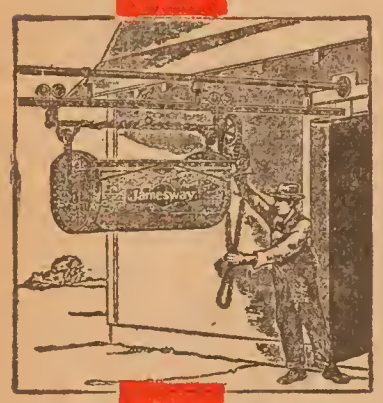


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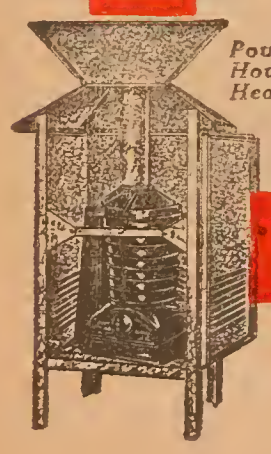
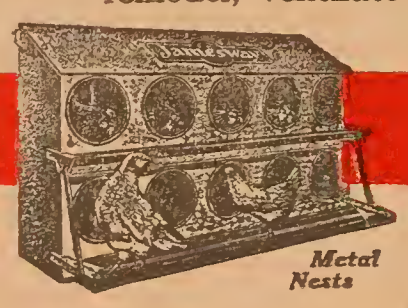
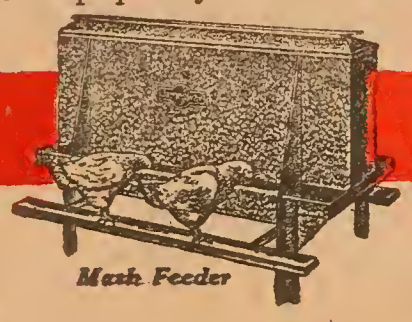


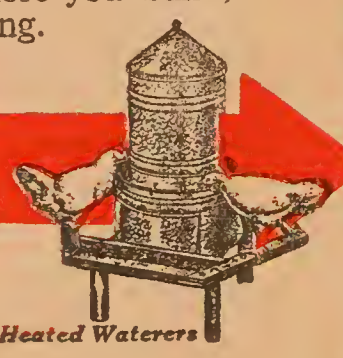
*Poultry House Heaters*




*Metal Nests*



*Mash Feeder*



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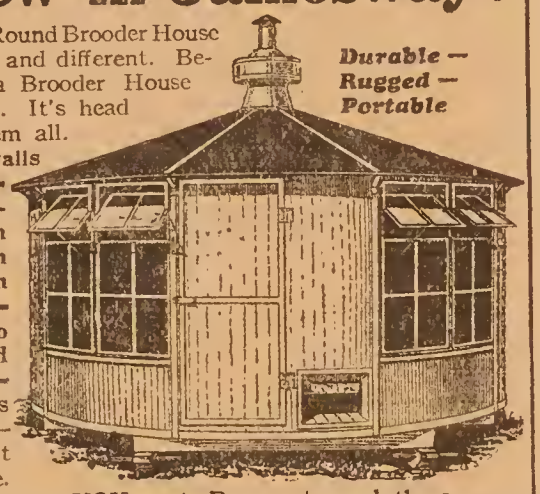

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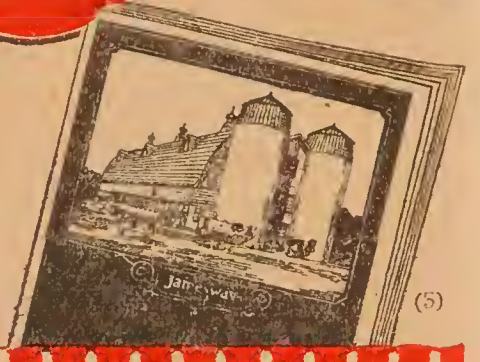


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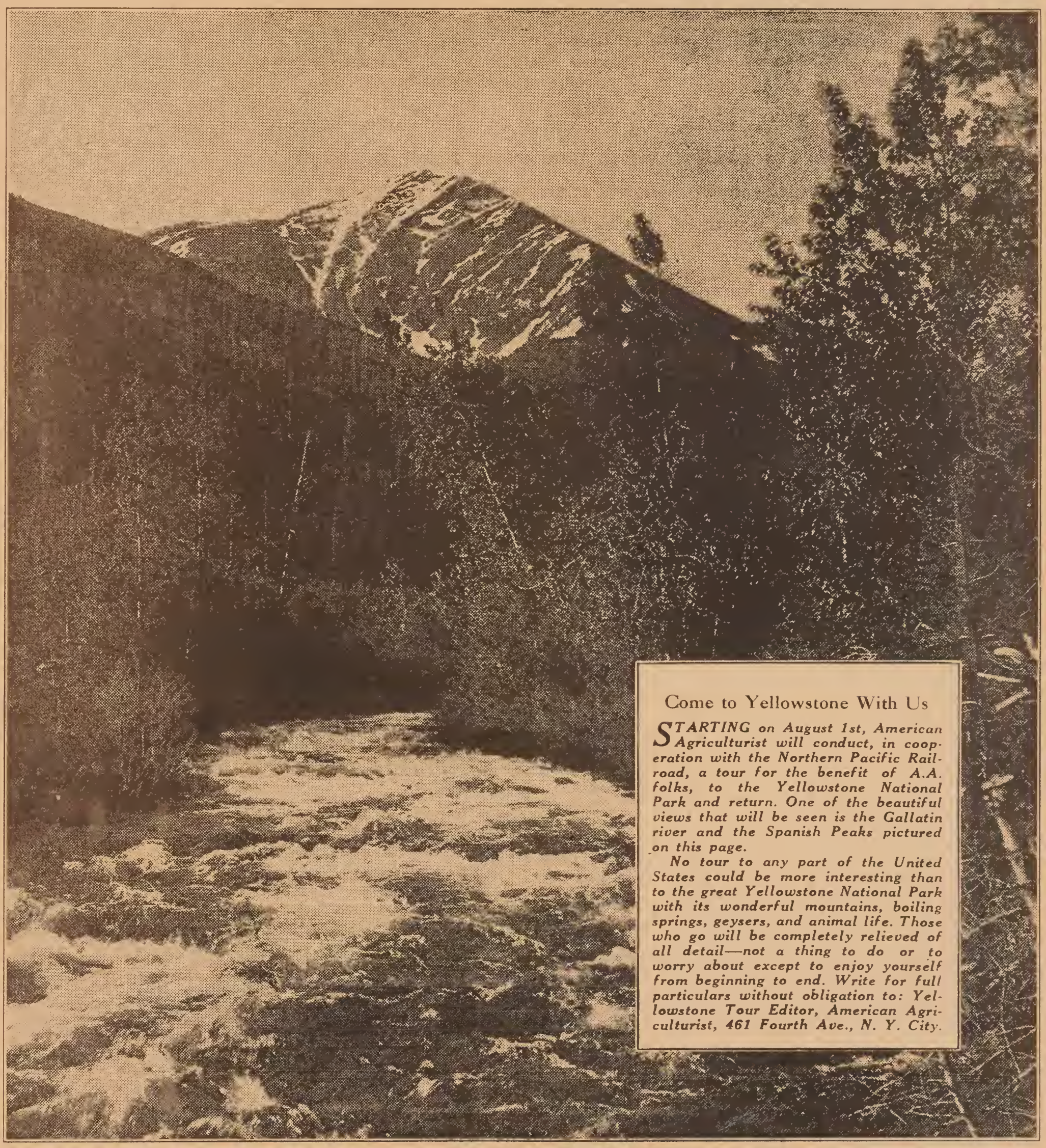
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | January 31, 1931 | Published Weekly

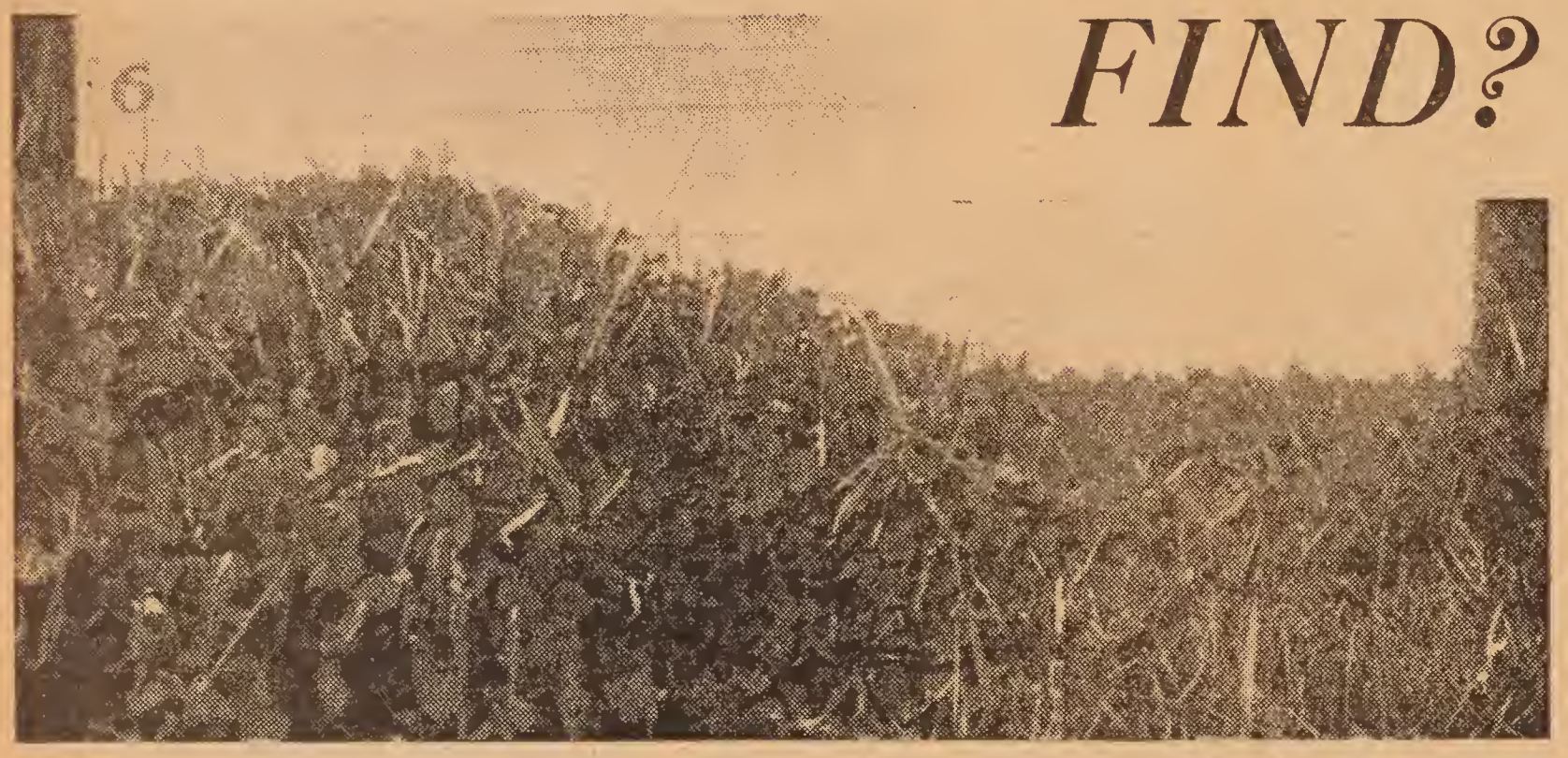
## Come to Yellowstone With Us

*STARTING on August 1st, American Agriculturist will conduct, in cooperation with the Northern Pacific Railroad, a tour for the benefit of A.A. folks, to the Yellowstone National Park and return. One of the beautiful views that will be seen is the Gallatin river and the Spanish Peaks pictured on this page.*

*No tour to any part of the United States could be more interesting than to the great Yellowstone National Park with its wonderful mountains, boiling springs, geysers, and animal life. Those who go will be completely relieved of all detail—not a thing to do or to worry about except to enjoy yourself from beginning to end. Write for full particulars without obligation to: Yellowstone Tour Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.*

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR WOMEN

# What will Your Cows *FIND?*



*600 pounds 5-8-7 fertilizer per acre yielded 6,958 pounds of green feed per acre.*

*Unfertilized, yield 1,513 pounds. Photographed at turning out, six weeks after fertilizer was applied.*

DRY weather has made hay and silage crops short. Cows will be turned out to pasture earlier than usual. How much real feed will your cows find in your pasture?

Last year many dairy farmers found that fertilized pasture produced good green feed two weeks before unfertilized pasture was fit to graze. This earlier grazing decreased feed costs and increased milk flow enough to pay for the fertilizer, before the unfertilized pasture land was ready to graze.

Fertilized pastures kept on producing feed after the unfertilized grass was dry and brown. In 50 tests in nine northeastern states the average profit was $29.62 above the cost of the fertilizer. This profit was secured by more days of good grazing — earlier in the spring and later in dry weather.

It will pay you to give your pasture 600 pounds of well balanced potato fertilizer per acre six weeks before you turn out your cows.

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**Born January 14, 1931**
*(Mostly White)*

HIS SIRE, is KING PIEBE the 19th, an outstanding winner in the show ring, and whose ancestors have not only been famous show animals but outstanding individuals at the pail. His blood line makes him one of the greatest young sires in the East. The records of his three nearest dams average 1239.03 lbs. butter and 25,893.5 lbs. milk in 365 days.

HIS DAM is Fishkill May Beauty De Kol. As a Junior two year old (2 yrs. 4 mos.) she made a 305 day record of 9,721.6 pounds milk and 353.5 butter fat. She made a 365 day record of 10,907 lbs. milk and 411.7 lbs. buter fat.

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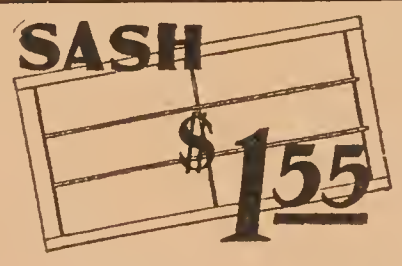
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Owner*
**Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.**



**SASH**

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| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . | $1.55 |
| Painted, two coats, no glass . | 1.85 |
| With double thick glass . . . . | 4.00 |

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Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.**
**1857 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn. N. Y.**



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with Finger or Crown Fertilizer Feed. Light draft—great strength—

**Adjustable gate feed**

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WILSON (Fed. Farm Board) & JONES, Hall, N. Y., Certified Seed Growers, using Needham Crown Drill, raised 52 bushels wheat per acre and Libby, McNeill and Libby grew 25 tons cabbage per acre fertilized with Needham Crown in 1930.

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## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

### What Type of Silage Corn?

Is it best to plant a silage corn that will produce ears or to grow one which will produce the largest amount of green feed?

THIS question has been debated at considerable length and yet not everyone agrees as to the right answer. In fact, the right answer may depend upon circumstances. I think it is generally agreed that a corn that will produce ears will give more food value per ton and probably more food value per acre. However, some dairymen feel that succulence is more important than nutrients and they prefer to grow the largest possible amount of green matter per acre. Therefore, they plant a late maturing variety.

### New Hampshire Potato Growing Practices

PROFESSOR FORD PRINCE of New Hampshire, in studying the methods used by the potato growers who secured best yields in the State of New Hampshire, lists the following practices which were followed by most of them:

1—The majority of them used nothing but certified seed.
2—They planted liberal quantities, averaging 17.3 bushels per acre, with a maximum of 20 bushels.
8—Over half of them plowed up old fertilizer, averaging 2030 pounds per acre.
4—Nine of them used high-analysis fertilizer exclusively.
5—All sprayed or dusted an average of six times.
6—They harrowed their land four times before planting.
7—They cultivated about five times after the plants came up.
8—Over half of them plowed up old hay land for the crop.
9—Several of them plowed in the fall as early as August.

### The Carrot Rust Fly

When we pull carrots from our garden, they are covered with narrow furrows and also have little holes running into them. What is doing this damage and is there anything we can do to remedy it. —L. C., *New York.*

THIS sounds like the work of the carrot rust fly. The larvae of this fly burrow into parsnips as well as carrots. It usually does more damage in gardens than when carrots are planted in the field. Late planting may help by delaying the crop till the spring brood is over. Some experiments have been made in using chemicals to keep away the flies so they will not lay eggs. A 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate will prevent infestation if put around the plants just as the flies begin to lay eggs. This time will depend some on the season and on the locality.

### Growing Marketable Cabbage

The market seems to prefer small cabbage heads. What can we do to raise a crop that meets this demand and still keep up a good production per acre?

ONE of the best ways of growing cabbage which are not too large for the best market price is to set the plants relatively close together in the row. Experiments have shown that putting the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row will produce a total yield which will be good and that the heads will not grow too large.

### Rate of Seeding of Peas

Will we get better results with canning peas by using 4 or 4½ bushels of seed per acre?

THIS may depend some on the type of soil you are using. It is generally recommended that planting be a little heavier on heavy soil. If your soil is heavy sow at the rate of 4½ bushels and if it is light probably 4 bushels will give just as good results.

# With the Fruit Growers at Rochester

## *Exhibits, Talks, Discussions and Contests Make Up Fine Program*

FRUIT growers in Western New York look upon the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society as one of the big events of the year. During the past few years, in addition to the talks and discussions on production problems, several features have been added to the program which are decidedly interesting and thought-provoking.

For example, at the annual dinner of the Society at the Hotel Seneca, three high school students in agriculture gave original talks in competition for substantial prizes. The first prize was awarded to James Chapman of Newfane, who won a $25 prize given by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. His topic was "Keeping Pace With the Apple Situation." Second prize of $15 went to William Lally of Geneva, who talked on "Changing Styles in Fruit." The third prize of $10 went to Ralph Walker of Webster, who talked on "Marketing Apples of New York."

The judges of this contest were Walter Clark of Milton, James Case of Sodus, and George Crittenden of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

During the meeting two other contests were held for high school students in agriculture. One was a fruit-judging contest and cash prizes were awarded by the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle to the following boys:

George Bodine, Sodus; Kenneth Burger, Geneva; Melvin Pierce, Canandaigua; Carlton Georgeman, Geneva; Ward Robbins, Geneva; Glen Eygnor, Wolcott; Gerald Wells, Albion; Kenneth Nixon, Livonia; Donald Hayden, Wilson; George Crowther, Sodus; and Wilfred Cottrell, Sodus.

The Buffalo Evening News' trophy for the school scoring the highest number of points went to Geneva High School with a score of 3135. Other scores were: Sodus, 3100; Wolcott, 2965; Wilson, 2960; Canandaigua, 2795; LeRoy, 2740; Albion, 2730; Phelps, 2715; Webster, 2690; Churchville, 2655; Bergen, 2625; Newark, 2540; Livonia, 2345; Naples, 2150.

Sodus High School won a plaque offered by the Rochester Times-Union for winning the most points in the boys' fruit exhibit.

There was also a Disease Identification Contest, which was won by Russell Cook of Newfane, with a score of 19 out of a possible 20. Other scores were: Edmund Rings of Wolcott, 16; Emmett Kerwin of Newfane, 15; Wilfred Cottrell of Sodus, 15; James Myers of Canandaigua, 15; Henry Van Acker of Sodus, 14; William Rothfus of Webster, 14; Herbert Keitel of Albion, 14; George Dewey of Canandaigua, 13; Frederic Barnum of Wilson, 13.

Newfane High School won a plaque offered by the LeRoy Gazette to the school having the highest team score in this contest. The team from Sodus had the second highest score and the team from Webster the third highest.

These contests, of course, might be called secondary to the meeting itself, yet they add much to the entertainment and information which may be secured by those attending.

Another event which has attracted much attention for the past three years, is a commercial exhibit for packages of graded apples. This year Inspector H. S. Duncan had his men select 80 packages of apples on the open market and these packages were opened and regraded at the meeting. It is gratifying to know that a steady improvement has been shown in the excellence of the pack each year. This time about 90% of the packages were found to be graded as marked.

In this connection, C. P. Norgord, Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture, unveiled an "Honor Roll of Good Packers" which contained the names of growers whose packs were found graded properly .

President William J. Hall, in his annual address, referred to the hard times and low prices which all farmers are now experiencing, but rather emphasized the bright side of the picture. President Hall said:

"No report of lack of food or shelter for fruit growers of our state has been received, but we read that in the areas of severe drought

(*Continued on Page* 18)

### Resolutions Adopted at Horticultural Society Meeting

**The following resolutions received favorable action by the members present.**

1. **Asking that the new horticultural building at the Geneva Experimental Station be named Hedrick Hall.**
2. **Asking that the Legislature vote funds and a committee of the society be named to confer with the directors of the state experiment station, to evolve a plan of patenting discoveries of the stations, so that they may be preserved to the people of the state.**
3. **Asking that the Legislature appropriate $2,500 a year for five years to pursue investigations for control of fire blight.**
4. **Asking that the Legislature make provision for enlargement of the studies of American foulbrood and protection of bees.**
5. **Asking the Dean of the State College to assign a specialist in beekeeping to work in the fruit regions of the state.**
6. **Asking that a new horticultural building be provided at the State Fair.**
7. **Asking a law be passed providing for rigid inspection of all fruits and vegetables shipped into New York State.**
8. **Asking continuance of appropriations by the state for the control of Oriental peach moth.**

# Keep the Spirit of the Old House

## *How One Woman Very Cleverly Developed the Old Kitchen into a Charming Room*

THE corner of the year has been passed and farm folk are full of plans for the coming season. Days may be gloomy now, but the return of spring will have the usual effect of making everything about the house look shabbier than ever. So it is a good plan to use the shut-in days to good advantage by furbishing up and re-arranging the inside of the house.

The accompanying illustration of the delightfully simple, yet dignified living-dining-room shows what one clever person did to an old farm kitchen to make it fill a real need.

The fireplace which had been boarded up now forms the center of interest, with its bright fire, its fire tools, its old rifles slung above it, and the simple mantel board holding decorations in keeping with the spirit of the room. Washington's picture, pewter candlesticks and plate, ivy-filled vases of colonial shape make a harmonious group.

The walls, doors and woodwork were painted a colonial ivory, which is a very satisfactory background for furniture and hanging. The old beams in the ceiling were treated with stain and varnish remover, then given a coat of flat varnish, the ceiling itself being painted ivory, a little lighter than the walls. The chairs were old ones freshened up by a coat of black lacquer and pretty decalcomania transfers. The old hanging lamp was given a coat of metal paint, was electrified and now serves to emphasize the colonial atmosphere of the room, besides furnishing light in a most practical way.

The floor, after having all old paint removed, was stained a dark walnut, then given two coats of good floor varnish.

In such a room the ordinary living of the family may go on, meals served, games played, sewing done, and friends entertained. Not every farmhouse has such a room, but I have seen many, many of the little, old, clapboarded houses which would feel just right on the inside if their occupants carried out some such idea.

The other illustration shows how a handy husband may add a corner of convenience and charm to the living room. The extra section of shelving under the window offers a place for a flowering plant, for magazines, for work baskets, for games. Nothing gives a room a more cultured air than neat shelves of books which show they are in constant use by the family. An easy chair, a convenient table beside it and a reading lamp invite one to tarry there. As for the finish on the shelving, it

(*Continued on Page* 14)

***This is the gratifying result of the first step towards making a beautiful home from an old, neglected farmhouse.***

***A set of bookshelves, fashioned by the home carpenter and painted a cheerful color, will make a bare corner of the living room bright and cosy.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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**Vol. 127 January 31, 1931 No. 5**


## Thought for the Week

***Myself***

*I have to live with myself, and so*
*I want to be fit for myself to know.*
*I want to be able, as days go by,*
*Always to look myself straight in the eye;*
*I don't want to stand with the setting sun,*
*And hate myself for the things I've done.*
*—Selected.*

## Why Not Spend It For Dirt Roads?

RECENTLY, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that New York State will have $23,548,812 of State and Federal funds available for new road projects in New York State. This is more than any other State will get for road building.

On December 20th, Congress appropriated $80,000,000 for emergency road construction to increase employment.

This is fine, but why must all of this money be spent for building new main highways when there is such a crying need of it for building farm-to-market roads to replace the dirt roads? We have no quarrel with building new State roads, but there are enough of these so that people of the State can get along for a time, making the road money available to help dirt road farmers who need it so badly.

Talking of farm relief, or of consumer relief, either, what better help could be given either farmers or consumers than better roads from the farms themselves to the markets—roads which would greatly cut down the cost of marketing products, increasing the farmers' income and decreasing the cost to the consumer.

## Come to Farm and Home Week, February 9th to 14th

THE great crowds of farm folk who return year after year to their State College at Ithaca for Farm and Home Week testify to the fun and the help they get from this great event in the agricultural year. Each year the program gets better. This year, an especial effort has been made to entertain as well as to instruct. George Russell, the famous farm poet and philosopher of Ireland, will be present to discuss his theories of rural life, which we have several times spoken of in the A. A. Ruth Byran Owens, the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, will be another speaker.

In order that the thousands who attend can be sure of hearing all these talks, loud speakers have been installed in Roberts Hall and in the Agricultural Engineering Laboratory.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will be a guest of the College and will deliver an address in Bailey Hall. On Thursday evening, February 12th, the Governor will attend the American Agriculturist-Master Farmer Banquet and will award personally the Master Farmer medals to the Master Farmers of 1930 and to the young people who have won American Agriculturist Achievement Awards, known as the 4A Awards.

Tickets for the Master Farmer dinner this year will cost $1.75. The dinner will be held in Willard Straight Hall, and the capacity is only 325. It is expected that at least double this number will wish to attend, so we suggest that you put in your reservations for your tickets immediately. Address the Editorial Department of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Taxation—Where Is It Going To End?

TAXATION time is here again, and the bills this year are just as discouraging as ever.

We are not an alarmist nor a radical, but there is certainly serious trouble ahead unless public officials wake up to their responsibilities for the ever-increasing costs of government.

For more than ten long years, depression and hard times have camped on the doorsteps of American farmers. For more than twenty years, taxes have piled up higher and even higher. The situation in the cities is equally bad except that until recently most city taxpayers have had more to pay with than farmers. City home owners have been driven into apartments because they felt they could not pay the heavy taxes on their homes, and then, of course, the apartment was no escape, for the taxes were added to their rents.

During the past two years, the State of New York has made a commendable effort to adjust farm taxation to relieve the burden on agriculture, but these new State laws have not helped as much as they should because many local tax officials have made no effort to do their part. Now, of course, most of the public money that is spent is for worthy purposes, but a lot of these purposes we can get along without until the taxpayer has a chance to catch up. When your individual expenses as a farmer exceed your income, what do you do? If you are wise, you cut down the expenses, even for things you have considered necessary. The same principal must be applied to government. The incomes of almost all taxpayers have been sadly reduced. Government officials must realize this, and "cut their suit according to the cloth." The war is over; it is time to stop spending.

## Our Sense of Humor

SOME say that we are born with our sense of humor; certain things tickle it while others leave us cold. But there is no doubt that one can cultivate a taste for the delicate and fine or can become known for his coarseness.

Horseplay or slapstick humor is the only kind which appeals to some: the children ape their elders, and so it goes on from generation to generation. The party that went from farmhouse to farmhouse on New Year's Day, dousing their friends with a bath of flour had a hilarious time. It was pretty hard on some people's clothes and sort of clogged up their breathing apparatus, but the jokers enjoyed themselves hugely.

Women are supposed to create a little finer atmosphere and hold up the standard of conversation and jokes, where they are in order. A woman who tells a coarse joke lowers the tone of the group at once. I know one young man who used to exercise some degree of discretion about the jokes he told publicly, but after some years of marriage to a girl who likes her jokes with a little shade to them, everybody steels himself to hear the worst when he opens his mouth.

We accuse the English of lacking in humor; they accuse us of being able to relish only the jokes whose points are very obvious and glaring. It is very evident that they cultivate one type of humor and we cherish another.

Just as a mother finds it necessary to help her little child to curb selfishness or a desire to destroy things, so can she help him to appreciate the finer type of the humorous in situations or jokes. Causing discomfort or embarrassment to others certainly does not belong in the gentlewoman's creed, and therefore is taboo, even in her lighter moments.—G. W. H.

## Grandma's Parlor

CAN you not remember the old-fashioned farm parlor, guarded so jealously both from the sun and the small boy the year around? Of course you do. The blinds were kept tight shut; a few unused books reposed at just such an angle on the center table while the horsehair sofa with a couple of uncomfortable chairs to match sat formally against the wall.

There are still a few such "parlors" left, but, thank the Lord, they have disappeared from most homes, and in their place we have *living* rooms. For we have come to realize that a house to be a home is the servant and not the master of the family.

How many, many women one can call to mind who have been nothing more nor less than slaves to the petty round of household duties, many of which, like taking care of Grandma's old dark parlor, never did anybody any good. One of the good things of these modern days, is that we have come to know the value of labor and, therefore, to spend it more wisely on the things that count toward happiness. This, it seems to us, as a mere man observer, is especially true of the homemaker. Modern conveniences and scientific knowledge have gone a long way toward emancipating women from the drudgery of housework and in making houses into homes.

## For a Three-Fourths Year Car License

"I wish to say that a good change in the law would be to charge only three-fourths of the annual fee on licenses issued about April 1st of each year. I live on a dirt road two miles off the State road. It is very seldom that I can drive my car before the first of April but I have to pay as much for my license as a person living on the State road and driving every day in the year. There is also a considerable period in the winter when I cannot drive my car. Sometimes, I have been obliged to put it up about Thanksgiving time."

THAT the license year should be shorter for cases of this kind is just plain justice. This publication advocated a three-fourths license year last year but the bill was not passed. The best way to get it through the Legislature is to see to it that your Assemblyman and Senators from your district know how you feel in the matter.

Over half of the farmers of New York State still live on the dirt roads. They have paid taxes for many years to build State roads and yet, for a good part of the year, as our correspondent above indicates, they are unable to use the State roads to any advantage but pay just as much as the other fellow for the privilege.

## Aunt Janet's Chestnut

EVERYONE who ever attended a glee club concert or listened to the radio many evenings can appreciate the following story:

The visiting grange quartet was singing plantation melodies as their contribution to the "Visitors' Night" program. As the melodies went on, a man in a front seat was seen to wipe his eyes furtively, and a few minutes later he burst into tears.

The manager of the quartet slipped around and touched him on the shoulder.

"My dear sir," he said, "our quartet deeply appreciates the compliment you have paid it by this display of emotion. You are a southerner, no doubt?"

"No," sobbed the man, "I'm a musician."

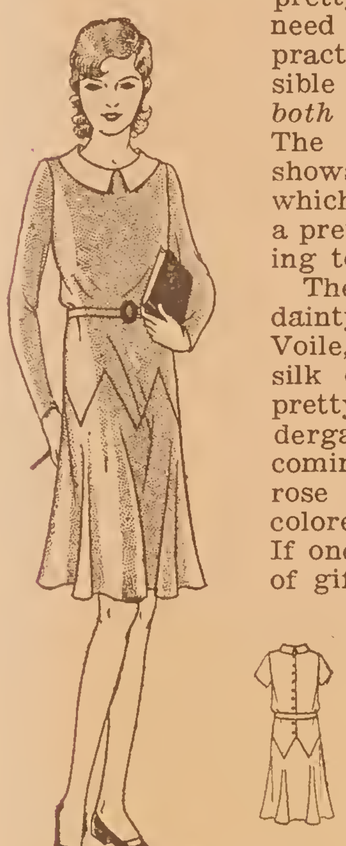
# Shut-In Time Is Sewing Time

## *Winter Offers the Opportunity for Stocking Up the Family Wardrobe*

WINTER time is ideal for certain sewing jobs, as there will surely be stormy days when one must stay indoors and there will be few interruptions from without. By getting materials and patterns ahead of time, such days may be made wonderfully productive of results, so that the year gets off to a good start.

Household linens of all kinds should be gone over and the supply built up where it needs it. Sheets, pillow cases, kitchen towels, tablecloths and napkins can be stocked at this time, either from the numerous white sales or by hemming up the piece goods oneself.

If one feels hesitant about making up spring and summer dresses before the season is fairly launched, there are still a great many articles of clothing which are standard enough in style that it is safe to make up the year's supply now. Aprons of all sorts are needed, the practical gingham ones, the pretty tea aprons. But one need not sacrifice beauty to practicality—it is entirely possible to make even an apron *both* practical and attractive. The accompanying illustration shows a very feminine apron which I have seen made up in a pretty print with colored binding to match the figures.


2930

The nightie No. 2505 is very dainty with its cap-effect yoke. Voile, nainsook, dimity, rayon silk or crepe de chine in the pretty colors now used for undergarments would be very becoming. I saw this made up in rose colored voile, with orchid colored binding around the yoke. If one wants to lay up a supply of gifts, such a nightgown embroidered in simple stitches, nicely chosen for color, would be most acceptable to anybody.

The dance set of panties and bandeau, No. 2861 is another happy idea for gifts or for the regular supply of self (provided self is slender), or for school girl daughter. The figured dimities are very popular for summer use, whereas pongee, rayon, cotton broadcloth or even light wool jersey for very cold weather would be very suitable. The bandeau should be of a firmly woven fabric in matching colors.

As for the slip, no one can have too many of these. The pattern shown here allows for fullness in walking, at the same time being well fitted around the waist and keeping out of sight around the top, all points in favor of a well-behaved slip. It also offers attractive ways to use lace, a very popular trim just now. Rayon, crepe de chine, radium silk, pongee, fine cotton broadcloth, or nainsook can be used, depending upon whether the slip is for every day or "best" wear.

Smocks are as useful as the day is long. If the house has cold corners which require one to wear an extra layer of clothing, a smock affords a very nice way out. Or if one *must* use that dark woolen frock for a house dress, a pretty, colorful smock worn over it does much to remove the curse of gloom. If the lady of the house has a summer trade in chickens and vegetables, a crisp, white smock hanging where she can skin into it in a jiffy places her, clean and smiling, before her customers.

Although one may feel during the winter as if a dainty cool housedress would never be needed, we shall certainly have hot weather sooner or later, and our experience has been that there's precious little time for sewing when hot weather does come. The attractive housedress design shown here No. 2728, is adaptable to any figure and especially fortunate for the figure that must watch its lines. Polka dots in bright colors are very good this season and when used in dimity or print, with collar and belt to match the dot, this little frock would do for anybody. Never has there been such a lovely range of design and color in cotton fabrics, so there is no reason why a woman should ever look unattractive.

3410

Where there are children to sew for, it pays to get their early spring supply made up before the rush of outdoor work and spring housecleaning. The little bloomer dress shown on this page is simple to make and easy to launder. Broadcloth, satine, fine rep, gingham, or print in the small figures can be had in colors becoming to childhood.

3328

The boy's shorts and waist can be made to answer almost all purposes. In khaki they are for play or school; in cotton broadcloth shirt and jersey or tweed shorts, with tie and sweater to match, the little man is ready for almost any place. A top coat would complete the outfit.

For the junior miss, nothing is so useful as the all-purpose frock of jersey, cotton broadcloth, cotton tweed, rep in the brilliant new colors or print in the heavier materials. Silk or rayon crepe makes a more dressy dress. The pattern shown here No. 2930, has the sweet simplicity which youth needs, yet has the points of style which distinguish the season, namely, the flaring skirt and the button trim.

It would never do to end this article without a reference to spring dresses for madame herself. Two are shown, one the deservedly popular jacket outfit, No. 3003, the other a soft, gracious affair for afternoon wear, No. 2997. The jacket suit is composed of a dress having its bodice of contrasting color, and the coat matching the skirt of the dress. A featherweight woolen fabric, a printed silk, or one of the gorgeous new cotton fabrics wo..d be the choice for making up this pattern. For the afternoon dress, a printed silk, trimmed with plain or a plain, dark silk trimmed with flesh or white cowl front would be most becoming.

2997

Truly there is much that can be done to replenish the family's wardrobe, now while it can be made a pleasure instead of later when the pressure of work makes it something to be endured, rather than enjoyed.

*Apron pattern No. 3328—sizes small, medium and large. 1½ yards of 36-inch material with 12 yards of binding.*

*Nightgown pattern No. 2505—sizes 16 years to 46 inch bust. 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Embroidery transfer pattern in blue. (15 cents extra).*

*Dance set of panties and bandeau, No. 2861, sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 1⅛ of 39-inch material for panties and ⅞ yards of 39-inch for bandeau and bands.*

*Slip pattern No. 3237, sizes 16 years to 42 inch bust. 36 requires 2⅜ yards of 39-inch material with 3¾ yards of 2-inch banding.*

*Smock pattern No. 2721—sizes 16 years to 42 inch bust. 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.*

2680

*Housedress pattern No. 2728—sizes 16 years to 44 inch bust. 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting and ¼ yard of 14-inch material for vestee.*

*Bloomer frock pattern No. 3410—sizes 2, 4, 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 4¼ yards of binding.*

*Boy's suit pattern No. 2680—sizes 2 to 10 years. 8 year size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material for shorts, 1⅜ yards of 40-inch for blouse.*

*Jacket dress pattern No. 3003—16 years to 42 inch bust. 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅝ yards of 35-inch contrasting.*

*Dress pattern No. 2997—sizes 16 years to 42 inch bust. 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.*

*Any of these patterns may be obtained from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Price 15c each.*

3003

2721

3237

2505
Emo.713

2861

2728

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# Time to Plan the Garden

## *Profit by Lessons Learned Last Year*

GARDEN stuff is now resting in winter quarters and I am reminded of lessons the summer's work brought to us. First, perhaps, is the benefit we derived from having a State demonstration garden. Our County Agent and a State Extension Garden Specialist worked with us, giving us some needed advice and a few seeds, especially of varieties they wanted us to try out which were new to us and most of our neighbors. Chief among them, new gardeners that we were, was broccoli, beautiful to look at, easy to raise, and very good, we thought, and so did customers who tried it. Kohlrabi was another recommended vegetable and very good.

Bloomsdale spinach planted in July came on beautifully when the cool fall weather came. Next summer much space left vacant from early vegetable plantings will be used for it. Early tomato plants set out before Decoration Day proved a prey to late spring frosts and the next ones set made late tomatoes. Another time I hope to try the extension specialist's idea and pot the early plants, then set them into the ground when frost danger is past.

### Fertilizer Pays

Fertilization with rotted manure and commercial fertilizer, and a good application of lime surely paid well, as our garden proved when compared with another patch not limed but which was considered very good ground. Early peas, beets, and carrots planted in the demonstration garden, ten days later than seed from the same package planted in the untreated plot were ready to use just a few days later and the quality was better.

A hand duster, even the smallest size, for dusting vines for bugs, is much better than attempting it by hand, but the two-quart size is best to buy as you will find if you buy a smaller one. Just one application of lime and arsenate of lead, mixed according to directions, did away with worm damage on cabbage, though I saw no difference when I used flour to mix with it instead of lime. I prefer wood ashes for mixing to dust for squash bugs. Why did the bugs prefer the large juicy squash vines to the tiny, tender cucumber and melon vines? I do not know but they left the cucumber vines almost alone and tried their best to eat up the squash. However, the duster and I beat them out. Next year I intend to plant a few squash seed in the cucumber rows for the bugs to feed on and then pull them out when bug danger to my cucumbers is past.

Southern grown cabbage plants proved inferior to our own home-grown Golden Acre plants in earliness and yield. The Pennsylvania State Earliana tomato demonstrated their worthiness in the list as an early tomato. Parsley, covered with a bottomless tin tub with a window frame over it, grew nicely until November 15. If I can make it I shall bank the tub with manure and see just how long I can keep it growing. I would do the same with my pansy bed and have a bouquet for Christmas if someone would donate me the tub!

The past year is behind us, the drought, which threatened us and cut production is now almost a memory; at least, we hope it will not be repeated right away. Mistakes have taught us much that we hope to remedy another time; even the children have their plans for the clean sheet 1931 will give us to work on. Much we have been blessed, though many hopes were not realized. However, clothes and food for winter will not be the problem to us which they will be in many a poor city home. Hail to life in the country. I am with it for life, I hope, and even that statement makes me thank the Lord again that I am still here to mother my family when I remember a dear friend, scarcely older than myself, who just this month was laid to her Eternal Rest and left five little ones for some other heart to mother—COUNTRY MOTHER.

**With the A.A. FRUIT GROWER**

## Unproductive Apple Trees

WE frequently get letters from readers who say that their orchard is not producing satisfactorily and asking us to suggest a remedy. There are, of course, a number of reasons why apple trees may fail to produce, but a close examination of the trees usually gives some idea as to the trouble.

First, of course, it may be possible that disease and insects are mainly responsible and if so a careful following of the spray program recommended in your state will remedy this trouble. Aside from disease and insects there are two general conditions where apple trees are unfruitful. In one case the trees are likely to look unthrifty and the leaves are yellow instead of having a deep green color. This indicates a shortage of nitrogen and such trees will respond to cultivation or to applications of nitrogen carriers.

On the other hand, trees are sometimes unfruitful where they show a very vigorous growth of leaves having a dark green color. This condition indicates an excess of nitrogen. Such trees are likely to have been cultivated and sowing a temporary crop early in the spring will tend to reduce the supply of nitrogen available for trees.

## New Spray for Peaches

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture is experimenting with a new spray which promises to give commercial control of bacterial spot of peaches. This spray solution contains zinc and lime and is prepared by using 4 pounds of zinc sulphate, 4 pounds hydrated lime and 50 gallons of water. One pound of aluminum sulphate may be added as this helps to keep the material in suspension.

Tests carried on in southern Indiana and Arkansas have shown that six applications of the spray at intervals of two weeks beginning with the petal fall greatly decreases the damage from this disease.

## Calcium Arsenate As An Insecticide

Is calcium arsenate ever recommended for use on orchards in place of lead arsenate?

THE experimental work that has been done up to date indicates that lead arsenate is a considerably safer insecticide for use on apple trees than calcium arsenate is.

Experiments show that the nitrogen in legumes turned under as green manure is more readily available for plant growth than that in stable manure.

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| **Per Fifty** | **3.50** |
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(*Right*) 45 BU. MORE CORN PER ACRE. *Mr. Lanfer Litman, Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., displaying some of his splendid quality corn. He gives AGRICO the credit for his yield of 120 bu. of ear-corn per acre, when the local average was 75 bu. per acre. AGRICO for Corn paid him $5 profit for every dollar invested. Read his letter, below.*

(*Below*) INCREASED PROFIT $86.25 AN ACRE. *Mr. A. C. Oliver, Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., who writes: "I attribute an increase of 115 bu. of potatoes per acre to the use of AGRICO. This extra yield shows me, at the present market price, an extra profit of $86.25 an acre."* (*Nov. 3, 1930.*)

# "We Got $5.00 For Every $1.00 Spent for AGRICO"

(*Above*) $1 A DOZEN MORE FOR BETTER QUALITY. *These ladies are displaying some exceptional asparagus (Extra Fancy grade), part of a large 1930 crop which brought $5.50 per doz.—$1 a dozen above the price paid on the New York market for other best grades produced in this section. This crop grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer on the Bloomfield Farms, at Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa., made a record. Some of the stalks measured 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter and many bunches weighed 6 lbs. apiece.*

(*Right*) 175 BU. PER ACRE. *Mr. L. I. Wilson, of the well known Wilson Farms, Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., is a pioneer New York State certified seed grower. Last season he used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer on 70 acres of potatoes and averaged 175 bu. per acre.* (*Sept. 24, 1930*)

LAST season Mr. Lanfer Litman of Claysville, R. D. 3, Washington Co., Pa., grew 7½ acres of corn, which he fertilized with AGRICO for Corn. *His crop yielded 120 bu. of ear-corn per acre when nearby crops yielded only 75 bu.* Mr. Litman gives the facts in his letter:

"When we started using fertilizer five years ago, we used it only on the poorer parts of our crop-land until we found that the larger yields and the better quality crops produced, paid our fertilizer bill several times over.

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"In 1930, we used your AGRICO for Corn. It gave our corn a quick start, and we had a good crop, even though the season was very dry. We figure that AGRICO paid us at least $5.00 for every dollar we invested in it.

"We also used AGRICO on our garden crops with results equally as good as on corn: We have raised better cabbage, tomatoes and beans with AGRICO than we have ever raised before."—Lanfer Litman, (Nov. 10, 1930).

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# B-B *Vitamized* LAYING MASH

COLD WEATHER and lack of green feed need not take heavy toll from your egg production. Absence of sunshine need not sap the health and vigor of your flock and threaten the hatchability of your spring eggs. You can escape these ravages of winter just as thousands of other poultrymen are doing by feeding B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash.

Vitamins A, B, D and E are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of egg production and fertility, to body growth and vigor. B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash has all of these vitamins in sufficient quantity to maintain flock health and high egg output, even during the dark, indoor days of winter.

**All Necessary Vitamins**

Ample amounts of the Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D and the Reproductive Vitamin E are assured in B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash through such health-giving ingredients as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Poultry Alfalfa Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and health-giving minerals, all in perfect balance.

B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash is a feed of known results. In the hands of thousands of poultrymen it has been proved a producer of more eggs at less cost. And so we guarantee that B-B will give you the *most eggs at the lowest feed cost,* that it is the most economical feed that you can buy.

**Guaranteed Most Productive**

Here is our offer. Ask your dealer for enough B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash and B-B Scratch Feed to last one pen for 30 days. (Write us if your dealer can't supply you.) At the end of this time compare egg production, condition of the birds and the feeding cost. If B-B hasn't given you most eggs per dollar of feed cost take the empty bags and your figures back to the dealer and he'll return your money without question. Here is a chance for you to join the big, successful family of B-B feeders without risking a cent.

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Practical poultrymen tell us they have never seen so much good sound information as is packed into our 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit," written by Prof. L. N. Gilmore, of Syracuse University. We would like to send you a copy free. Your name on a postal will bring it promptly.

**Maritime Milling Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.**

*Also included in B-B Guaranteed Feeds are Vitamized Chick Starter Ration, Vitamized Broiler and Grower Ration, B-B Scratch Feeds, and a full line of Dairy Feeds.*

M-162

*The* Greatest Health Producing Element

We are glad to announce that Milk Sugar Feed, the greatest health-producing element ever added to B-B Feeds, is now included in B-B *Vitamized* Laying Mash. A recently discovered process permits solidifying Milk Sugar Feed from dried whey at low temperatures, completely preserving its full vitamin strength.

Milk Sugar Feed contains 75% lactose, nearly twice as much as is contained in Dried Buttermilk. This valuable element assists in the development of beneficial bacteria and the formation of lactic acid in the lower intestine, right where these guardians of health are needed. They aid the bird in overcoming harmful bacteria and intestinal parasites. The result is a sturdier body and a higher rate of egg production.



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## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## About the Feeding of Hens

*By* L. E. WEAVER,
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

WOULD you like to have the whole art of poultry feeding expressed in one short rule? Here it is. Feed a complete ration and feed all you can get the hens to eat. That probably contains more than appears at first sight. In the next few weeks we will discuss some of the questions that seem to puzzle many of our readers, but when all is said we will find that it is all included in the above rule.

*L. E. Weaver*

There are really only two questions that are asked about feeding; what to feed, and how to feed it. These two questions are asked in a great many ways. Here are a few samples. What about all-mash feeding; does it work? How much green feed should I feed? Is morning lighting better than evening? Is buckwheat a good feed for hens? If I feed the grain in the hoppers or troughs instead of in the litter how will they get their exercise? How much cod-liver-oil is needed?

All these questions in one way or another ask the "what" or the "how" of feeding. And, of course, they are all important questions. I would like to make the point however that there is nothing mysterious or even very complicated about this matter of feeding. All we need to know is that the ration that we are feeding fulfills certain definite requirements (that is the "what"), and that we are inducing the birds to eat the last possible mouthful we can get into them. And that is the "how".

### They Must Have the Raw Materials

In later issues we will discuss how one may know that the ration is right, and methods for increasing consumption of the ration. For the present let us consider some of the broad fundamental facts on which a profitable feeding practice must rest.

The primary purpose of feeding the hens is to produce eggs. The growing of birds for meat is an exception to this rule, but is not of anywhere near so much importance here in the East. The making of eggs can be likened to a certain extent to the building of a concrete road. The requirements for good concrete are gravel, sand, cement and water, all in certain definite proportions to each other. A lack of any one of these ingredients will stop construction entirely. And if the proportions are incorrect the quality of the concrete is injured. Of course, hens use other ingredients for the most part in building eggs, but the correct proportions, and particularly having *everything* present is just as important as it is in building concrete structures.

The contractor who is putting in a new road probably does not care whether the sand and gravel are delivered separately or in the same truck, so long as the proportions are correct. And if the day is not long enough to get the materials all hauled the trucks will work overtime, perhaps even by artificial light. Of course he won't do that if he doesn't have to. It makes the job cost more. But, on the other hand, it would cost still more to have the men and machines stand around idle waiting for materials. So we can't afford to have our hens in the unemployed class. If we can't get enough food into them in the daytime we will have to turn on the lights.

But we cannot carry this idea too far. Hens are machines, and marvelously efficient ones, but they are temperamental. Some machines seem to

(*Continued on Page* 12)

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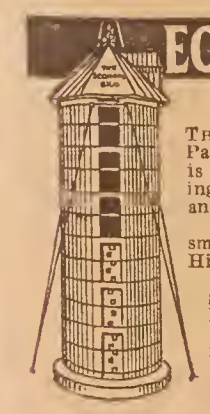

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*With the A. A. DAIRYMAN*

## A Consumer's Experience in Buying Milk

EDITOR'S NOTES—*The following letter comes as a result of reading consumers' experiences, which we have been printing recently on our editorial page. This letter will interest every dairyman, and we especially hope it will come to the attention of those dairymen who still follow the unsanitary and nasty practice of wet-hand milking.*

"SOME years ago, I moved my family into a small village in New York State where all the people were strangers to us. There were four children, wife, and myself. We had been living on a farm and had had upon our table all the good rich Jersey milk we wanted, because we owned and milked the cows ourselves.

"As a first venture in buying milk for our new home, I went across the street to the nearest of the three grocery stores in the village and asked for a quart bottle of milk. The proprietor told me they sold only condensed and evaporated milk—something unknown to us. But if I wanted fluid milk, a good place to buy it would be from a certain farmer whose place was a short distance across my garden.

### Milked With Wet Hands

"I sent my son for a quart of milk. The quantity was o. k.. the price reasonable. One needed a three-pint pail to bring a quart without spilling. The milk lacked the Jersey color we were accustomed to. It lacked the cream in the glass after standing a little. And we thought it lacked flavor, or something was wrong with the flavor.

"So one afternoon about milking time, I went for the milk. The stable and surroundings were fairly good. The black and white cows were sleek and clean. The farmer, his son, and hired man were of good enough appearance. But the milk—oh, my! It was extracted from the cows 'wet-handed', if you know what that is. That is to say, the milkers wet their hand in the milk, or wet the cows' teats with the milk, which is the same in effect.

"Deliver me from such food! You could see the grime between the men's fingers. It nauseates me to think of such a practice. I took my quart of milk, paid for it, threw it away on the way home, and never went for any more.

### Machine Milking

"But where would I buy milk?

"In a short time, we became acquainted with a family whose premises looked 'spick and span.' This man had some Jersey cows in his herd. He drew his milk past our door every morning and we arranged to buy from him. It was satisfactory, but the man's wife passed away and he moved to his son's home in a nearby city. The farm was rented, and soon the milk was unwholesome.

"About this time, a nearby farmer installed a milking machine. I thought, here would be my chance, and began buying from him. But, believe it or not, after a short time this milk would hardly keep sweet over night, and I wondered if it was because of poorly cleaned tubes in the milking machine. We bought elsewhere, of different producers, sometimes satisfactorily, sometimes not. Now, we have our own dairy—Jersey and Guernsey blood predominating, and have all the good, clean, dry-handed milk we want.

"People who must buy milk—some of the milk offered for sale—have my sympathy. I quite often see evidences of 'wet-hand' milking."—G.M.P.

Keep the calves growing vigorously. The large cow of any breed will give more milk than a small cow with the same inherited ability to produce.

A stanchion that cuts your labor of cleaning your cows in half! See it in the book!

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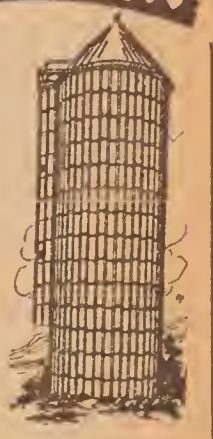

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FOR SALE: Registered Guernseys, serviceable bulls, bull calves and foundation cows.
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Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### January Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk | 3.37 | 3.17 |
| 1 Fluid Milk (Mettropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 / 1.70 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.86 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk | | |
| Soft Cheese | 2.11 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. | | |
| Milk Powder | | |
| Hard Cheese | 1.80 | 1.60 |
| 4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for December 1929 was $3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.22 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Continues to Flutuate*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29½-30 | 29 -29½ | 38½-39 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 29 - | 28½- | -38 |
| 84-91 score | 25½-28¾ | 25 -28¼ | 30½-37½ |
| Lower Grades | 24 -25 | 24 -24½ | 28 -30 |

The butter market continues to fluctuate from day to day. Last week the market closed firm at 28½c for creamery extras. On January 19 the market opened with floors fairly well cleared. However, liberal arrivals stirred up a little uneasiness for a time but this was over-ridden and trade closed steady. This forced the price up to 29c on Tuesday but freer arrivals and a slower clearance weakened the market considerably on Wednesday and the price of extras went down to 28c. When the price had reached 29c many buyers held off and the accumulated stock created enough pressure to cut the price. At the lower figure there was a broader buying activity and it was not long before Thursday's market found the price of creamery extras back to 29c. At this point many of the larger buyers did not operate and views as to the security of the market were varied. In spite of this mixed sentiment the market held firm on Friday, with values fully supported on the finer makes with intermediate and cheaper grades trending upward.

It is impossible to make any statement as to the possible trend of the market. The economic situation in New York City continues bad and we doubt very much if any appreciable price increase is going to help matters. Consumers are economizing at every turn and any increase is bound to create some backing up. The out of storage movement during the period from January 9 to 16 was almost one million pounds short of the storage reductions during the same period last year. However, our holdings are approximately five million pounds less than what they were a year ago.

**EGG PRODUCERS**
*Get Best Net Results*
by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.
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**LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED**
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
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**EGG CASES** Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used holdtite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

*When Milk is Cheap* **FEED HEIFERS!**
We have fifty nice individuals one to three years old,—ranging from heifers just bred, or ready to breed, to three year olds due to freshen January, February and on through the year. Mostly high grade Holsteins; a few Guernseys. Also car fancy ready cows.
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Paste or pin this ad on a letter with your name and address and mail it to us with 25c., (stamps or coin) for the next 12 issues. American Poultry Journal
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**Coon**—Fox—Rabbit Hounds $15-$25. Skunk dogs & Setters $10-$20. Collie pups $5. Hound pups cheap. JOHN BILECKE, NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.

**For Sale** 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial. Kevil Kentucky Kennel, BIll, Kevil, Ky.

**Flemish Rabbits** Low priced and guaranteed. JOHN HALL, Norwood, N. Y.

## *No Change in Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 18-19 | 18-19 | -17½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

There is nothing new in the cheese market as far as price change is concerned. There is very little interest in fresh makes. Fortunately, offerings are not heavy and prices remain unchanged. Cured cheese is selling in small lots without much life to the trading.

## *Eggs Sink Lower*

| NEARBY WHITE | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 24½-26 | 27½-28½ | 44½-45 |
| Average Extras | 23½-24 | 27 - | 43½-44 |
| Extra Firsts | 22½-23 | 26 -26½ | 43 - |
| Firsts | 21½-22 | 25½- | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 26 -27 | 27½-29 | 45 -46 |
| Gathered | 22 -25 | 24 -26½ | .44½ |

The egg market opened on January 19 with further weakness developing under heavy offerings. At the lower price buyers took hold with a little more confidence. At the same time the larger retail stores were beginning to move their prices down in line with the wholesale market. On that day closely selected extras were bringing 25c to 26c. Even this price was too much for the trade, for on Tuesday closely selected extras went down to 23c to 25c. The flood of eggs was too much even for the better buying interest that prevailed on Monday. The decline caused a number of cars of fresh eggs to be held off the market under shipper's instructions. On Wednesday the market took a brace due chiefly to speculative interest, and the withholding of a number of cars from the market. On Thursday some reaction set in for there was a very noticeable lull in the buying, especially of nearby whites. A sudden cut in the retail price of white eggs by some of the chain stores was said to be responsible for the lack of activity on the part of jobbers who were holding off because their small retail dealers were unable to compete with the chain cuts. On Friday the weakness continued due to the continuation of conditions that existed on Thursday. Independent retailers had to compete with chains and therefore had to shop around for cheap eggs. This stagnated some of the activity in the wholesale market and once more eggs are piling up.

The egg market is utterly demoralized. The competition between the producing sections is most severe. A flood of eggs is coming from practically every section. It was expected that the recent cold wave would check production. This has taken place in some parts of the West. However, it appears that Biddy is not to be denied for she is starting her spring lay in spite of Old Man Weather. It is true that some of the hatcheries are beginning to take out choice selections but even the hatchery business does not appear to be making any noticeable impression.

## *Live Poultry Market Up in the Air*

| | Jan. 24, 1930 | Jan. 16, 1930 | Jan. 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 22-23 | 22-24 | 32-33 |
| Leghorn | 18-22 | 15-20 | 30-32 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 21-26 | 20-27 | 28-31 |
| Leghorn | 19-20 | 18-19 | 25-27 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 37-40 | 35-37 | 25-35 |
| Leghorn | 35-37 | 30-35 | 30-31 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -12 | -13 | -20 |
| CAPONS | 32-35 | 32-35 | 37-40 |
| TURKEYS | 35-40 | 35-40 | 25-40 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 24-28 | 25-28 | -25 |
| GEESE | 18-20 | 20-21 | 23-25 |

The live poultry market is pretty much up in the air this week and is at this writing. The main factor is the situation existing in the freight market. A considerable number of cars have failed to arrive up to a late hour and no one seems to know where we go from here. Everybody has been working in the dark. This has operated against the fowl market particularly. Colored fowls have suffered most while Leghorn fowls have been in demand. Of late, there has been a very strong demand for pullets. The fact that Leghorn fowls and pullets are selling so well is a good opportunity for some poultryman to get rid of a lot of birds that would stand some culling. Express pullets this week have been selling a little off due to poor quality. Express pullets have been bringing from 24c to 26c for Reds and Rocks while Leghorn pullets have been bringing from 23c to 24c. Broilers are meeting a little better demand. Practically no Rocks are bringing less than 40c where they show any condition at all. Hen turkeys are bringing 35c to 40c. Old Toms are worth 30c.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers very slow, fully 25c lower. Medium and good fed steers $9.00-9.25. Cows and bulls scarce, steady. Common to medium cows $4.00-5.25; low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50. Cutter to medium bulls $4.50-6.25.

VEALERS—Scare, steady. Good to choice $10.00-13.00; medium $7.50-9.50; cull and common $5.00-7.00.

HOGS—Steady. Good to choice 160-220 lbs. $8.75-9.00.

SHEEP—One load good to choice New York fed western lambs weak to 25c lower at $9.75.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow all through. Market closed steady and one cent up on tops and small weak and lower and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 14-15c; fair to good 12-13c; small to medium 9-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light to moderate all the week. Demand slow all through and for fancy only. Market closed steady. Good to fancy, each $7.00-11.00; imitations, each $3.00-6.00.

RABBITS—Receipts moderate during the week. Demand slow and carryovers daily. Market closed steady at 12-20c per pound.

* * *

**HIDES AND SKINS**—Calfskins, green trimmed, New York City, No. 1, 13c per pound, No. 2, 11c per pound: weights 9½-12½ lbs. No. 1, 1.60; 12½-14 lbs. No. 1, 1.70 each; 14-18 lbs. No. 1, 1.90 each; 18 lbs. and up No. 1, 2.80; No. 2's buttermilks and branded proportionately less on foregoing weights; Deacons, 25-50c.

* * *

**HONEY**—Market steady. Per pound: Clover extracted, in bulk, white, 9-10c; amber 9-10c; buckwheat, extracted, in bulk, 8-9c.

* * *

**MAPLE SYRUP**—Market steady. United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, 2.25-2.35; No. 2, 1.75-2.25; No. 3, 1.65-1.75 (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3) Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

**WOOL**—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 21-29c; ½ blood 21-28c; ⅜ blood, 22-27c; ¼ blood 22-26c; low quarter blood, 22-24c; common and braid, 21-23c.

* * *

**ROOTS AND HERBS**—Wild Ginseng selling very slowly. Well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound: $10.50, cultivated Ginseng, according to quality 3.00-7.00 per pound for New York and Eastern States. Goldenseal: clean and well dried, New York and Eastern States, Per pound 90c; Goldenseal; Leaves and stems New York and Eastern States 10c per pound.

## *Potatoes Easier*

The potato market turned draggy this week and prices weakened. Maines in 150 pound sacks dropped to $2.85 to $3.10, while Long Islands in the same package bring $3 to $3.25. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine are quoted at $3.35 to $3.60 with Long Islands at $3.60 to $4.

## *Beans Easier*

Most all varieties of beans have felt some easier tone this week although prices are not greatly out of line compared with previous quotations. Jumbo Marrows still bring from $6 to $6.75 with average at $5 to $5.75. Pea beans experienced a little easier feeling during the week but prices still continue at $5 to $5.75. As the market comes to a close Red Kidneys have suffered a slight reduction, selling through a range of $9.25 to $10 with the outside price extreme. White Kidneys bring from $7 to $7.75 and Round Cranberries $5.75 to $6.50.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 16, 1931 | Jan. 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (Dec.) | .79½ | .80½ | 1.22⅜ |
| Corn, (Dec.) | .64¾ | .67¾ | .87¼ |
| Oats, (Dec.) | .32½ | .33¾ | .45⅞ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .97⅞ | .99⅛ | 1.39¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .82⅞ | .85⅜ | 1.03⅛ |
| Oats, No. 2 | .40⅜ | .44½ | .57 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | Jan. 17, 1931 | Jan 10, 1931 | Jan. 18, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 24.50 | 26.00 | 34.50 |
| Sp'g Bran | 19.50 | 21.00 | 30.00 |
| H'd Bran | 23.00 | 22.50 | 32.50 |
| Standard Mids | 18.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 24.50 | 24.50 | 35.50 |
| Flour Mids | 21.50 | 22.50 | 34.50 |
| Red Dog | 22.00 | 23.00 | 35.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 29.50 | 30.00 | 36.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | 29.00 | 29.50 | 35.50 |
| Corn Meal | 30.00 | 30.00 | 36.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 33.00 | 33.00 | 40.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 35.00 | 37.00 | 54.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.50 | 30.50 | 38.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.50 | 32.50 | 42.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 34.00 | 34.00 | 44.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 35.50 | 35.00 | 53.50 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Hay Prices Lower*

More liberal receipts of hay at all terminals have enabled buyers to fill their requirements at $1 to $2 per ton under last week's market. Most of the supply has been of medium grade hay, mostly mixed. Straight timothy grading No. 1 and No. 2 has not been over plentiful. At the close the market was steady. Straw winds up dull, with oat straw at $12 to $13, rye $13; wheat $14.

# To Make New York State Conservation Survey

A STATE-WIDE survey embracing every phase of conservation from animal propagation to river flow control was instituted recently by State Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The survey which is probably the first of its kind ever undertaken, is the outgrowth of a series of conferences between Governor Roosevelt and the new head of the Conservation Department.

The first direct action by the Conservation Commissioner was the appointment of a Conservation Advisory Council, composed of distinguished conservationists, who include outstanding legislators, educators, agriculturists, representatives of fish and game organizations, advocates of greater recreational advantages including state parks, and publists, all of whom have been active in the field of conservation over a long period of years. The first meeting of the Council was held at the Conservation Department on Thursday, January 22nd, at ten o'clock.

Commissioner Morgenthau has requested the following to act on this commission:

Henry M. Nicholls, President New York State Conservation Association, Lockport.

John B. Burnham, Campfire Club of America, Essex, N. Y.

A. A. Davis, President, New York State Division Izaak Walton League, Rochester.

William B. Greeley, Vice-President, American Game Protective Association, New York City.

William O. Dapping, President New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, Auburn.

Clarence L. Fisher, President New York State Forestry Association, Lyons Falls.

John G. Agar, President Society for the Protectiton of the Adirondacks, New York City.

John N. Carlisle, President Empire State Forest Products Association, Watertown.

Russell M. L. Carson, President Adirondack Mountain Club, Glens Falls.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, Dean of the State College Forestry, Syracuse University.

Ralph Hosmer, Department of Forestry, Cornell University.

Senator Charles J. Hewitt, Chairman Legislative Reforestation Committee .

Dr. Geo. F. Warren, Cornell University.

Fred J. Freestone, Master New York State Grange, Interlaken.

C. R. White, President New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Ionia.

Senator Geo. L. Thompson, Chairman Senate Committee on Conservation, Kings Park.

Assemblyman Ellis W. Bentley, Chairman Assembly Committee on Conservation, Windham.

E. R. Eastman, Editor American Agriculturist, New York City.

Arthur D. Heacox, President New York State Publishers' Association, Albany.

# Farm News from New York

## *New Conservation Council Acts on Rural Problems--County Notes*

ONE of the first acts of the new Conservation Commissioner of New York State, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was to appoint a Conservation Council consisting of leaders of all the various organizations interested in reforestation, hunting and fishing, and conservatiton problems, together with representatives of agriculture.

This Council met with Mr. Morgenthau at the Conservation Department for the first time on Thursday, January 22nd, to discuss the many and varying problems that come under the head of Conservation, not the least of which are the relationships between sportsmen, campers, and farmers. This was the first time that such a Council has been organized to cooperate with the Department, and all those present were enthusiastic over the opportunity of working together to solve the problems of so much interest to every citizen in the State.

### The Gypsy Moth Problem

For instance, there is the job of controlling the Gypsy Moth, one of the worst menaces of both forests and farm crops. The Council went on record urging most strongly that Congress provide a necessary increase in Federal appropriations for more intensive control measures east of the New York State line as a protection not only to New York State but to all states to the west and south which would be threatened in case the Gypsy Moth succeeded in passing the present barrier zone that has been maintained along the eastern border of New York State for the past seven years. That is, the moth is becoming prevalent in New England, but its western march must be halted.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the President of the United States, the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, members of the United States Senate, and the governors of all the states.

In certain counties of the State, it is possible to obtain a license to get ferrets for rabbit hunting. The State, therefore, was paying money to establish rabbits in certain sections, and granting licenses, on the other hand, to kill all the rabbits off. It was pointed out that the real purpose of ferrets is to put them in the hands of farmers and fruit growers to destroy rabbits when the rabbits become a menace to fruit trees.

The Council passed a resolution disapproving the unrestricted licensing of ferrets and recommended that the issuance of ferret licenses be left to the discretion of the Conservation Department, except that in cases when application of farmers and nurserymen showed the necessity, the Department should issue licenses. In other words, it is still possible for farmers and nurserymen to obtain licenses to get ferrets to destroy rabbits when necessary, but the indiscriminate use of ferrets by anybody will now be restricted.

### Recommendations on Hunting Season

The Council recommended that the seasons on hares, cottontail rabbits, and pheasants shall open simultaneously; that the pheasant season shall be during the last six week days in October and the first six week days in November with a bag limit of two birds per day and not more than six during the season. It was also recommended that the rabbit season shall open on the same day as the pheasant season and close on January 31st, except that in the case of an abnormal increase of rabbits in a town or county, the Conservation Commissioner shall have the authority to extend the open season for hunting in that area.

One policy back of increasing the open season for pheasants is to decrease the number of hunters that have been abroad in the fields during the few pheasant hunting days that have prevailed under the present law. So many of these hunters have gone out to hunt on the same day that they have been a menace to one another and to farmers and livestock.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution which would permit the purchase of land in the Forest Preserve counties outside of the boundaries of the Adirondack and Catskill parks was considered at length and was approved by the Council. It was thought that should this amendment to the Constitution be carried, it will make New York State one of the greatest reforestation sections in the world.

At the next meeting of the Council, to be held in February, the farmer representatives and representatives of sportsmen organizations in the Council will endeavor to agree upon new trespass regulations that will better protect the rights of both farmers and law-abiding sportsmen.

## Farm Organizations Rally in Albany

ONE of the big weeks of the year in the agricultural calendar is the third week in January when many of the farm organizations of the State hold their annual or special meetings in Albany. The meetings include the annual gathering and old-time supper of the New York State Agricultural Society, the annual meetings of the State Dairymen's and State Breeders' Associations, and meetings of the separate breed organizations. The gatherings this year had the best programs and were the largest attended of any in many years.

The New York State Agricultural Society, founded in 1832, is the oldest going farm organization in the United States. It has been the leader for nearly a century in the farm affairs of the State and the nation. It founded and started many of the other farm organizations of the State and the New York State Fair. There came a time when the new organizations took over many of the functions of the old Agricultural Society, and it went into something of a decline. In recent years, it has had a most notable revival, however. It has been made the rallying point of other organizations in Albany once a year, and its old-time supper is something to talk about.

The Agricultural Society was instrumental in establishing the State Farm Museum on the State Fair Grounds, which attracts the attention of thousands every year, and in preserving and emphasizing the implements and customs of farmers of early times, the Society has found its real job, and it does this job exceedingly well.

The supper this year was attended by several hundred leading farmers and legislators and was addressed by Governor Roosevelt, Lieutenant Governor Lehmann, and Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Berne A. Pyrke.

The business meetings of the Dairymen's and Breeders' Associations were better attended than they had been before in years. In fact, pessimistic talk of farm depression and hard times is conspicuous by its absence in meetings of farmers. Forgetting the past, they seem determined to pass on to what is ahead, with a determination to overcome all problems.

A full report of the business accomplished at the business meetings and at the banquets of the Agricultural Society and of the other organizations meeting during this week in Albany, will be published in American Agriculturist next week.

## For Vocational Agricultural Students

SOME time ago we announced a news writing contest for high school students of vocational agriculture and said that we would pay $3.00 for the best item published each month and space rates for all others published. The prize for January goes to Harold Palen of Hannibal High School for the item published in our January 3 issue.

The response to the contest has been excellent. However, most of the entries reecived are too long and we are asking that you restrict them to from three to five hundred words. Many of you, too, have sent articles rather than news. New things are happening every week. We suggest that you read our news page carefully each week to see the kind of item that we believe appeals to our readers. The fellow who wins is the fellow who sticks to it. Let's have your entries for February!

## *High-Lights of the Penn. Farm Products Show*

*By* E. C. WEATHERBY,
*Circulation Mgr., American Agriculturist*

IMAGINE yourself in the center of a six acre lot, surrounded by some seven hundred different commercial concerns, and you would be with me in the center of the big exhibit hall at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, providing, of course, that you also put an imaginary roof on the lot. There is actually 9.6 acres of floor space under cover in the new building just dedicated at Harrisburg, Pa., in which was staged Pennsylvania's outstanding farm show and industrial exposition.

There were no public officials showing me around the show so what I tell you will be the things I actually saw and overheard in the six hours that were available to me on Monday, January 12, the opening day of the show.

I do want to say that to the officials of the show—and I heard the name of Bressler mentioned often—there goes great credit because at 9 o'clock Monday morning the show was in perfect arrangement, exhibits were grouped and conspicuously designated so that farmer or city man might quickly get the story that the exhibit was supposed to tell. The outstanding features were: first, the educational idea; second, attractive arrangement; and third, high quality of farm produce shown, notwithstanding that Pennsylvania suffered immensely from the drought.

Take the Corn Show. There was a total of 4750 ears of corn shown. Outstanding to me were the 50 different exhibits of 10 ear samples. The Potato Show was outstanding in that each exhibitor submitted 32 tubers in competition rather than a plate of five or six. It made a New Yorker feel at home to see Professor E. V. Hardenburgh, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, judging potatoes.

Adjoining the large six acre floor space devoted to exhibits of all types of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and educational exhibits from the different departments of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we found the Livestock Judging Pavilion and back of that stables for the horses and cattle and yards for the sheep.

Over each breed, there was conspicuously displayed a sign telling the name of the breed and by the pens or stables, were banners or cards giving the name of the exhibitor. In other words, in the Livestock Show, by just keeping your eyes open, you got the whole picture.

When I visited the Judging Pavilion, there were seven stallion colts in the ring being placed. It must be that many farmers have concluded that horses are essential to the future of agriculture. Later in the day, when I returned to the ring, I saw twelve Ayrshire heifers competing and it was a happy sight to me to see five of these heifers being exhibited by boys and girls around twelve to fourteen years old—real showmen in the making.

In the other end of the Judging Pavilion, we heard the clanking of horseshoes because the State Horseshoe Pitching Contest was being fought out. More people were watching the Horseshoe Pitching Contest than were following the placing of the ribbons on the livestock.

To the thirty-two state-wide farm organizations of Pennsylvania, to the retiring Governor, John S. Fisher, and to the State Farm Products Commissioners, individually and collectivcly, there goes all credit possible for conceiving the idea of staging this wonderful show in the central part of Pennsylvania in the winter time under one roof.

Surely the legislature of the commonwealth has been generous in making available nearly a million dollars which was used to construct the building that housed the exhibits.

I came away with the feeling that agriculture is making great progress these days and that we need to study our farmer and his individual problems, applying more of the things that we know that should be done and to spend a little less time talking about the depression because the way to better things is through better individual effort.

## *New York County Notes*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Most farmers do little at this season beyond the regular chores and draw out the manure though a few of the more ambitious ones get up their wood. The rest of us either on account of age or disposition, hire it cut. The valuable timber has about all been cut off; nothing much is left but wood timber and a few sugar bushes. It seems a pity that so many fine sugar bushes have been sacrificed for lumber. It is something like killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The Dairymen's League is holding meetings to put across their stabilization program. It looks like veal might be cheap later in the season. Farmers are doing a lot of grumbling about the price of milk and other farm produce, but there is no farmer bread line in this county yet, and we are all going ahead planning for another season the same as usual. Local prices are about as follows: Butter, 30c; eggs, 23c; milk price to farmers for sale in city, 5c a quart. League pool price for November 5% milk, $2.17; hay, $12. at barn; potatoes, $1.00 a bushel; apples, $1.00; cabbage, $1.00 to $2.00 per 100.—A. J. N.

ERIE COUNTY—The Chautauqua grape crop last year was valued at $1,669,955. Under the direction of the Farm Bureau and State College of Agriculture, Genesee is the first Western New York County to launch a "Grow Paying Pullet" campaign. Briefly, those who sign up pledge themselves to follow six major points in the campaign which will continue three years. The aim is to lower the chick mortality rate and to grow pullets that will produce more efficiently and economically.

Olean is making plans to welcome and entertain more than 2000 delegates expected to attend the 67th annual convention of the New York State Grange beginning February 2.

White hennery eggs bringing 32c on the Buffalo market. Hens in this section so far this winter seem to have been doing their part toward price raising by keeping production down, but without avail. Butter, 35c; potatoes, 90c to $1.00.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—The week of January 12, found farmers busy harvesting ice. We noticed that the majority of the ice was hauled on trucks. Water is still very scarce in many sections. Many farmers have to draw all the water for their cattle or else drive them to creeks. We hear much talk of well drilling. There has been quite a lot of snow and some good winter weather. Recent Tuesday noon addresses over W.G.Y. given by our own Schoharie County agriculturists, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. and Ray F. Pollard, were interesting and instructive. Eggs are selling for 30c a dozen, butter for 35c per pound, beef, 10c to 12c per pound when bought by the quarter.—MRS. L. McM.

ORANGE COUNTY—Last week was one of unusual activity around the ice ponds of Orange County. The weather was ideal for harvesting and ice ranging from eleven to fourteen inches was gathered. Produce prices are running rather low. Eggs are selling at thirty to thirty-five cents.—R.H.

ONTARIO COUNTY—We have been having very fine winter weather thus far this month; not much snow and very little wind. Wheat is well protected with snow and it needs it as it got a very poor start last fall. Stock of all kinds seems to be doing well, better than the price when fattened for market. I know a man that lost the amount that would have paid his taxes this year, on a flock of fattened lambs sold this year. Times are very dull, except the spending of public money. Farmers will be cautious this season in hiring help and many will work less land. The only thing that is staying high is taxes. Farms are assessed more per acre than they would sell for.—E.T.B.

# BABY CHICKS


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| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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(*Continued from Page* 8)

have this trait at times, autos on a cold morning, for instance. But hens are always that way. They are creatures of habit. They have their likes and their dislikes. A concrete mixer moved to a new location will start off again as good as ever. But a hen must usually have a long period of adjustment to her new surroundings before she can get under way. Hens are equally notional about their food. The first time they are offered buckwheat they will usually refuse it if they have never seen it before. Later they will eat it readily. Or when they are used to one kind of mash they are slow about accepting another that differs in taste, in appearance or is ground finer or coarser. This is a particularly important point. Good mashes are sometimes condemned because they were introduced too abruptly and judged too soon. Because the mash was different the birds ate less, production went down and before the hens could get used to the new feed and under way again the owner probably changed to still another brand. That is unfair to both the hens, the feed and to the owner's pocketbook.

We can conclude then that from the many available ingredients a great variety of rations may be derived, any one of which may fulfill the requirements of a good and complete ration. We can conclude too that any method of feeding is satisfactory which gets that ration into the hens in sufficient amounts. And finally we can conclude that having decided on the ration and the method we had better stick to it, at least until we have given it a good fair chance to show what it can do.

## Seen at the Madison Square Show

WHILE there is but one Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, it must be admitted that the number of hens exhibited this year was not quite up to previous years. However, there was nothing lacking in the quality of birds or in trade exhibits. In addition to chickens, turkeys, pigeons, and rabbits, many manufacturers of poultry supplies were present to show the latest developments in housing, ventilation, feeding, hatching and marketing. In fact, to many visitors, the commercial exhibits are equally as interesting as the birds themselves.

During the show poultrymen and college professors from several states met to further consider the development of an organization to be called the "Northeastern States Poultry Council." This will be composed of at least one representative and probably several, from each of the Northeastern States. Representatives will be chosen from State College Poultry Departments, from the State Departments of Agriculture, and from the poultry industry.

The purpose of the organization will be to work together on all promotion and production problems which concern the poultry industry in the Northeastern area. The Northeastern Poultry Council will also act as a body which can speak with authority on problems concerning the industry. Among those attending tthe meeting were: Professor Thomas E. Rice, head of the Poultry Department, New York State College of Agriculture; Professor Harry Lewis, now Commissioner of Markets of the State of Rhode Island; and Professor W. C. Thompson of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

## The Educational Program

During the poultry show, an educational program was carried on under the direction of Charles E. Cleveland of Eatontown, New Jersey, and Roy E. Pardee of Islip, New York. Each day from Thursday until Sunday, a full af-

(*Continued on Page* 18)

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**
**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

## R.I.REDS

World's largest RED farm—8,000 blood-tested breeders. 14 years disease-free ancestry. Unequalled for Livability, Rapid Growth, Vigor, Early Maturity, Fine Egg Production. Large Egg size. Hatches every week in the year. Our winter chicks will insure your broiler profits. Write for catalog.
HUBBARD FARMS, Box 147, Walpole, N.H.

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## CRESTWOOD Barron Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks

Free range mountain bred stock. Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels from blood-tested R.O.P. hens with official records up to 315 eggs. 100% live delivery, parcel post prepaid. $13 per 100; $62.50 per 500; $120 per 1000. 10% books order. Catalogue free.
Crestwood Poultry Farm,
Box A Schaefferstown, Penna.

## CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY

367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
**$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY**
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
CLAYMORE FARMS, R. J. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

## COOLEY'S Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

## CHICKS

S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg. | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |

L. Mix. $9 per 100. H. Mix. $10 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid, new circular free.
D. A. STIMELING, R.D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*
Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

## White Leghorn Cockerels

from R.O.P. hens with records from 200-292. Chicks from R.O.P. Certified and uncertified hens, Pullorum tested. Leghorns backed by 16 years breeding program. P. L. GABRIEL, Odessa, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS

## Nearly Everyone Raises

*Full Blooded* American Quality Chicks

American or Eng. S.C. White Leghorns $11. a hundred. Anconas-Brown Leghorns $12. a hundred. Barred and White Rocks-Reds - Black Minorcas $13. a hundred. White Wyandottes-Buff Orpingtons $14. a hundred. Light mixed $8. a hundred. Heavy mixed $9. a hundred. 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Extraordinary Quality. Get catalogue and complete price list. Order at once.

Reference: Curwensville National Bank.

**AMERICAN CHICKERIES** Grampian, Pa. Box 214

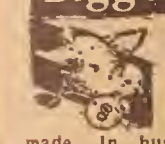
## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March & April

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Ligbt Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg. | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## QUALITY CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 9 | $45.00 | $ 85 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## WHITE LEGHORNS & HEAVY BREEDS

FOR EARLY DELIVERY—TANCRED & OTHER STRAINS
You will be surprised at our prices for February, and March. Write at once for circular and prices.
MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS** at lower prices. Sent C.O.D. New Hampshire Reds the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Large type Leghorns and Anconas. For prices and Catalog write
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

## WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 161, RICHFIELD, PA.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain bred winter laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
$10-100; $47.50-500; $90.00-1000
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest. Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON. Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

Free Chick Catalog in natural colors. Pure-bred stock. We are pioneers in the hatchery business. 100 per cent live delivery. Write today for our new money-saving price list. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Golden Rule Hatchery Box 109 Bucyrus, O

**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. 10 Free Chicks Per 100 if ordered before Mar. 1st. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me.
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O

**Real Quality** Rose Comb Red Cockerels $3.50&$5. On approval. R.H.Purves, Waddington, N.Y.

# HILLPOT

*Now is the time to adopt a more productive program. Let this book help you.*

FREE CHICK BOOK

I have put into this chick book the gist of nineteen years' experience—plain facts and practical suggestions. There are feed schedules, rearing charts, house plans, discussions on flock management, schemes for intensive production—all sound, tested information.

The great money-making possibilities of the Hillpot Low-egg-cost breeds are also shown. with many examples taken from the experience of my customers. Send for a copy of this thought-provoking book today.

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W. F. HILLPOT, DEPT 129
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY

# MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Pedigree Cockerels $5

BLOOD TESTED—TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED

**THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY**

*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*

We Originated Pedigree Utility Breeding. We Originated the Non-Broody Reds
For 25 years we bred from contest layers of 260 to 288 egg records.

Pullets Eggs Breeding Stock

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

*Original Importer and Oldest and Largest Breeder of*

100% DELIVERY PREPAID

## Big 5 to 7 lbs. "Barron" English Leghorns

STORRS CONTEST RECORDS—(Official) 287, 281, 245. 240, 239, 236; many others

**Our Wyandottes**—are from Barrons world champions; contest records to 282.
**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live.
**Our Non-Broody Reds**—Our own strain. Dark, Rich Color. Records to 289 eggs.

*Catalog. CHICKS—19c; 18c in 50 lots; 17c in 1000 lots*

**MORRIS FARM** (Tel. Bridgeport, 3-4741) **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**
"When Better Birds Are Bred, Morris Farm Will Sell Them."—ROBERT MORRIS, Breeder

# Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices, February 1, to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. White Leghorns | S. C. R. I. Reds | Barred Rocks | White Wyandottes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

# THIS YEAR TRY Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

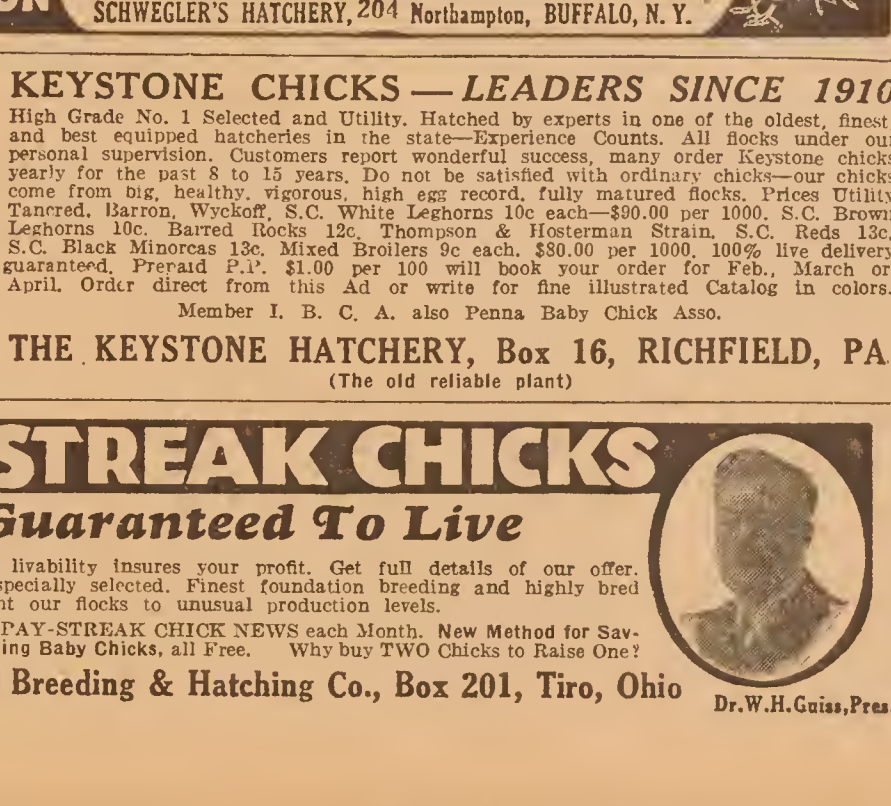
FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION

**New Low Prices**
**10 FREE Chicks with Each 100**

Super layers of big eggs. 10 breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Back of each chick is livability, vigor, rapid growth, high year-round egg production.

**Write TODAY For Our New FREE Catalog**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.



## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c, Thompson & Hosterman Strain, S.C. Reds 13c, S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA
(The old reliable plant)

# PAY-STREAK CHICKS

## *Guaranteed To Live*



Our guarantee of livability insures your profit. Get full details of our offer. Purebred stock—especially selected. Finest foundation breeding and highly bred males have brought our flocks to unusual production levels.

*Free Catalog* PAY-STREAK CHICK NEWS each Month. New Method for Saving Baby Chicks, all Free. Why buy TWO Chicks to Raise One?

**Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 201, Tiro, Ohio**

Dr. W.H.Guiss, Pres.

## Genuine Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I hatched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

### Big Discounts

this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**
**Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.**

## PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

"Pride o' Niagara" Chicks Are Positively
**GUARANTEED TO LIVE 7 Days**

Full cash refunds for all losses. Chicks bred for vigor, livability, rapid growth, high egg production. Every breeder blood-tested. Disease-free Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Valuable catalog gives full details. Write today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 20 Ransomville, N. Y.

## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leg'orn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

THE DEROY TAYLOR CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING
**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE

CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigreed strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S.C.Reds, Minorcas, etc.

10 FREE CHICKS With Each 100 If Ordered Before Mar. 1st

WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices.
WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, O.

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock any week after Feb. 2nd. At $14 per 100; $67.00 per 500 $130 per 1000. 4% discount on early orders. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—** Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

# A Settler's Social for Lincoln's Birthday

## *This Holiday Offers Occasion for Clever Entertaining at Home, Grange or Club*

FEBRUARY, short on days, is indeed rich in party occasions, and Lincoln's Birthday furnishes the opportunity for a pleasant and novel social, for club or church society.

Invitations may be written on brown wrapping paper and worded as follows:

"We celebrate the birthday of a man of great renown,
So come here, please, in plain attire, (women folks in cotton gown.)
For Lincoln was an honored man, beloved by this our nation,
So let's go back to Settlers' Days, and have a celebration.

And as the settlers when they moved, took treasures wrapped with care,
(Some flower roots, quaint needlework, a bit of earthenware)
So bring some thing, yet valued not, wrapped careful round about.
And what we plan to do with these-why come and you'll find out."

Below appears the hour, date, and place of the social.

The committee in cotton gowns (men in overalls) receive the guests while the phonograph plays old time melodies. (Incidentally, it's always a good plan to have music going, while the guests are arriving.)

### Trading Treasures

When all have come, it is announced that "trading of treasures" will take place, and the "settlers" may change as often as they wish until the whistle blows. Parcels must, meantime, remain unwrapped, until the signal for "stop swapping" is given. Then each person opens the result of the various swaps, and may find a flower bulb, an old pan, a china mug, or other "treasure."

### Rail-Splitting

Lincoln was sometimes known as a "Railsplitter", so a railsplitting contest for the men is quite appropriate. Long strips of brown crepe paper about three inches wide, and equal to the width of the room in length, represent the rails. One end is fastened at one side of the room, and the men, stationed at the other, each receive an end of the crepe paper rail, and a pair of scissors. At a signal they start splitting the crepe paper "rails," and the first to reach the goal is rewarded with a Lincoln penny!

### Old Time Games

Old time games as Charades, Dumb Crambo, and others are then introduced, and, as always, prove popular, while just before refreshments are served the men may take part in a

### Log Rolling Contest

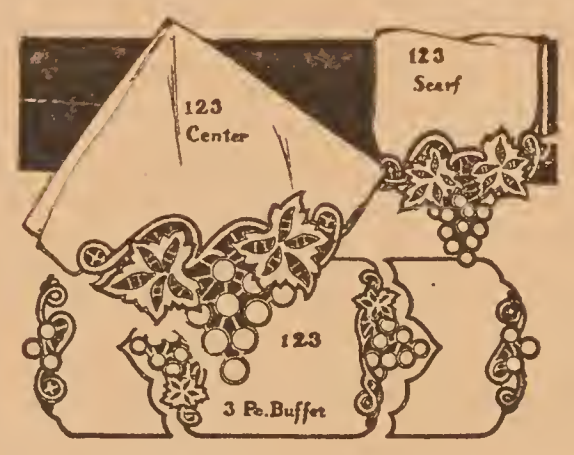
Smooth firelogs are brought in, one for each man, and they are requested to sit on the logs, putting the heel of one foot on the toe of the other. While thus balanced they must thread a needle. Of course, there must be a prize for the first "Log-Roller" who gets his needle threaded, and this reward could be a stick of candy, wrapped in brown crepe paper to suggest a miniature log.

### Plain Living Refreshments

As "plain living" was the keynote of Lincoln's time, refreshments must be simple and substantial. The table may be covered with oil cloth, and illuminated by candles in tin candlesticks. Corned beef sandwiches may be supplemented by dill pickles, coffee poured in tin cups, and gingerbread or generous cuts of pie.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

## Popular Cowl Neckline

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2943 *has as a contrast to its soft and graciously becoming cowl front, an ochre lace vest with cuffs to match. Transparent velvet, black canton crepe, the crepy woolens and crepe marocain would suit this model wonderfully well. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18, *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3¼ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE, 15c.




MODERNIZED CUTWORK DESIGN NO. 123 *is very attractively stamped on fine grade cream oyster linen. The buttonhole stitch is the only one used in working up this beautiful grape design in all white. Scarf,* 18 *by* 45 *inches,* 65c; *floss,* 45c *extra. Square center,* 36 *by* 36 *inches,* 95c, *floss* 85c *extra. Buffet set,* 70c; *floss,* 40c. *Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## House Ferns

FERNS that have been growing in a common dwelling house during the winter months have been making a relatively slow growth. With the advent of brighter, warmer days, however, the ferns will grow much faster if they are given the proper treatment.

The ferns should be repotted in early spring in readiness for their possible increased growth, so that a good healthy growth can be made at that season. This type of plant is particularly fond of humus in some form. Leaf mold, well rotted manure, and peat moss have all proven satisfactory forms of humus to mix with a good loam soil for this repotting operation. One-third of the humus material to two-thirds of the soil will make a good mixture, while a half-and-half mixture would be desirable if the soil used was inclined to be a heavy type that would bake easily.

In repotting, put a good amount of broken pot or other drainage material over the drainage hole in the pot so that it will not get plugged up and the fern get water-logged.

After the fern has been repotted and is growing well, light applications of fertilizer may be found beneficial at three to five week intervals.

Ferns should be given all the possible sunlight during the winter months, but partial shade during the extremely hot bright days of summer.

PURSE NO. B5533 *is of black suede-like cloth stamped for simple colorful embroidery. The package includes rayon lining, canvas foundation, cardboard interlining and yarn for embroidery. It finishes in size* 7¾ *by* 10 *inches. Price* $1.00. *Order from Embroidery Department,* 10 *North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Paul Revere's Ride

IS there not a mistake in your notes on "Shrines of America" for January 10? You have printed as follows: "Rumor said the British troops would march inland from Boston. Paul Revere left his home one night and waited with his horse across the river for signal from the Old North Church, which would tell him how the troops would move. A lantern flashed in the tower; the troops would move by land." —But the poem says: "One if by land, and two if by sea." Well on in the story we find these words: "He springs to the saddle, The bridle he turns, But lingers and gazes till full on his right, A second lamp in the belfry burns."—W. A. GEORGE, *Windsor, New York.*

## Keep the Spirit of the Old House

(*Continued from Page* 3)

should match the woodwork or the interior may be painted in brightly contrasting colors if the room needs a bit of livening up.

If furniture needs doing over, the first thing is to get rid of the coat of varnish or paint it has. This necessitates using a paint and varnish remover, followed by sandpapering, to make the surface smooth. A filler should be used, with coloring in it if desired. For black walnut, I use a paste filler and mix in a little burnt sienna to give a richer brown color. This filler is spread on, allowed to stand until creamy, then all excess carefully rubbed off. This is followed by two or three coats of spar varnish, the last one rubbed down to a mellow, dull finish with pumice and rubbing oil. This gives a table top that will stand hot dishes and will not spot if water is spilled on it.

If a table does not have wood with a nice grain, it can be lacquered or painted to good advantage; but one has to start with a good smooth surface. A cracked, grainy, rough surface is not smoothed by being coated over with paint. Sandpaper or scraping, both perhaps, will have to be done.

In using any paint, varnish or lacquer, the manufacturer's instructions should be followed carefully, for it is obvious that he has every reason to recommend only the best possible practices for the successful use of his product.

## A New Book

"Speech Made Beautiful" by Helen Stockdell is a book of practical lessons in English diction. Since the art of correct speaking is a sure sign of culture, Miss Stockdell, a Virginian whose family training insisted upon right speech, has compiled this series of twenty lessons with drills to aid one in attaining the goal of correct use of our language. An introduction by W. Russell Bowie, pastor of Grace Church, New York City, expresses the hope that every seminary training men to preach, schools and colleges will use this book, not only for public speakers but for every one who wishes to master our rich English tongue.

Teachers training children correct speech would find this book very useful and any one seeking to perfect his own diction could see the drills much as a piano student does his finger exercises. Abingdon Press, New York City. $1.00

## The Flattering Capelet

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2889 *has a new feeling in the tapering line of its smart capelet collar. Black canton crepe with this season's favored lace trim would be elegant for afternoon wear. The unique curved seaming of the skirt is very slenderizing. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18, *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4 *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps (send no coin). Add 12c for one of the New Spring fashion catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.**

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Success Often Depends Upon Good Health*

RECENTLY in one of the big New York papers was reported the fact that doctors at women's colleges find the most "amazing ignorance" among freshmen as to health matters, both physical and mental. At a conference of college doctors on student health, reports were given on results of tests given to students entering college to determine what they already knew about physical and mental hygiene, this in order to decide how courses of study should be arranged on those subjects. The greatest deficiencies were in the fields of exercise, ventilation, knowledge of food, infant welfare, mental hygiene and preventable diseases.

For instance, 21 per cent thought tuberculosis was hereditary, 28 per cent did not believe in vaccination against small pox, 15 per cent thought that colds were more easily transmitted by doorknobs than by droplet infection, 27 per cent did not know the proper room temperature, 22 per cent did not know the causes of mental or nervous breakdowns and 72 per cent believed that only good physical hygiene was necessary to remedy such disorders.

These are only a few of the questions asked the girls entering these two large women's colleges and, as I read what the girls had replied, I wondered how high many women in their own homes would score if called upon to answer the same questions. For instance, what is proper room temperature? What is the purpose of ventilation? How are colds carried from one member of the family to others? These are very practical, everyday matters that affect the health of every member of the family, and therefore, deserve real study. Furthermore, even little children can be taught to cover nose and mouth when they sneeze, and to avoid using drinking cups or other utensils which may spread the cold to others.

By the time girls and boys go to college, they ought to be able to know when a room is ventilated properly and make it as much a matter of routine as going to meals. Moist, fresh air kept at 68° or thereabouts is ideal. Knowing how to keep well often has as much to do with success in life as does being very skilled of hand or brilliant of mind. As I have worked with great numbers of people in their various jobs, I have observed that oftentimes the decision as to whether some one is kept on rests upon regularity at work. The girl or boy who is often absent for illness or is draggy and half sick stands much less chance of success than the alert, vigorous one who is always there. The ideal to strive for is that the body be kept functioning like the perfect machine it should be. But it takes training from childhood plus all the information one can get in order to know how to do it. —AUNT JANET.

## Tested Recipes

### Mock Plum Pudding

ONE cup each carrots, potatoes and seeded raisins, 5 figs, and put all through food chopper. Add the grated rind of 1 orange, and ½ lemon rind, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon milk. Mix together thoroughly. Put in baking powder cans, a little over half way full, put on the lids and steam for three hours. Serve with lemon sauce, or hard sauce flavoring generously with nutmeg.

### Spiced Apples

Make a syrup of 4 cups sugar, 1 cup vinegar and 1 cup water. Add 1 teaspoon whole cloves, and a handful of stick cinnamon, broken in short lengths. Use 12 medium-sized sweet apples, pare, quarter and core, and cook slowly in the syrup until done. Remove them from the liquid, cook liquid down quite thick and turn over the apples.

### Apple Cakes

⅔ cup fat
2 cups pulverized sugar
1 cup corn starch
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
5 egg whites stiff beaten

Cream fat and sugar. Add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly, folding in the egg whites last. Pour the batter in two large, greased tins. Cover the entire top of the batter with sliced mellow apples, sprinkle them over with more sugar and bake in moderate oven, until done. Cut in oblongs or in squares and serve it with whipped cream or cream and sugar.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

One whole egg may replace two yolks in salad dressing recipes.

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. Soon David makes another acquaintance, Miss Holbrook. He names her "The Lady of the Roses."

David meets "Jack and Jill" when they rescue him from a rough and tumble scrap with a gang of boys who are tormenting Jill's kitten.

David goes home with Jack and Jill. It appears that Jack and the Lady of the Roses are not on friendly terms.

As we left David last week he just entered unbidden the music room of his "Lady of the Roses."

David cannot understand the coolness between his Lady of the Roses and Jack. He enjoys playing his violin for Jack because Jack has many of David's old pieces that were lost when he and his father left their baggage beside the road.

* * *

"Yes, 'twas so heavy," murmured David abstractedly, his fingers busy with the pile of music before him. "Oh, and here's another one," he cried exultingly. "This is where the wind sighs 'oou—*oou*—OOU' through the pines. Listen!" And he was away again on the wings of his violin. When he had returned Mr. Jack drew a long breath.

"David, you are a wonder," he declared again. "And that violin of yours is a wonder, too, if I'm not mistaken, —though I don't know enough to tell whether it's really a rare one or not. Was it your father's?"

"Oh, no. He had one, too, and they both *are* good ones. Father said so. Joe's got father's now."

"Joe?"

"Joe Glaspell."

"You don't mean Widow Glaspell's Joe, the blind boy? I didn't know he could play."

"He couldn't 'till I showed him. But he likes to hear me play. And he understood—right away, I mean."

*"Understood!"*

"What I was playing, you know. And he was almost the first one that did—since father went away. And now I play every time I go there. Joe says he never knew before how trees and grass and sunsets and sunrises and birds and little brooks did look, till I told him with my violin. Now he says he thinks he can see them better than I can, because as long as his *outside* eyes can't see anything, they can't see those ugly things all around him, and so he can just make his *inside* eyes see only the beautiful things that he'd *like* to see. And that's the kind he does see when I play. That's why I said he understood."

For a moment there was silence. In Mr. Jack's eyes there was an odd look as they rested on David's face. Then, abruptly, he spoke.

"David, I wish I had money. I'd put you then where you belonged," he sighed.

"Do you mean—where I'd find my work to do?" asked the boy softly.

"Well—yes; you might say it that way," smiled the man, after a moment's hesitation—not yet was Mr. Jack quite used to this boy who was at times so very un-boylike.

"Father told me 't was waiting for me—somewhere."

Mr. Jack frowned thoughtfully.

"And he was right David. The only trouble is, we like to pick it out for ourselves, pretty well,—too well, as we find out sometimes, when we're called off—for another job."

"I know, Mr. Jack, I know," breathed David. And the man, looking into the glowing dark eyes, wondered at what he found there. It was almost as if the boy really understood about his own life's disappointment — and c a r e d; though that, of course, could not be!

"And it's all the harder to keep ourselves in tune then, too, isn't it?" went on David, a little wistfully.

"In tune?"

"With the rest of the Orchestra."

"Oh!" And Mr. Jack, who had already heard about the "Orchestra of Life," smiled a bit sadly. "That's just it, my boy. And if we're handed another instrument to play on than the one we *want* to play on, we're apt to —to let fly a discord. Anyhow, I am. But"—he went on more lightly—"now, in your case, David, little as I know about the violin, I know enough to understand that you ought to be where you can take up your study of it again; where you can hear good music, and where you can be among those who know enough to appreciate what you do."

David's eyes sparkled.

"And where there wouldn't be any pulling weeds or hoeing dirt?"

"Well, I hadn't thought of including either of those pastimes."

"My, but I would like that, Mr. Jack! —but *that* wouldn't be *work,* so that couldn't be what father meant." David's face fell.

"Hm-m; well, I wouldn't worry about the 'work' part," laughed Mr. Jack, "particularly as you aren't going to do it just now. There's the money, you know,—and we haven't got that."

"And it takes money?"

"Well—yes. You can't get those things here in Hinsdale, you know; and it takes money to get away, and to live away after you get there."

A sudden light transfigured David's face.

"Mr. Jack, would gold do it?—lots of little round gold-pieces?"

"I think it would, David, if there were enough of them."

"Many as a hundred?"

"Sure—if they were big enough. Anyway, David, they'd start you, and I'm thinking you wouldn't need but a start before you'd be coining gold-pieces of your own out of that violin of yours. But why? Anybody you know got as 'many as a hundred' gold-pieces he wants to get rid of?"

For a moment David, his delighted thoughts flying to the gold-pieces in the chimney cupboard of his room, was tempted to tell his secret. Then he remembered the woman with the bread and the pail of milk, and decided not to. He would wait. When he knew Mr. Jack better—perhaps then he would tell; but not now. *Now* Mr. Jack might think he was a thief, and that he could not bear. So he took up his violin and began to play; and in the charm of the music Mr. Jack seemed to forget the gold-pieces—which was exactly what David had intended should happen.

Not until David had said good-bye some time later, did he remember the purpose—the s p e c i a l purpose—for which he had come. He turned back with a radiant face.

"Oh, and Mr. Jack, I 'most forgot," he cried. "I was going to tell you. I saw you yesterday—I did, and I almost waved to you."

"Did you? Where were you?"

"Over there in the window—the tower window," he crowed jubilantly.

"Oh, you went again, then, I suppose, to see Miss Holbrook."

The man's voice sounded so oddly cold and distant that David noticed it at once. He was reminded suddenly of the gate and the footbridge which Jill was forbidden to cross; but he dared not speak of it then—not when Mr. Jack looked like that. He did say, however:—

"Oh, but, Mr. Jack, it's such a beautiful place! You don't know what a beautiful place it is."

"Is it? Then, you like it so much?"

"Oh, so much! But—didn't you ever —see it?"

"Why, yes, I believe I did, David, long ago," murmured Mr. Jack with what seemed to David amazing indifference.

"And did you see *her*—my Lady of the Roses?"

"Why,y—yes—I believe so."

"And is *that* all you remember about it?" resented David, highly offended.

The man gave a laugh—a little short, hard laugh that David did not like.

"But, let me see; you said you almost waved, didn't you? Why didn't you, quite? asked the man.

David drew himself suddenly erect. Instinctively he felt that his Lady of the Roses needed defense.

"Because *she* didn't want me to; so I didn't, of course," he rejoined with dignity. "She took away my handkerchief."

"I'll warrant she did," muttered the man, behind his teeth. Aloud he only laughed again, as he turned away.

David went on down the steps, dissatisfied vaguely with himself, with Mr. Jack, and even with the Lady of the Roses.

## CHAPTER XVI

### DAVID'S CASTLE IN SPAIN

On his return from the House that Jack Built, David decided to count his gold-pieces. He got them out at once from behind the books, and stacked them up in little shining rows. As he had surmised, there were a hundred of them. There were, indeed, a hundred and six. He was pleased at that. One hundred and six were surely enough to give him a "start."

A start! David closed his eyes and pictured it. To go on with his violin, to hear good music, to be with people who understood what he said when he played! That was what Mr. Jack had said a "start" was. And this gold—these round shining bits of gold—could bring him this! David swept the little piles into a jingling heap, and sprang to his feet with both fists full of his suddenly beloved wealth. With boyish glee he capered about the room, jingling the coins in his hands. Then, very soberly, he sat down again, and began to gather the gold to put away.

He would be wise—he would be sensible. He would watch his chance, and when it came he would go away. First, however, he would tell Mr. Jack and Joe, and the Lady of the Roses; yes, and the Hollys, too. Just now there seemed to be work, real work that he could do to help Mr. Holly. But later, possibly when September came and school,—they had said he must go to school,—he would tell them then, and go away instead. He would see. By that time they would believe him, perhaps, when he showed the gold-pieces. They would not think he had—*stolen* them. It was August now; he would wait. But meanwhile he could think—he could always be thinking of the wonderful thing that this gold was one day to bring to him.

Even work, to David, did not seem work now. In the morning he was to rake hay behind the men with the cart. Yesterday he had not liked it very well; but now—nothing mattered now. And with a satisfied sigh David put his precious gold away again behind the books in the cupboard.

David found a new song in his violin the next morning. To be sure, he could not play it—much of it—until four o'clock in the afternoon came; for Mr. Holly did not like violins to be played in the morning, even on days that were not especially the Lord's. There was too much work to do. So David could only snatch a strain or two very, very softly, while he was dressing; but that was enough to show him what a beautiful song it was going to be. He knew what it was, at once, too. It was the gold-pieces, and what they would bring. All through the day it tripped through his consciousness, and danced tantalizingly just out of reach. Yet he was wonderfully happy, and the day seemed short in spite of the heat and the weariness.

At four o'clock he hurried home and put his violin quickly in tune. It came then—that dancing sprite of tantalization and joyously abandoned itself to the strings of the violin, so that David knew, of a surety, what a beautiful song it was.

It was this song that sent him the next afternoon to see his Lady of the Roses. He found her this time out of doors in her garden. Unceremoniously, as usual, he rushed headlong into her presence.

"Oh, Lady—Lady of the Roses," he panted. "I've found out, and I came quickly to tell you."

"Why, David, what—what do you mean?" Miss Holbrook looked unmistakably startled.

"About the hours, you know,—the unclouded ones," explained David eagerly. "You know you said they were *all* cloudy to you."

Miss Holbrook's face grew very white.

"You mean—you've found out *why* my hours are—are all cloudy ones?" she stammered.

"No, oh, no. I can't imagine *why* they are," returned David, with an emphatic shake of his head. "It's just that I've found a way to make all my hours sunny ones, and you can do it, too. So I came to tell you. You know you said yours were all cloudy."

"Oh," ejaculated Miss Holbrook, falling back into her old listless attitude. Then, with some asperity: "Dear me, David! Didn't I tell you not to be remembering that all the time?"

"Yes, I know, but I've *learned* something," urged the boy; "something that you ought to know. You see, I did think once, that because you had all these beautiful things around you, the hours ought to be all sunny ones. But now I know it isn't what's around you; it's what is *in* you!"

"Oh, David, David, you curious boy!"

"No, but really! Let me tell you," pleaded David. "You know I haven't liked them—all those hours till four o'clock came,—and I was so glad, after I saw the sundial, to find out that they didn't count, anyhow. But to-day they *have* counted—they've all counted, Lady of the Roses; and it's just because there was something inside of me that shone and shone, and made them all sunny—those hours."

"Dear me! And what was this wonderful thing?"

David smiled, but he shook his head.

"I can't tell you that yet—in words; but I'll play it. You see, I can't always play them twice alike,—those little songs that I find,—but this one I can. It sang so long in my head, before my violin had a chance to tell me what it really was, that I sort of learned it. Now, listen!" And he began to play.

It was, indeed, a beautiful song, and Miss Holbrook said so with promptness and enthusiasm; yet still David frowned.

"Yes, yes," he answered, "but don't you see? That was telling you about something inside of me that made all my hours sunshiny ones. Now, what you want is something inside of you to make yours sunshiny, too. Don't you see?"

An odd look came into Miss Holbrook's eyes.

"That's all very well for you to say, David, but you haven't told me yet, you

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

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PATCHWORK, PERCALES beautiful assortment 7 pounds $1.00. Silks assorted colors 5 pounds $1.00. Blanket remnants 3 pounds $1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Circular free. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, C. Mass.

*Post Your Farm*
AGAINST TRESPASSERS
*Write the*
SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
*461 Fourth Ave., New York City*

## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

know, just what it is that's made all this brightness for you."

The boy changed his position, and puckered his forehead into a deeper frown.

"I don't seem to explain so you can understand," he sighed. "It isn't the *special* thing. It's only that it's *something.* And it's thinking about it that does it. Now, mine wouldn't make yours shine, but—still,"—he broke off, a happy relief in his eyes,—"yours could be *like* mine, in one way. Mine is something that is going to happen to me—something just beautiful; and you could have that, you know,—something that was going to happen to you, to think about."

Miss Holbrook smiled, but only with her lips. Her eyes had grown somber.

"But there isn't anything 'just beautiful' going to happen to me, David," she demurred.

"There could, couldn't there?"

Miss Holbrook bit her lip; then she gave an odd little laugh that seemed in some way, to go with the swift red that had come to her cheeks.

"I used to think there could—once," she admitted; "but I've given that up long ago. It—it didn't happen."

"But couldn't you just *think* it was going to?" persisted the boy. "You see I found out yesterday that it's the *thinking* that does it. All day long I was thinking—only thinking. I wasn't *doing* it, at all. I was really raking behind the cart; but the hours all were sunny."

Miss Holbrook laughed now outright.

"What a persistent little mental-science preacher you are!" she exclaimed. "And there's truth—more truth than you know—in it all, too. But I can't do it, David,—not that—not that. 'T would take more than *thinking*—to bring that," she added, under her breath, as if to herself.

"But thinking does bring things," maintained David earnestly. "There's Joe—Joe Glaspell. His mother works out all day; and he's blind."

"Blind? Oh-h!" shuddered Miss Holbrook.

"Yes; and he has to stay all alone, except for Betty, and *she* isn't there much. He *thinks all* his things. He has to. He can't *see* anything with his outside eyes. But he sees everything with his inside eyes—everything that I play.

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Care for House Plants* — By Ray Inman

FARMEX FACTS

The history of explosives dates back to ancient times. The first combustible mixture was discovered in the sixth century; Gunpowder was first made in the fourteenth century; in 1867 Alfred B. Nobel, a Swedish engineer, invented dynamite.

Since then progress in the development, manufacture and application of explosives to useful work has been exceedingly rapid.

FARMEX EXPLOSIVES

. . . were developed especially for farm blasting—one for ditching, one for stump removal, one for boulder disposal. To help increase crop output per worker on the farm is the fundamental purpose of these explosives. If interested in this use of explosives, write:

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington Delaware

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

Best Quality Chicks

10 Extra Chicks given with each 100 if ordered before Mar. 1

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

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| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $ 8.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

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|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $11.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 11.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 13.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 13.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 10.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY
Box 2 Liverpool, Pa.

HILLVIEW FARM
S. C. R. I. Red Chicks

Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B.W.D. Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

HILLVIEW FARM, Beach St., WRENTHAM, MASS.

White Rock Chicks 10 free chicks per 100 with early orders.

Flocks headed by 200-286 egg pedigreed males. Winners of five firsts at Cleveland Show. Beautiful true-to-type specimens. Ohio Accredited. Blood tested. Livability guaranteed. CATALOG FREE.

Oscar W. Holtzapple, Box 62, Elida, Ohio

White Muscovy Ducks $3. Drakes $4
Toulouse Geese $5. Ganders $6. Single Comb R. I. Red Cockerels $3. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N.Y.

HEAVY CHICKS 10c. Leghorns 10c. Light mixed 8c.
CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, YORK, PA.

Tom Barron S.C. Wh. Leghorns Exclusively. Cockerels $3. Pullets $1.25 ea. Mar. & Apr. chicks $15. per 100. Satisfaction guar. Feek's White Leghorn Farm, R.4, Clyde, N.Y.

FOR SALE—Leghorn Cockerels. April hatched direct from "Farris" best laying strain. R.C. Fancher, Houghton, N.Y.


# The Question Box

## About Licenses to Sell Farm Produce

Yesterday I received a form letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture advising me that I should get a Federal license allowing me to sell produce under the Federal Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. I do not see why I should be required to get such a license.

SEVERAL letters similar to the above have been received. Recently, the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act went into effect. It acts as an added protection to sellers of farm produce in that commission men and other buyers of farm produce who ship produce from one state to another, must take out a Federal license.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture tells us that letters similar to the one our subscriber received were sent out to individuals and firms listed in a commercial register and undoubtedly many received a letter who are not required to get a license under the act.

No person who sells only stuff he grows himself needs to get a license, nor any person buying or selling produce in lots of less than a quarter carload, but any person handling this produce in interstate commerce on commission in any quantity is required to obtain a license.

## Making Lard Oil from Old Lard

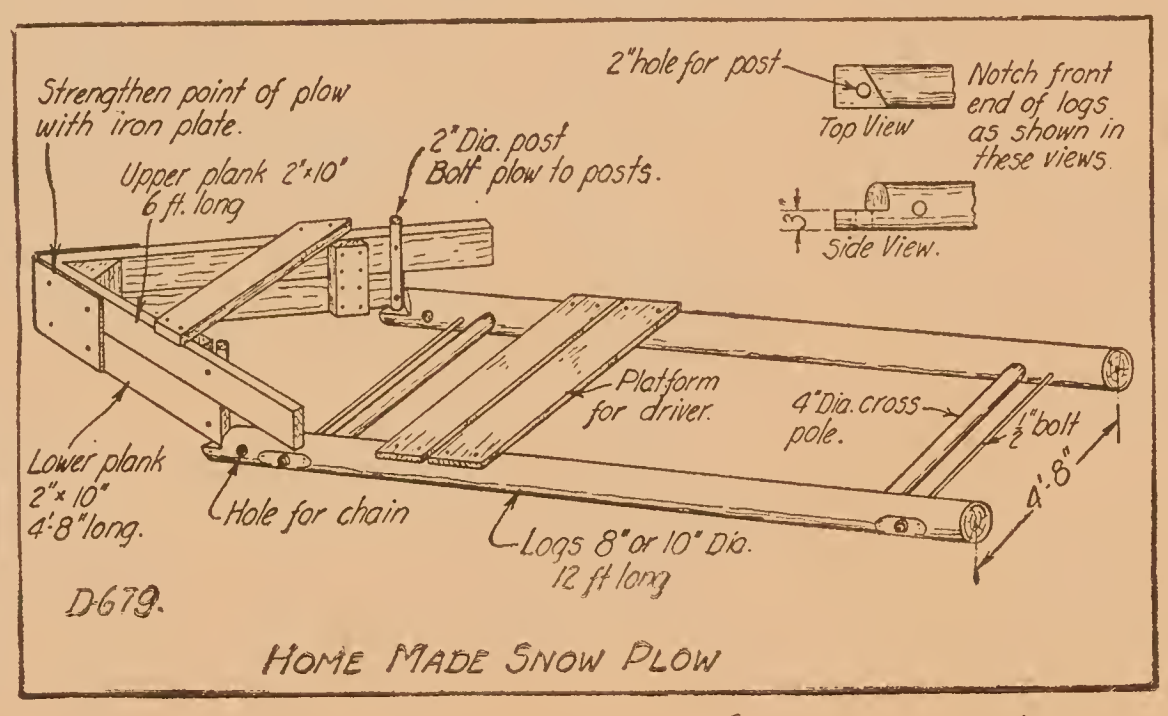
"I have a quantity of lard that is several years old and not fit for kitchen use. Can you advise me how to convert this into lard oil for use in drilling and such purpose?"

ONE way is to put your lard in a thin sack such as cheese cloth or a flour sack after the starch has been washed out, and hang in a temperature warm enough to melt it a little, and set a pan under it, and you will get a good quality of lard oil. Has any reader a better method?—I. W. D.

## A Good Snow Plow

"Can you or any of your readers tell me how to make a good homemade snow plow for opening country roads in winter. One that could be drawn by horses or fixed so that the horses pushed it? I have tried the one patterned after the capital A, but it doesn't give very good results in deep snow. Would appreciate any suggestions."

I THINK all of the home-made snow plows I have ever seen were of the A-type, similar to that shown in the diagram (D-679), which was sent in by one of our readers and which gave very satisfactory results. As shown is was pulled by horses; but it would be a simple matter to extend a pole backward and hitch the team so they would push it. For deeper snow, the sides of the plow should be built higher and extended back farther. Also if the plow is wider at the bottom than at the top, it will hold to the ground better in the deeper snow. However, if the drifts are very deep, these light home-made plows are hardly strong enough and from four to six horses would be necessary for power. Usually some shoveling is necessary under such conditions. We should be glad to hear from our readers of any better types they have worked out.—I. W. D.




HOME MADE SNOW PLOW

## Waterproofing and Preserving Shoes

"Can you tell me what ingredients to use to make a good shoe dressing for waterproofing shoes? I have tried linseed oil, but that soon makes the leather too brittle; while lard does not last long."

MUCH valuable information on the selection and care of leather shoes will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1523 "Leather Shoes", which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. I remember as a boy we used tallow freely on our boots to keep them pliable and waterproof. This works pretty well in mild weather, but the tallow makes them stiff in very cold weather. A mixture of half tallow and half neat's foot oil melted together and applied warm (not hot) and well rubbed in with the hand makes a very good oil and it is fairly waterproof. If preferred castor oil or wool grease can be used in place of the neat's foot oil.

The above bulletin recommends for waterproofing 12 ounces of tallow and four ounces of cod oil; or one pound of petrolatum and two ounces of beeswax; or eight ounces wool grease, four ounces petrolatum and four ounces paraffin wax. Either should be melted together carefully and applied warm. The shoe should be set in a shallow dish and enough of the warm oil poured in to cover the entire sole and let stand 15 to 30 minutes. Rubber heels will soften and should be kept out of the grease.—I. W. D.

## An Answer to an Unsigned Inquiry About Wet Mash for Hens

BECAUSE of the many inquiries we get on all sorts of farm subjects, we ordinarily cannot pay attention to unsigned questions. Every question, and by the way, we are more than glad to answer all questions to the best of our ability, receives a personal answer and only those which we feel will be of general interest to all subscribers are printed in American Agriculturist.

Recently, an unsigned letter came, asking what feed to use for wet mash for hens. This is of general interest and so we are answering it in our columns.

Where wet mash is fed it is almost always a usual dry mash mixed up with water to a crumbly consistency. Either the dry mash which is home-mixed, or any commercial egg mash can be used in this way. It is not advisable to mix it up with skim milk unless you definitely want to increase the protein content of the ration you are giving. That is, skim milk is high in protein and added to the laying mash is likely to give the hens too much protein.

## Seen at the Madison Sq. Show

(*Continued from Page* 12)

ternoon program was put on, including moving pictures of the poultry industry, and talks by a number of well known authorities. Among those who spoke were: Dr. J. G. Lipman of the New Jersey State Agricultural College; Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly with the New York State College of Agriculture and now with the Quaker Oats Company; N. H. Arndt of Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, New Jersey; W. H. Allen of the Acetol Products Company; A. R. Lee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and J. M. Ludwig of Tioga Mills, as well as many others.

Boys' and girls' exhibits and contests occupied an important place at the show. This year Jacob Hartigh, a member of the 4-H boys' and girls' club of Millington, N. J., won the New York World trophy offered to the boy or young poultry raiser winning the most prizes. Hartigh, who is seventeen years old, won the cup with twenty-seven points. Mary T. Bailey, Wallingford, Conn., won the prize for the best pullet; Pauline Seaman, Farmingdale, N. J. for the best male bird; and Carl Weissman, Upper Montclair, N. J. for the best Rhode Island Reds.

One of the oldest exhibitors was Charles McClave who admits having won prizes with his hens at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. Mr. McClave is 81 years old.

## With the Fruit Growers at Rochester

(*Continued from Page* 3)

farmers have been hard pressed to find food and have been taken care of by the Red Cross. When we get this picture in our minds I think we can all agree that we have much to be thankful for."

Other points mentioned by Mr. Hall were the importance of developing a better marketing program, the need for backing up the program of the Federal Farm Board, and the importance of increasing the use of shipping point inspection when marketing fruit. Mr. Hall called the attention of all those present to the place which the New York State Horticultural Society holds in the fruit industry of New York State. He expressed satisfaction because of the results secured by Governor Roosevelt's Advisory Commission and commented favorably on the appointment of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Conservation Commissioner and of Dr. Carl Ladd as Deputy Commissioner.

Two other speakers at the meeting were John Connor of Mt. Morris, who spoke at the banquet and told of his trip through Europe last summer, and Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell, who reviewed economic conditions.

A tribute was paid to Dr. U. P. Hedrick, when by a unanimous rising vote, the meeting went on record as favoring "Hedrick Hall" as the name for the new horticultural building at Geneva.

*With the A. A.*
**RADIO MAN**

**In what way is a light socket type of aerial connector a "lightning arrester"?**

Didn't know that it was—except possibly that it might be claimed to do away with the need for an aerial, in that way avoiding possible danger from lightning.

* * *

**Will the telephone system make a good aerial, instead of the lighting system?**

A possible connection can be made by standing the 'phone on a metal pan or plate, connected to the aerial post of the set. No actual connection with a wire should be attempted.

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Settles for Stolen Trees

Just before Christmas some men came, cut a number of Christmas trees without our permission, and drove away with them. We know who the men are. Is there anything you can do to help us? I am a widow.

WE referred this to Stephen McGrath, Captain of Troop D at Oneida. In a few days the report came back from Captain McGrath stating that Corporal F. H. Lyman and Trooper F. H. Donovan had interviewed our subscriber, then located the man she accused and he admitted having taken the trees. He promised that he would get in touch with our subscriber and pay her for them.

This should serve as a lesson to the thief who should feel himself lucky that our subscriber did not issue a warrant for his arrest. Our thanks go to Captain McGrath, Corporal Lyman, and Trooper Donovan.

## A "Peculiar" Will

PERHAPS some of our readers will remember a little item we printed a few weeks ago concerning a fake perpetrated in the name of Andrew Drake. This Andrew Drake was claimed to be a peculiar old gentleman who left a will stating that sealed packages, valued at $5 to $10 each were to be sent to each of 3000 common people. These common people received letters asking them to send 25c for postage to pay for having the packages sent to them. In our write-up we mentioned that Mr. John Mucha was connected with this deal. In fairness to Mr. Mucha we are printing a letter just received by him. It seems that Mr. Mucha was the unfortunate victim of a clever scheme. We admire his efforts to straighten out this mess.

Several weeks ago you published a write up in your Service Bureau concerning me and now I am writing to explain all.

It was stated that I was conducting a fake mail order scheme. Well, I want to say that I was far from being wholly to blame. I was approached by a stranger posing as James S. Salley, executor of a Mr. Drake of a nearby town. After some talk, I accepted this person's offer and gave him a down payment of a few dollars to assure him I would do as asked, to print and mail to the thousand addresses he gave me. The names were supposed to be heirs of this peculiar Mr. Drake. This Salley instructed me to ask anyone of the named town where Mr. Drake lived and there I would find the executor. So if he did not deliver the gifts, I was to mail out in one month, I was to call for them.

I was curious and investigated and to my utter astonishment I discovered I was tricked. There was no Drake or Salley in the town. I was left to face such a critical position I never again hope to face, but as soon as I could I paid back every cent I was asked for. I received very few quarters; I'm glad of that.

Please insert this in your Service Bureau as soon as possible and I thank you for the same. I will gladly reply to any questions.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN MUCHA.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During Dec. 1930

**NEW YORK**

| | |
|---|---|
| Howard Champion, Bennettsburg (Post office claim adjusted) | $7.88 |
| Adolph L. Eklund, Jr., Jamestown (Pay for eggs) | 14.80 |
| M. J. Cohen, Kerhonkson (Pay for eggs) | 29.70 |
| H. E. Jarrett, Hamilton (Express claim adjusted) | 30.00 |
| James Tuffey, Sangerfield (Claim for damages settled) | 50.00 |
| Elsie M. Walker, Oswego (Refund on order) | 27.50 |
| Ira F. Nichols, Erin (Claim against commission merchant settled) | 260.79 |
| Wm. Wright, Basom (Balance pay for beans) | 12.20 |
| Fred O. Dalrymple, Fredonia (Refund on order) | 15.00 |
| Glenn A. Lilly, Angelica (Pay for eggs) | 10.29 |
| Mrs. H. M. Dudley, Vernon Center (Adjustment of claim) | 3.97 |
| Mrs. R. Mickle, Red Hook (Refund on order) | .20 |
| L. W. Stewart, Bainbridge (Complaint against railroad adjusted) | 15.00 |
| Chas. J. Karker, Argusville (Refund on order of dog) | 40.42 |
| Mrs. E. M. Davis, Jewett (Refund on order) | .28 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Thomas Brown, Dennisville (Returns secured from commission merchant) | 87.25 |
| **DELAWARE** | |
| Mrs. W. A. Guseman, Townsend (Part refund on order) | 5.00 |
| TOTAL | $550.28 |

**NEW YORK**

Oscar Prestidge, Bainbridge
(Adjustment of complaint)
Mrs. Clinton Wood, Gouverneur
(Replacement of parts of stove)
Norman Ames, Clintonville
(Order filled)
Arthur Wilson, Gouverneur
(Order filled)
John Ostrom, Richmondville
(Adjustment to machinery)
Leon H. Watter, Mount Vision
(Order filled)
S. W. Resue, Delanson
(Subscription filled)
Thomas Farley, Southold
(Order filled)
Mrs. Alex. Whitteker, Gouverneur
(Adjustment on return of crates)
Mrs. A. D. Burgdorf, Martville
(Order filled)
Lee Bowen, Ripley
(Adjustment on order)
Mose Robillard, Massena
(Registration paper procured)
Jennie L. Tyler, Otego
(Adjustment on magazine subscription)

**PENNSYLVANIA**

L. A. Layton, Mansfield
(Adjustment on order)
Mrs. H. B. Johnson, Towanda
(Trespassing claim adjusted)
Miss Beatrice Allen, Powell
(Watch repaired)

**MARYLAND**

A. Elizabeth Weaver, North End
(Premium procured)

## About Inspecting C.O.D. Packages

I ordered some goods from a mail order house which they were to send C. O. D. On arrival the post master allowed me to look them over and as they were not satisfactory, I returned them. Now I understand that they are attempting to make trouble for the post master, saying that he did not have the right to let me examine these goods. Is this correct?

WE referred this matter to the Post Office Department to make sure that our information was authentic. We are informed that those who buy stuff on a C.O.D. basis do not have the legal right to examine the goods until after the C. O. D. charges have been paid. In other words, the proper procedure is to sign a receipt, pay the charges, examine the goods, and then if they are not satisfactory, take up the matter with the company from which you bought them.

## What Boy Needs a Home?

IN the spring of 1926 we published on the Service Bureau page an item stating that W. H. Halstead of Orange County, would furnish a home for some boy who needed one. Mr. Halstead writes us that a young chap took advantage of the offer and has been with him for four years.

Now they wish to repeat their offer; namely, that some boy who needs a home, preferably one who is through school, can have a home with them. They want a boy who is honest, good to stock, and willing to learn. If any reader knows of such a boy who needs a home, we suggest that they have him write to Mr. W. H. Halstead, RD 1, Rock Tavern, New York.

Ever since I subscribed to the A. A. I have always read over your Service Bureau—never dreaming I would come to ask for help. When I did need help you were the one I thought of first. I heartily thank you for the service you have rendered me.

**Prepare for better times with Park & Pollard Feeds. They will give large returns and at the same time improve your herd or flock.**

*Built by feeders for feeders.*

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.—Buffalo, N. Y.

***Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose***

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash - Red Ribbon Scatch - Growing Feed - Intermediate Chick Feed - P & P Chick Scratch - P & P Chick Starter - Dairy Rations: Overall 24% - Milk-maid 24% - Bet-R-Milk 20% - Herd-Helth 16% - Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed - Bison Stock Feed - Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration - Pigeon Feed - P & P Horse Feed - Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

**Buy the Advertised Article!**

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

*The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable*

**ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT**

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

DAIRY
- Cream Separators
- Milk Coolers
- Milking Machines
- Clippers and Groomers
- Dairy Water Heaters

CROPS
- Ensilage Cutters
- Feed Grinders
- Hay Hoists
- Apple Graders
- Stationary Spray Plants

RADIO
- Battery Eliminators and Chargers
- Electrified Sets

HOUSEHOLD
- Dishwashers
- Ironing Machines
- Household Motors
- Ranges and Hot Plates
- Refrigerators
- Sewing Machines
- Table Appliances, Dining Room
- Vacuum Cleaners
- Washing Machines
- Water Heaters

MISCELLANEOUS
- Portable Heaters
- Ice Cream Freezers
- Fans
- Insect Traps and Fly Screens

POULTRY
- Brooders
- Incubators
- Lighting for Egg Production
- Drinking Fountain Warmers
- Egg Testers
- Oat Sprouters
- Paint & Disinfectant Sprayers

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE
- Tool Grinders
- Soldering Irons
- General Purpose Motors
- Drills
- Saws

WATER SUPPLY
- Automatic Water Systems
- Irrigation Systems

WIRING AND LIGHTING
- Lamps, Floor and Table
- Lamps, Incandescent
- Lighting Fixtures
- Wiring Supplies

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ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

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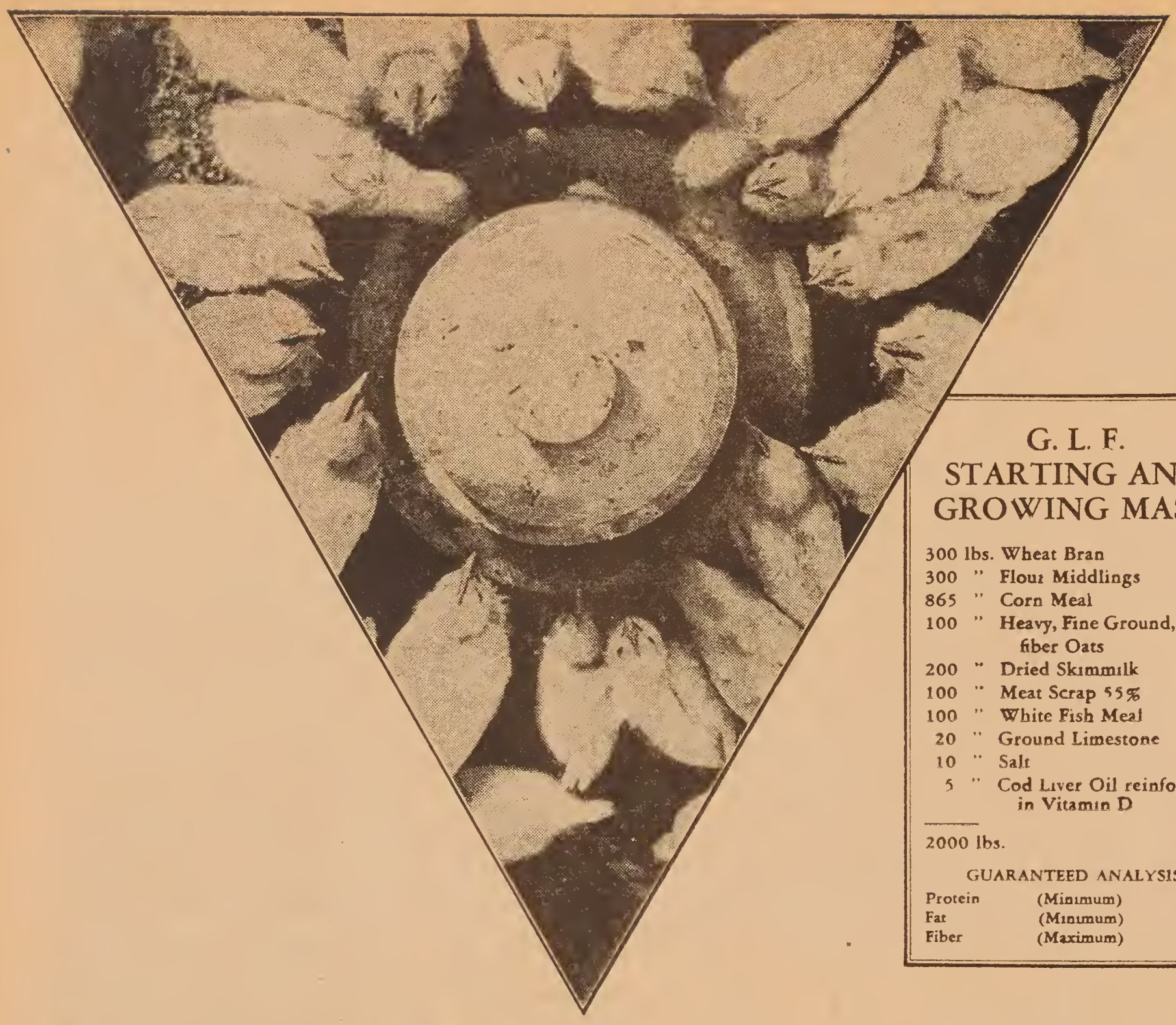

| G. L. F. STARTING AND GROWING MASH | |
|---|---|
| 300 lbs. | Wheat Bran |
| 300 " | Flour Middlings |
| 865 " | Corn Meal |
| 100 " | Heavy, Fine Ground, Low-fiber Oats |
| 200 " | Dried Skimmilk |
| 100 " | Meat Scrap 55% |
| 100 " | White Fish Meal |
| 20 " | Ground Limestone |
| 10 " | Salt |
| 5 " | Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamin D |
| 2000 lbs. | |

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

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|---|---|---|
| Protein | (Minimum) | 17.5% |
| Fat | (Minimum) | 4% |
| Fiber | (Maximum) | 6% |

*Formula developed and recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board.*

# A COMPLETE CHICK FOOD

Just give them G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash and water. That's all the food they need. And watch those chicks grow. For G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is a complete feed. It carries in correct amounts all the energy-yielding and body-building materials the chick can use.

Quality of protein, of first importance, is provided by a variety of sources—plenty of dried milk, high protein meatscrap, and white fish meal (dried by a process which preserves its full protein value). Chicks need these proteins to grow rapidly and feather well. And the rapidly growing chick is most disease-resistant.

All the vitamins from A to G are present in this mash. Most important are A, D, and G. Several feeds, including yellow corn meal and cod-liver oil, supply Vitamin A. The cod-liver oil used is reinforced in Vitamin D and is much more potent than regular cod-liver oil. It is tested on chicks before and after mixing in the feed. These tests prove that the oil provides a liberal amount of Vitamin D in excess of requirements for proper mineral assimilation and rapid growth. The large amount of dried milk insures enough Vitamin G.

Fancy yellow corn meal (the entire kernel), wheat bran, wheat flour middlings, and pulverized, heavy, low-fibre oats provide the sources of quickly available heat and energy needed by the chick from the start.

The mineral content is based on actual determination of chick requirements. Besides the minerals in such ingredients as dried milk, meatscraps, and white fish meal, ground limestone and salt are added. Accurate mineral content is of the utmost importance when chicks are growing rapidly with G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash.

Millions of chicks are reared each year on G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash. It is fed in both battery and colony brooding. For broilers, it is unexcelled. Chicks like this feed because it is freshly mixed from ingredients of highest quality. The favorable price of this mash and the rapid growth it produces will bring your birds most economically to maturity.

PRICE

*G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is delivered to G. L. F. Agent-Buyers in the Syracuse freight rate zone at approximately $50.00 per ton. To this price must be added the Agent-Buyers' handling charges.*

*The* **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | February 7, 1931 | Published Weekly


# A Look Ahead

## *Facts and Figures to Guide the Poultryman*

*By* GILBERT GUSLER
*Standard Farm Paper Market Analyst*

THE poultry business suffered along with all other industries in 1930. Producers, hatchery men, poultry feed and equipment manufacturers, dealers and storage operators all were hurt. Egg prices at the farm during the last months of 1930 were the lowest at the corresponding time in fifteen years. Chickens, also, have sold at lower prices than in many years. Feeds have been cheaper, softening the effect of the lower prices for eggs and poultry for those who purchase most of their feeds, but dividends from the flock have been sharply reduced.

What happened in 1930 is now history, but a brief summary of the year will give us the background for a look ahead.

The 1930-31 egg year opened with production on a "boom" scale. Farmers had received good prices for eggs and especially for poultry in 1928 and 1929 and the general tendency was toward expansion of flocks. Hatchery operations were extensive early in the season, reflecting the increased demand for baby chicks.

As egg and poultry prices declined during the spring, however, farmers apparently changed their minds about increasing their endeavors. Hatchings fell off and more pullets than usual were marketed as broilers or consumed on the farm. On July 1, the number of young chickens in farm flocks was about the same as a year earlier.

Egg production last spring, as measured by receipts at the four leading markets, exceeded that of 1929. From January 1 to May 31, receipts were about 8 per cent larger than in the same months of 1929. In spite of declining prices, consumption was low so that more eggs than usual were forced into storage. On August 1, 1930, 2.2 million cases more shell eggs were reported in storage than a year previous. In addition, stocks of frozen eggs were 25 million pounds more than a year before, equivalent to 710,000 cases of shell eggs.

Production during the summer and early fall fell below the corresponding period in 1929. Open weather in late fall and early winter, however, combined perhaps with an increased number of early pullets, caused heavier receipts than a year before in spite of lower prices. Dealers moved more eggs into consumption than in the last four months of 1929, but consumers did not take enough to offset the increase in both storage stocks and fresh receipts.

The huge surplus of held eggs failed to disappear. All through the fall and early winter it continued to exert a depressing effect on the market. On January 1, 1931, the surplus of shell eggs over a year previous amounted to 1,187,000 cases and that of frozen eggs was the equivalent of 560,000 cases more. Receipts continued liberal and the storage movement disappointing in the first half of January, 1931.

The poultry market labored under a large stock in storage at the start of 1930. Holdings totalled 141 million pounds, or 31 million pounds more than on the same date a year earlier. On March 1, the surplus over a year previous had mounted to 44 million pounds. During the first half of the year, about 13 per cent more dressed poultry arrived at the four large markets than in the corresponding period of 1929. In order to move the large supplies of fresh and frozen poultry, both wholesale and retail prices were forced down.

Consumers of poultry in the cities responded more favorably to lower prices

(*Continued on Page 20*)

### A Program for Poultrymen

**PRESENT egg prices are discouraging for poultrymen and the facts responsible for the situation, as presented by Mr. Gusler, are not encouraging for the immediate future. In such a situation the best course to follow is to face the facts, study them, and then decide what to do. It would seem that this is no time to expand your poultry enterprise, yet we are inclined to believe that neither is it a time, if you are breaking even, to get out of the business.**

**To the poultryman who has been making money in the past, we would suggest:**

**1. Buy the usual number of baby chicks, but if anything, buy even higher quality than you have in the past.**

**2. Reduce costs to the minimum, not by buying a cheaper ration, or by feeding less of it, but by culling out unprofitable hens and by reducing your labor costs to the lowest possible point.**

**3. In order to get the best price the market will allow, study the markets, grade your eggs carefully, and consider the possibility of selling at retail. Do not be fooled by the wholesale receiver who promises you more than the market will warrant.**

**4. Lay out a constructive plan for the future by which you can develop the efficiency of your poultry business and be able to cash in when prices improve.**

# THE GENERAL PURPOSE TRACTOR MOVES INTO THE POTATO FIELD

Right: 50 acres of potatoes on the farm of Eugene Rich, Charlestown, Maine, planted with a John Deere-Hoover Planter and cultivated with the John Deere Two-Row Tractor Cultivator and Hoe.

Below Left: An early cultivation with the John Deere Two-Row Tractor Cultivator.

Below right: Digging 8 to 10 acres a day with the John Deere and John Deere-Hoover Two-Row Digger. Farm of Geo. J. Brown, Presque Isle, Me.

## Growers Achieving Excellent Results— Raise Better Crops at New Low Costs

THE John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor has become strongly established in the potato field. Each new season sees more and more potato growers taking advantage of this modern way to handle their potato crop, growing more acres, with less help, and at lower costs than have ever before been possible.

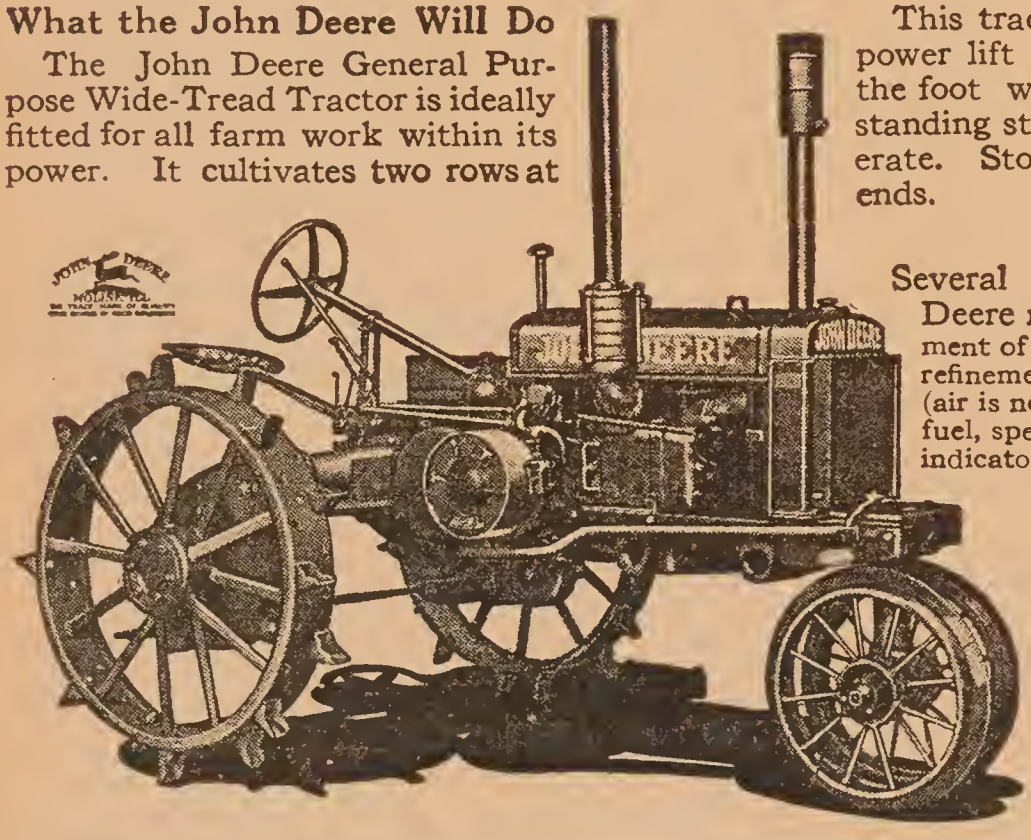
### What the John Deere Will Do

The John Deere General Purpose Wide-Tread Tractor is ideally fitted for all farm work within its power. It cultivates two rows at a time at the rate of 20 to 30 acres a day.

It will pull a two-bottom plow, two-row planter with fertilizer attachment, two-row tractor-drive digger, and six-row tractor-power sprayer. Equipped with the John Deere Power-Driven Mower, it makes an efficient, fast-working mowing outfit.

### Power Lift Does the Hard Work

This tractor has the famous John Deere power lift which operates with a touch of the foot whether tractor is in motion or standing still. There are no levers to operate. Stops are unnecessary at the row ends.




### 1931 Improvements

Several refinements in the 1931 John Deere make this tractor and its equipment of even greater value than before. These refinements include an improved air cleaner (air is now double-cleaned), double filtration of fuel, special combination oil filter and pressure indicator, combination muffler and spark arrester, new crank case breather and ventilator, new radiator guard with adjustable radiator curtain and an improved governor.

Go in and inspect this tractor at your John Deere dealer's store. It is the only way you can appreciate its real value. Arrange with your dealer for a demonstration on your farm. If you will write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, a booklet giving full information on the tractor and its equipment will be sent to you without obligation. Ask for booklet MR-61.

## JOHN DEERE GENERAL PURPOSE [WIDE-TREAD] TRACTOR

*for Potatoes and Other Narrow Row Crops*


## Some Points to Consider When You Buy Seed

SCIENTISTS have accumulated a vast store of knowledge about farming but there are still a few things that they do not know. For example, they cannot tell by looking at a seed whether it will sprout and grow or whether it lacks that indefinable quality which will cause it to develop into a new plant. For that matter, neither can they tell by looking at a seed what is contains in the way of heredity which may result in a bumper crop of a high quality or in a low crop of poor quality.

Seed buying time is about here; in fact, some of you may have already contracted for your season's supply. If you have not, there are a number of precautions you can take, which will safeguard your investment and insure the buying of products which are worth the money. Good seed usually costs more than poor, but here is one place where it will pay not to economize. A little additional cost on a bushel of seed may result in several bushels more at harvest time, and, in fact, may actually spell the difference between loss and profit.

### Seed Laws Help

Because it is so difficult to be sure of seed quality, most states have enacted laws requiring that seeds be labeled with certain information. These laws do not require that the seed meet any particular standard but merely that it shall be properly labeled. Therefore, it is not sufficient for the buyer to see that there is a tag attached. The information on the tag must be read and studied before you can tell what you are buying.

There is another law which gives valuable information about seeds. We refer to the Federal Seed Staining Law which provides for the dyeing of imported alfalfa and clover seed. Imported alfalfa seed, other than that coming from Canada, and which is not known to be adapted for use in this country, is colored with 1% green. Imported alfalfa seed known to be unadapted to this country is colored 10% red. Alfalfa seed from Canada is colored 1% violet, which in this case is a mark of quality. The same color scheme is used on red clover seed.

There is, of course, some alfalfa and clover seed produced in this country which is not adapted to climatic conditions in the northern part of United States. If you buy alfalfa seed produced in the United States, it is important to buy from a firm which will guarantee that it was grown in a state where the climate is at least as severe as it is here.

### What Variety?

There are an almost endless number of varieties of all farm crops on the market. Frequently some new variety will be introduced and all sorts of wild claims will be made about it. Many times this is not a new variety but merely an old one that has been made the object of an organized publicity campaign. Before you buy any of these crops that are going to revolutionize agriculture, we suggest that you write to American Agriculturist or to your State College or that you ask your Farm Bureau Agent, as to its merits.

Probably you and your neighbors are growing about the right variety already. If you try something new, we suggest that you start out on a small scale until you have demonstrated that the new variety is better.

With many farm crops, particularly the small grains, a lot of home grown seed is used. Where this is done we remind you that the fanning mill is still an important machine. Its constant use will remove most of the weed seeds and foreign materials as well as light kernels that are not likely to grow into profitable plants.

There is still one precaution that should be taken. Seed treatment is too big a subject to discuss in length, but, where scab or rhizoctonia of potatoes is serious, seed treatment with corrosive sublimate is a good insurance.

(*Continued on Page* 11)


**Time Well Spent—**

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Quaker Hill Farm

*Certified Pedigreed Field Seeds*

Over 1000 acres of Certified Seed crops. Varieties, strains and sources tested and recommended by Experiment Stations. Sales of Quaker Hill Farm seeds have more than doubled in three years—because they pay. Write for details and prices today.

K. C. LIVERMORE BOX A HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

POTATOES, OATS, BARLEY, PEAS, CORN, BEANS, WHEAT, RYE, CABBAGE

# The G. L. F. Marketing Plan

## *A New Service for Better Handling of Farm Produce*

*By* J. C. CRISSEY

*Vice-President, Cooperative Farm Service Management, Inc.*

I WISH to say emphatically that we do not expect the G. L. F. Marketing Plan to revolutionize the produce business in this territory. It will be a 5 to 10 year program starting with careful conservative experiments. Each forward development will have to rise on a foundation that is economically sound and cooperative in principle and fact.

The experiences of the many local and statewide cooperative marketing enterprises that have failed provide for us a laboratory of errors despite the fact that each was the result of earnest effort on the part of farmers who believed in cooperation and were willing to sacrifice for the benefit of industry as a whole. These Cooperative failures point time after time to high fixed assets and overhead with a seasonable crop or low volume. We would not be fit guardians of the G. L. F. capital if we did not heed those warnings and build on a sound principle. As I mentioned before, each unit must be prepared to live on 5 per cent of the volume of incoming supplies so that a crop failure cannot wreck the service unit.

Milk, the leading product of the farms of this territory, is already being marketed by a capable cooperative organization, The League. It is not necessary to concern ourselves with this problem.

Eggs produced by G. L. F. patrons now present a problem very similar to the milk situation a few years ago, and incidentally our six months experiment in handling eggs has taught us a basic principle which must be adhered to throughout the whole program. The G. L. F. will not buy produce of farmers nor will they sell it for them, for several reasons: (1) We would not have the capital. (2) We do not have men trained to it. (3) We do not have the market outlets. (4) We could not standardize quality. (5) We would jeopardize our volume on incoming supplies by creating enmity. (6) We would be jeopardizing capital which belongs to other farmers. (7) The development would not be cooperative.

***If the G. L. F. Marketing Plan or any other plan succeeds in improving egg prices, poultrymen need to learn that shipping eggs from stolen nests under the old barn is not likely to increase the consumer's desire to buy more eggs.***

For Fruits and Vegetables there is a wide field and much more risk than in handling cull cattle, wheat or hay and straw.

The Marketing Policy of the G. L. F. is as follows: Farm Service Agencies will not buy or sell any produce. They will pack and grade for the patrons or for the buyers on a unit packing charge basis. The grade and pack will be jealously guarded. There will be errors in packing for we must train all our men. When ready for market disposal will be made by the patron or buyer. The agencies will sell nothing. They will take no risk, neither will they speculate with the farmers produce. They carry no inventory or accounts receivable and will not need to increase their fixed assets appreciably. The service unit can exist whether they pack produce or not. If they do pack produce they will do so at a very low figure and any profit made on it will be a part of the Service units surplus and thus reduce the handling margins on incoming supplies.

The G. L. F. will bend every effort to improve the present outlets for produce, will counsel with the shippers, and do everything possible to build a cooperative outlet that means a greater return to the farmers.

Each Service Agency will perform the following functions:

1. *Assist in improving the quality of produce to be marketed.* At present New York State products do not enjoy a

(*Continued on Page* 8)

# New England Tries to Solve Its Milk Problem

## *How The Suggested Central Marketing Plan Would Work*

*By* HARRY L. PIPER

ECONOMIC conditions in the dairy industry in New England have again brought into the forefront of public attention a central marketing agency to handle all the milk in the principal markets and to stabilize prices. After months of preliminary work a definite proposal has now been placed before the milk marketing organizations of New England. If it is accepted by most of these dairy marketing agencies it will be in operation within a month or two. At the present writing its fate is hanging in the balance.

The name of the proposed organization is the New England Dairies, Inc. It is an organization whose members are the existing organizations. Unless nearly all of them sign the contract and become members the project will be dropped. It is the general opinion of the leaders that, while one or two of the co-operative milk marketing organizations might stay out without jeopardizing the whole plan, unless the membership handles a very large percentage of the available market milk in New England the proposed organization will fail to fulfill its purpose.

### Organizations Compete With Each Other

The need for such a central marketing agency lies in the multiplicity of existing organizations. The New England Milk Producers' Association, a bargaining organization not owning any facilities for handling milk, controls about 70 per cent of the commercial milk of New England. About 3 per cent of this commercial milk is not organized. The remaining 27 per cent is handled by about 15 cooperative creameries located in Vermont. Some of these cooperative creameries own facilities for handling milk at the city as well as owning country plants. Most of these cooperative creameries were set up as butter making plants, later getting into the cream market and finally into the fluid milk market.

The New England Milk Producers' Association operates on a surplus plan. Dealers to whom the association sells milk make a strict accounting of their sales and purchases and pay a composite price made up of the price for fluid milk, arrived at by negotiation between the sales committee of the association and the Boston dealers, and the price for surplus milk fluctuating with the butter price. The cooperative creameries sell to smaller dealers and to the wholesale trade. For some years their practice has been to offer milk at a half cent under the NEMPA price. Their justification for such action is in their claim that they get more out of surplus milk than the association gets. While the half cent difference has at times been a bone of contention in the market it has not often brought on serious difficulties.

### Low Butter Market Brings Trouble

When prices of butter were relatively high the incentive to cut prices on fluid milk sales, in order to get more of the surplus disposed of in the milk class, was not great. With the lower butter prices the difference between Class 1 milk and Class 2 milk was so marked that many of the cooperatives began offering milk at considerably below the association prices in order to increase their sales of fluid milk and thus build up their price to their patrons.

Under these conditions a situation rose in which all these farmer controlled organizations, selling 97 per cent of all the milk, were engaged in a highly competitive warfare to see which one could reduce its surplus to the lowest point and thus be enabled to pay the highest price to its patrons. In this warfare the NEMPA suffered as it was the price getter, not the price cutter. Some three carloads of milk which was formerly sold by dealers buying from the association was lost to the cooperative creameries because the creameries offered to sell at a lower price than the dealers could offer and still pay the association price. The loss of this milk automatically increased the surplus carried by these dealers and reduced the price to association members. These conditions became intolerable to all parties early last spring and after a sharp difference of opinion among the cooperative groups as to the necessity of a price change in May the commissioners of agriculture appointed a Milk Board to hear in an impartial way the differences of opinion and suggest a remedy.

### Recommendations Made

The recommendations of this milk board included a producer organization and a dealer organization with a milk administrator to settle minor disputes between them. The New England Dairies, Inc. is the producer organization set up as the result of these recommendations. It has been carefully worked out by representatives of the various cooperative groups, including the NEMPA, the cooperative creameries and the State Department of Agriculture and the Extension service of Vermont. In developing the plan the Federal Farm Board was called in for advice and Tom Stitts of the Board assisted greatly in setting up the organization. It has the entire approval of the Farm Board as it is now worked out.

The general plan of the Central Marketing organization is that each existing producer controlled group should become a member. Each of

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# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Thought for the Week

SOMEONE on the radio the other evening told of a visit to a home for the aged where there was an old country doctor ninety-six years of age. The visitor stepped up to the old man, and, holding out his hand, said, "Doctor, how is my pulse?"

The doctor quickly located the pulse, and then, after a moment, with a twinkle in his eye and in a high quavering voice, said, "You'll be all right in the morning."

For three-quarters of a century this man traveled through the bitter cold and drifts of winter and the storms and mud of summer to stand over the bedside of stricken fellow-creatures, and so often had he tried to cheer them with his hopeful expression "You'll be all right in the morning," that it has become second nature to him.

Sometimes when the big or small annoyances and tragedies of life become almost more than we can bear, it may help a little to pick up our stumbling feet, throw back the shoulders bowed with grief, wipe the tears from the eyes, and say, with the old doctor, "You'll be all right in the morning."

## What a Country

DURING the Christmas holidays, President and Mrs. Hoover gave their son, Allen, who was home on his vacation, a White House party. The honor guest was Miss Fannie Homans, of Boston, niece of the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, and great-great-great granddaughter of President John Adams.

She danced the first dance with Allen Hoover in the same East Room where her great-great-great grandmother, Abigail, used to hang out the family wash. She also had the unique experience of having the first slice of cake from a plate used in the White House by President and Mrs. Adams.

Thus does America carry on its traditions.

## The Master Farmer Banquet

JUST a note to express the hope again that you will be able to take a winter vacation and attend Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture, beginning Monday, February 9th.

Among the many fine events on the program for the week is the American Agriculturist-Master Farmer Banquet which will be held at Willard Straight Hall at 6:30 P. M., on Thursday, February 12th. Governor Roosevelt will make the awards to the Master Farmers and to six young people who have won achievement awards. Tickets for the dinner will cost $1.75 and may be had by writing in advance to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, or, if any are left, they may be purchased on the day of the banquet in Roberts Hall or in Willard Straight Hall.

## This School Tax Money Should Be Saved

THE school law of New York State provides for the handling by supervisors of school moneys received from the State in the form of State aid for the local schools. Before the centralized schools were established, the supervisors' compensation for taking care of this money and paying it out did not amount to a very large sum, but with the increased State aid to the central districts and also to the one-room schools, the moneys from the State handled by the supervisors have very greatly increased to large sums.

These moneys are handled by supervisors on a fee basis, with the result that supervisors in some instances are paid hundreds of dollars for a little labor and for labor that is absolutely unnecessary, for it is not necessary that the money should pass through the supervisors' hands at all.

It is obvious that this situation should be corrected. Supervisors are, as a whole, rendering a real public service. It is also true that in general they are not overpaid for their services. Therefore, we believe that these men will be the first to approve a change which will result in the saving of public money.

## New Compensation Law Unjust to Farmers

"I would like to have you advise me as to any new laws that affect the insuring of men hired by farmers to cut hard wood. A report has been circulated that any farmer who may hire one or two men to cut wood must have them insured. The result is that farmers are canceling orders for wood, and men who depend on wood-chopping in the winter are out of work and suffering."—H. E. D.

WE will answer the above letter in part by quoting from another letter on the same subject. We are in full sympathy with the points made in this letter. The present compensation insurance regulation is plainly unjust to farmers and should be corrected.

"On January 1st a new Workmen's Compensation regulation became effective, which promises to be disastrous to Upstate New York. This regulation provides a minimum premium of not less than $231.00 for compensation policies that include insurance for sawmills but not for logging and lumbering, and a minimum premium of not less than $375.00 for policies that include insurance for logging and lumbering. These minimum premiums are not subject to reduction on short term policies, or in case of cancellation by the insured. There was a prior regulation somewhat similar but with a lower minimum premium, which became effective October 1st, 1929.

"These regulations are made by the Compensation Inspection Rating Board, which consists of representatives of some 80 insurance companies doing a compensation business in New York, subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Insurance. The fact that the regulations mentioned above are now in effect shows that the Superintendent of Insurance has approved the action of the so-called Compensation Inspection Rating Board. If our winter business in Upstate New York is not to be paralyzed, and if we are not to have the worst reign of unemployment that has ever been seen in this section, the State Superintendent of Insurance should reconsider his approval.

"President Hoover, through Colonel Woods, calls upon the 6,000,000 farmers of the nation to furnish work for the unemployed, who return to the country from the city. Outside of manufacturing centers, there is practically no work which can be given to such men by farmers or others, except the work thus penalized by the Compensation ruling. Neither the farmers nor the small sawmills will pay the minimum premium, and therefore our local labor will go hungry. Our chief winter industry shut down tight, northern New York will go into hibernation.

"Even if the city men, representing the Casualty Companies were not well enough informed to understand how such a regulation as they have made would aggravate the unemployment situation, our State Superintendent of Insurance should have known. He is presumed to come into closer contact with the people. If for no other reason, he should have opposed regulations of this character on the ground that the burden was put on that part of the population least able to sustain it. It adds nothing to the burden of the few big jobbers and the large producers of lumber, but it is absolutely prohibitive for the farmer who employs labor and for the small mill owner. And it virtually puts them out of business.

"The officers of the State Insurance Fund at Albany have no suggestions to make as to a feasible way to keep men employed, who are dependent upon this class of work. As a result, the small sawmills are closed down, and little if any logs, pulp and cordwood are being cut. State Insurance Fund officers do not like the regulation and had nothing to do with its making, but they are obliged to enforce it according to the letter of the law, made, presumably, by the delegated authority of the Legislature. It is a question whether the Legislature has not exceeded its constitutional power in delegating the rate-making authority, which has the power in law, to an association of private individuals, who are thus enabled to make rates for their own profit, or at any rate on a basis that will insure them against financial loss. Apparently the new provision requiring the rule of the State Superintendent of Insurance is more or less prefunctory.

"What argument can be advanced in favor of minimum rates, in view of their cruelty to the small man? He is already penalized by higher premiums as compared with the big operator and it is un-American to assassinate him through prohibitive minimums.

"It is to be hoped that the State Superintendent of Insurance will reconsider his approval of such arbitrary and uncalled-for minimum rates, as otherwise there will be little, if any, opportunity for employment in the rural sections of the State."

—JOHN B. BURNHAM.

## Two Good Marketing Jobs

NOT in a long time have we published more interesting or more valuable market articles than the two in this issue, one by Mr. Piper on the New England milk situation and the efforts that are being made to solve the New England dairyman's market problem, and the other by Mr. Crissey on the new plan of the G. L. F. in this State to help farmers sell their produce.

While the plan is not fully accepted as yet, it would look as if the New England farmers were about to accomplish what New York dairymen fail to do—that is, unite all of the dairy marketing organizations in a working, practical federation, eliminating the foolish and expensive competition in the sale of milk that results in a loss to everybody concerned.

It may also be said that no greater problem exists in New York State than to find better marketing outlets for eastern-grown products, and it looks to us as if the G. L. F. was laying the fundamentals of practical policies for solving this problem.

## Eastman's Chestnuts

HERE is a handful of worm-eaten Chestnuts, some of which gave me a snicker and some a snort. Maybe they will you.

A deaf old lady went to live near one of the naval ports. Shortly afterward a salute of ten four-inch guns was fired. The old lady, who lived alone, got out of her chair, smoothed down her dress, patted her hair, and said sweetly, "Come in."

* * *

Traffic Cop: "Let me see your license."

Tourist: "Marriage, car, driver's, campfire, fishing, or hunting? Open the license trunk, Maria." (More sense than nonsense in this. We are licensed to death.)

* * *

Mrs. Tellit: "Cousin Dorothy, you know, always wanted to have a little baby daughter so she could name her 'June.'"

Mrs. Askit: "Yes. Did she do it?"

Mrs. Tellit: "No. The man she married was named 'Bugg.'"

# A New Land Program

*By* FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
*Governor of New York State*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following address was delivered by Governor Roosevelt at the annual old-time supper of the New York State Agricultural Society, held on January 21st at Albany.*

*It is a well-known fact that practically all of the farmers' marketing troubles are caused by the surplus. If it were possible to take the land out of cultivation in every State, that can no longer be farmed at a profit, it would solve the surplus problem. This is only one of the many advantages which might result from a land program such as suggested by the Governor, in the most interesting address which follows:*

TONIGHT I am going to talk to you about what the State has done for the farmers during the past two years. I am only going to say that the splendid program of actual accomplishments has been put through only as a forerunner of a much bigger and more vital policy of the State. Indeed, all of the study and work of the Agricultural Advisory Commission has emphasized the need of tying the various steps already taken into a bigger and more comprehensive whole.

The time has come when, in my judgment, the State can lay the cornerstone of a land policy—something that has been done by no other state in the Union; something which is needed by modern civilization and by the social and economic advances made by the present generation.

The big question is, what are we going to do with the land area of the State? No one has ever asked this question before; no one has ever answered the question:

## How Our Land Is Used

First of all, what is the land area? About 30,000,000 acres. Of this, about 3,000,000 acres are used for cities, villages, residential and industrial purposes. That leaves 27,000,000. About 5,000,000 acres are today in mountains, forests, swamps and other lands that have never been cultivated. That leaves about 22,000,000 acres which were once in farms. Of this about 4,000,000 acres have been abandoned or are no longer used for farm purposes. This leaves about 18,000,000 acres now in farms.

The obvious first question in regard to this farm land is how is it being used for farming, and the first step has been taken to answer that question. Last year the Legislature passed, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Advisory Commission and myself, an appropriation for a survey of our agricultural resources, the amount of the appropriation being $20,000, though I asked for $96,000.

However, with this $20,000 the College of Agriculture at Cornell University has started several important projects in a study and evaluation of the land resources of the State. As a part of this study, a survey has been made of one whole county, Tompkins County. Very simple and clear maps have been prepared covering every 10 acre square in Tompkins County and showing the following:

(a) The type of soil.

(b) The climate, that is the length of growing season between killing frosts and the amount of annual rainfall.

(c) The present use of the land, that is, whether it is forest land and swamp land or improved land, whether in pasture, in hay, or in annual crops and if so, in what crops.

(d) Who lives on the land, or owns it and how the owner uses the land, that is, to make his livelihood out of it, or to occupy it only as a home while working away from the farm in the city or elsewhere.

(e) An analysis of the people who live on the land; whether they are old people who have always been there, or new people who have recently come; whether they are Americans or foreigners, whether the young people are staying on the land or leaving it; whether the cultivation of the farm is supporting the farmer in accordance with an American standard of living.

(f) A measure of the contribution that each farm makes to the food supply of the nation.

## Much Poor Land in Farms

The outstanding net result of this survey proves that a very high percentage of the land now in cultivation has no right to remain as farm land. Several generations of farm experience indicate that farmers cannot make a satisfactory living from this land. This percentage runs as high as 22 per cent. of the farm land in some of the townships in Tompkins County.

Using all of these data and bringing to bear upon the problem what we know about trends in population, demand for farm products, and the use of larger, modern machinery, there begins to evolve a real plan for the proper development of the land, in other words, a land policy for the State of New York.

This study of Tompkins County includes a classification of the land in the county into several groups with first-class land that should always remain in farms at one end of the scale, and land that clearly should be reforested at the other end of the scale.

A road system to serve the best interests of these areas is projected on a scientific basis. The plan indicates the roads which should be main thoroughfares and improved accordingly; those which may be a part of the secondary hard road system, narrower and cheaper but out of the mud; roads that should be kept open only as fire breaks and trails to enable people to reach the reforested areas.

## Plan for Power Lines

The plan also includes a location for electric power lines such as will serve all people of an area and not leave some worth-while farms in pockets which can never be economically reached by electricity. You will see that this plan contemplates two things—the development of the best soil areas to the highest possible degree with the objective of ultimately providing farm to market roads and electrical power to practically all the farms that should be maintained as economical farm units and as rural homes. The plan also contemplates removing from agriculture and putting to their proper use those soil areas which through this scientific survey and through the experiences of generations of farmers have been shown to be unsuited for farming.

Hand in hand with this survey there should go a reforestation program on a scale that has never before been attempted by any state or nation. These abandoned farm areas are today a blight upon our agriculture and a great state liability. Year by year they become poorer and poorer through erosion, the depletions of nature and uneconomic use. If put to their proper use, the growing of trees and the furnishing of recreational opportunities, they will again become a great state resource of wonderful value to our future New York. I assume that the Hewitt amendment providing for the greater state program in reforestation will again be passed by the Legislature this winter. I hope that the people of the State next fall will ratify this proposed constitutional amendment which will make it possible for a great reforestation program to develop.

A scientific land policy will save the State money in that it will remove the necessity for the upkeep of thousands of miles of road. It will prevent the wrong location of electric power lines. It will help to develop a great agricultural industry in the regions best adapted for farming. The work that has been begun in Tompkins County should be extended to all the other counties in the State.

We have proven to our satisfaction that there are large areas in the State of New York where people are attempting to maintain farms without any economic or social justification for maintaining them. I use the word social as well as economic for the very good reason that the continuance of the maintenance of these farms proves a drag on the social development of our rural life, for the very good reason that the families that maintain and operate these farms cannot make a success of them and must necessarily fail to obtain the social advantages and live up to the social standards which we ought to give to all our population.

This, I call, the beginning of a real land policy for the State of New York. As leaders of agriculture and of farm thought in the State, I report it to you and commend it to you for your study.

# Higher Taxes for Commercial Vehicles?

*By* J. M. HURLEY

EDITOR'S NOTE: *A short time ago we published an editorial urging the passage of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Charles P. Miller to decrease the registration fee on farm-owned trucks, and time and again, we have gone further than this and urged that the license year should be shortened for both trucks and automobiles owned by farmers who cannot use these vehicles during the winter time because of bad roads.*

*We are in constant receipt of a large number of letters from farmers who keenly feel the injustice of having to pay taxes from which they receive no benefit. We certainly hope that the Legislature this year will pass a three-quarter of a year license law as a measure of plain justice to people who can only use their automobiles or trucks for three-quarters of a year or less.*

*Among the large number of letters we have received on this subject is the following one by Mr. Hurley, which is so much to the point and so right in its conclusions that we are passing it on to our readers. Certain it is that the great, heavy trucks wear out the roads and therefore they should do their part toward paying for them. Here is Mr. Hurley's letter:*

COMMENTING on the discussion of Assemblyman Miller's proposal to decrease the registration fees on farmer-owned trucks used exclusively in the transportation of the owner's produce, I wish to assure you that I find myself in full agreement with the principle. In fact, most other states in their motor vehicle taxing policy favor privately operated vehicles over vehicles operated for hire.

However, since the present revenues derived from all motor vehicle taxes in New York State do not provide more than half the money spent each year on our highways, it seems to me that any proposal to reduce the taxes on any class of motor vehicle should be coupled with a plan to increase the taxes on heavy motor vehicles operated for hire. In 1929 according to Commissioner Brandt's annual report (pages 73 and 75) New York State spent $52,108,164.29 on new road construction and for reconstruction and maintenance besides approximately $50,000,000 which was expended for the maintenance of town highways and county roads. In the same report he states (page 71 & 72) we are permitted to close weak roads to loads exceeding 4 tons in weight. Many hundred and probably some thousands of miles of our roads are thus closed each spring. This closure is responsible for saving in the aggregate over a number of years many millions of dollars. In spite of it, however, some vehicles use them and it only takes a few such vehicles on a weak road in the spring to cause thousands of dollars of damage. This was illustrated only a few years ago when a few lumber trucks destroyed in a few days roads which cost about $500,000 to rebuild. The roads had formerly been in excellent condition and it was thought they were good for many more years of service—.We are always faced with the fact that we have thousands of miles of old road not designed to carry the loads permitted by statute. When these roads are badly broken their value as a founda-

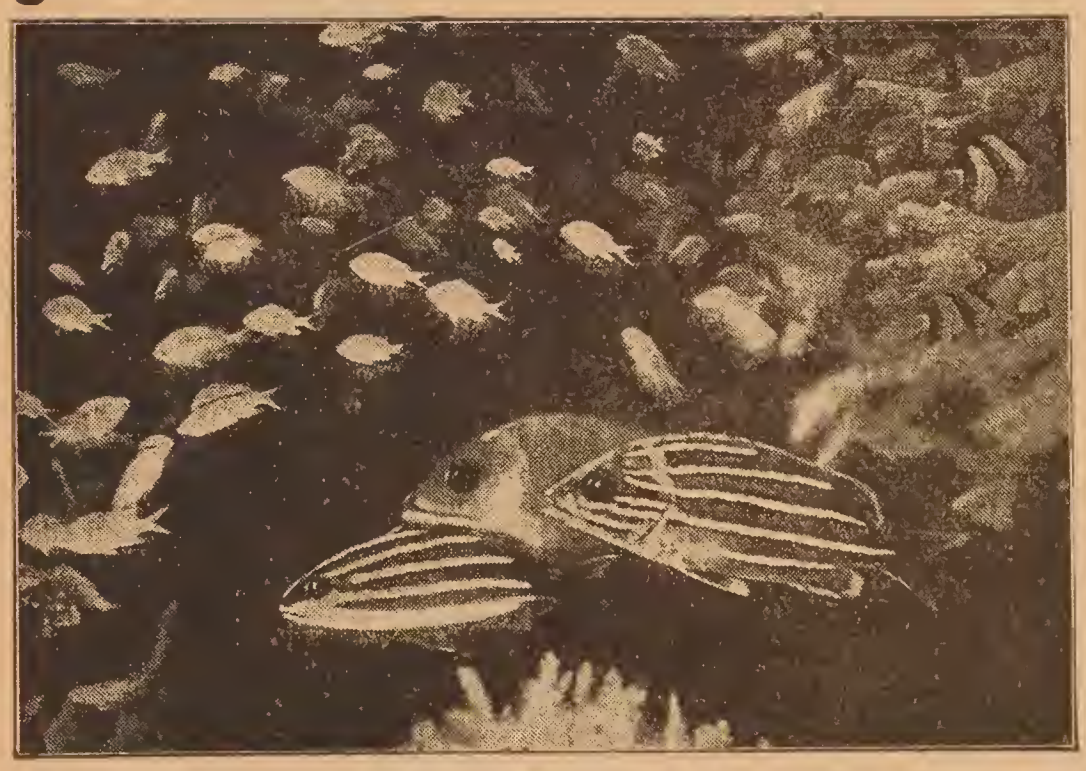
(*Continued on Page* 14)

# The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says we all should seek, to learn some things at Farmers' Week, he says each year he learns some facts that make him modify his acts, the things that science learns, by gum, he puts in practice there to hum. He says experiment stations can make each of us a better man, by teaching us efficient ways of growing grains and curing hays. The time we spend there isn't lost, they teach us to reduce the cost of all the products that we grow, if we produce them cheaper so that our expenses ain't so rank we may put money in the bank. At any rate, it's well worth while to keep up with the latest style of farmin', for the more we know about the ways to plant and sow, the more we save our arms and backs and get the cash to pay our tax.

I tell my neighbor that, gee whiz, the trouble with his idees is, I know lots more now than I do, if I should work the whole year through I couldn't do the things I knew that should be done, all these idees for growin' sorghum and cowpeas and testin' cows and feedin' swine are worth the price, they're mighty fine, but one man's life ain't long enough to put in practice all that stuff, and one man's farm is far too small to even start to use it all. More information I don't need, but time to test my cows and seed, feed balanced rations to each cow and do the things that I know now. We're full of facts up to the brim, now what we need's some pep and vim, and time and room so's we can go and put in practice what we know!

# A million million living creatures of the sea gave their lives



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ALL the world was water. Then came stupendous upheavals of the ocean floor. A continent was formed, strewn with the carcasses of millions of fishes, reptiles, and shell creatures. Plant growth beyond description. This is Nature at work creating those inexplicable, limitless deposits of Chilean Nitrate of Soda.

The mighty forces of Nature all combined to make Chilean Nitrate the superior nitrogen fertilizer. It is the natural nitrate, the good old "Soda" upon which the whole South relies for paying crops of cotton, corn, fruit, truck. Due to its natural origin, it contains rare elements—iodine, boron, magnesium, etc.

Science has learned that these rare elements, once considered unimportant in plant growth, actually are of tremendous value. They are plant foods in themselves. Combining with its nitrogen, they make Chilean Nitrate a super-

*At the right, William F. Meyers of Crawfordsville, Ind., Grand Corn Champion in the 1929 National Corn Show, and, at the left, Homer W. Dice, of the same town, winner of second place, are both consistent users of Chilean Nitrate.*

nitrate...Nitrogen PLUS. This explains the never-failing superiority of Chilean Nitrate in official tests and in the experience records of practical farmers. It increases yield and quality so effectively that it pays back its small cost...then pays a good profit too. It is often the difference between big success and profitless crop.

### *See Your Fertilizer Dealer*

Go to your dealer to buy Chilean Nitrate. He wants to sell you what you want...so say Chilean Nitrate. That word "Chilean" is your protection and his. It is the promise of Nitrogen PLUS, the more important thing to remember when you order your fertilizer.

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*New 100-lb. Bag:* better condition of contents and bag; easier to handle; the *bag without a backache.*

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## *A.A.'s Western New York* Farm and Home Talk

# The Water Supply Problem

*By* M. C. BURRITT,

HAVING experienced both, I have ever been one to extol the advantages of country over city living. But I must confess that one of them is not, as a rule, an abundant water supply. We have four good sized cisterns and two good wells on this farm but we have been compelled to haul water both for house use and for the stock this fall and early winter. Staying in city hotels much of the time, as I am compelled to do, where there is no limit to the water available, the necessity for conserving water when I am home always impresses the deficiency of country water supply upon me.

*M. C. Burritt*

Certain farms are, of course, fortunate in being located on streams, or in having springs, or in a few cases in being adjacent to city water supply mains. But on the great majority of farms, at least in this section of the country, providing an ample water supply is both a problem and a source of great expense. There are a few towns where the population is sufficient to provide a town water system for at least a portion of the town upon a tax basis. Yet with most of us it is an individual problem. To fruit growers requiring thousands of gallons of water for spraying the problem is even more important. We have to choose between deep driven wells and long pipe lines to the creek. Just here choice is sometimes modified, too, by deep driven wells going through strata containing salt or sulphur. Either method is expensive enough, but under modern conditions one or the other is essential for an abundant supply of water which we must have at all times.

### Pruning Is Late

Small progress has been made with pruning in this vicinity to date. A few growers have a good deal done but generally I would say that less than usual has been done. While we have had a mild winter so far and some fine open weather, the ground has been quite steadily covered with snow and the weather cold or blustery at times. Many old apple trees have been cut for wood, however. The process of transfering old high trees and odd varieties to the woodpile is going on rapidly. Within a mile of this farm four of these old orchards embracing nearly 15 acres have practically disappeared in the last few years.

Another State Horticultural Society meeting has come and gone, making its usual fine contribution to the industry and especially in this area. Only those who participate in this great meeting and exposition fully appreciate its value. It is most satisfying to everyone, including exhibitors, members and visitors to the hall. Seldom does one hear any serious criticism of any part of this meeting and show. One reason for this is no doubt the fact that the officers, especially the secretary, are always seeking and are unusually responsive to any suggestions made for improvements. This is a genuine farmers' affair of which they are justly proud and a very useful institution.

Two or three features are noteworthy in this year's meeting. The commercial apple exhibits were the best ever, with a much larger percentage passing inspection than usual. This improvement in the pack this year is most gratifying. Another outstanding feature was the emphasis on boys' exhibits and speaking contests. The Society is surely doing its part in the practical training of future fruit gowers. As usual, the program included things of outstanding interest to growers, such as spraying—a very good moving picture on insect control was shown by the College—pollination results during the last session, taxation, and cooperative marketing progress.—*Hilton, N. Y. January* 25, 1931.

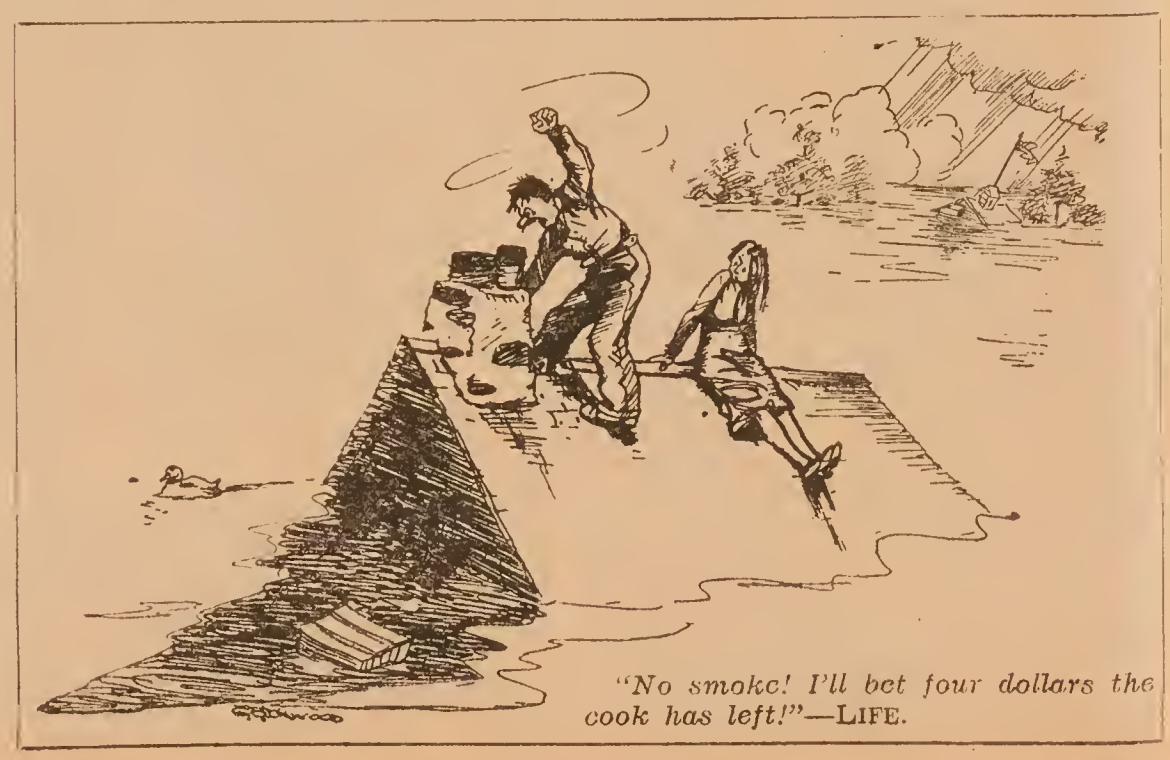
## Growing Apple Trees in Sod

FOR the past few years there has been something of a trend away from cultivated orchards and toward sod orchards combined with applications of some form of readily available nitrogen. At the same time, many have felt that it was necessary to cultivate the young growing orchard in order to get best results.

Recently the Ohio Experiment Station conducted a number of experiments to determine the results of leaving young orchards in sod. On the Mahoning County Farm, young trees set out in sod which have never been plowed or cultivated, have grown to bearing age with exceptionally good results. In fact, the Station reports that they grew faster and came into bearing earlier than similar trees in a cultivated orchard.

Two years after the trees were set out an application of a readily available nitrogen carrier was made at the rate of ¼ pound per tree. Each year the application was increased from ¼ to ½ pound until 2¾ pounds per tree was applied seven years after the orchard was set out. This nitrogen carrier is put under the outer branches of the tree as soon as growth starts in the spring.

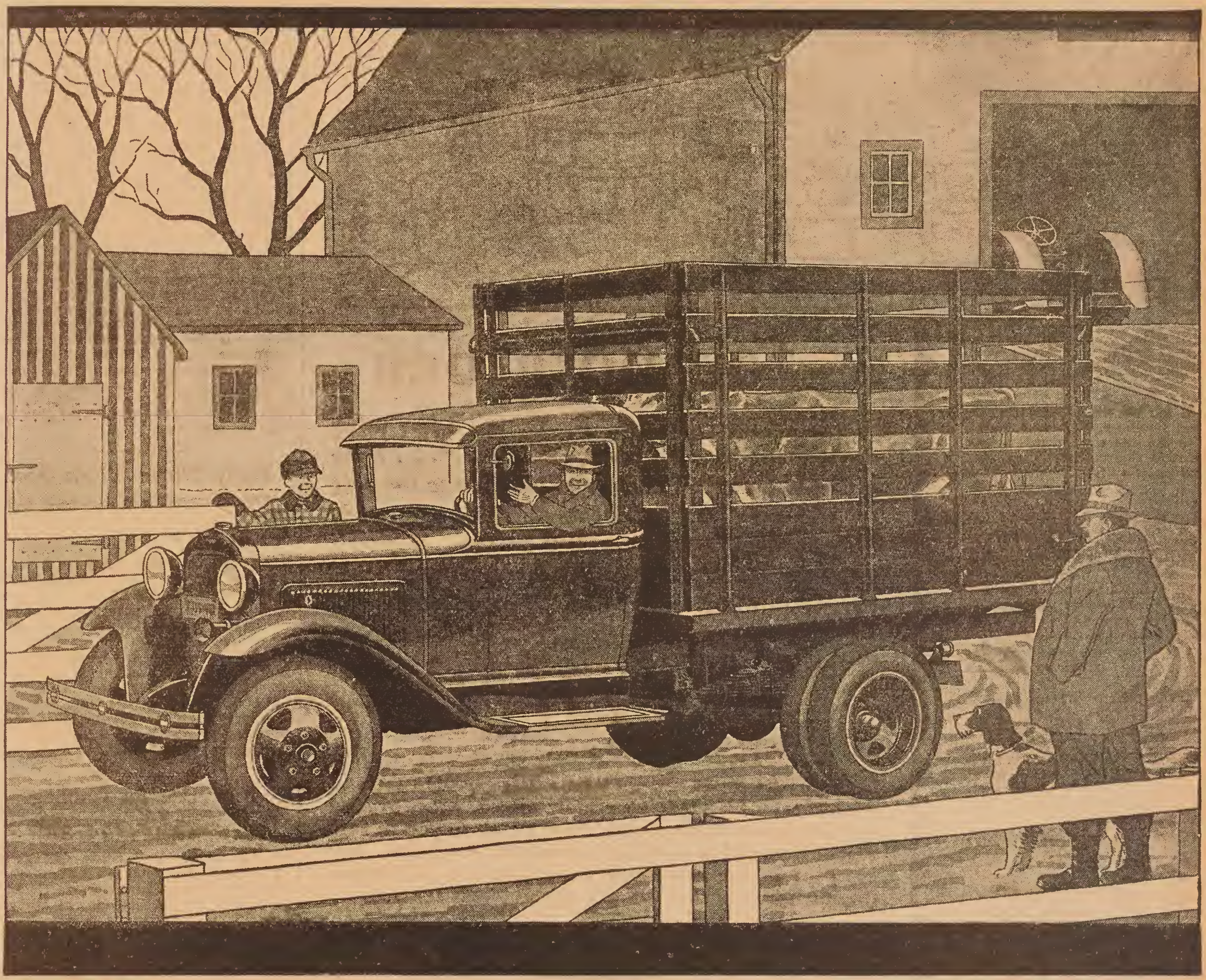
The Station emphasizes that the results of this experiment should not be interpreted to mean that young trees can be set out in sod and allowed to shift for themselves. It is important that nitrogen be added and that weeds should be mowed at least twice a year.



*"No smoke! I'll bet four dollars the cook has left!"*—LIFE.

# WHAT HAVE YOU TO HAUL?

## *Put it up to the Ford Truck*



IN THE business of farming, Ford trucks have found an important place. Daily, throughout the year, and in every locality, these trucks are helping to lighten many hauling-tasks. For short runs, with light loads, or heavy-laden on long hauls, they bring speed, power, and endurance to the work. And their economy becomes more evident with each mile they travel and every day they serve.

The simple design of the Ford 1½-ton truck, and the economies effected by Ford manufacturing methods, keep the first cost of this truck low. The special steels and other fine materials of which it is built, the use of more than twenty ball and roller bearings at important points in the chassis, and the great precision with which its mechanical parts are made, all give strength, reliability, and long life to the Ford truck.

As a result, this truck can be kept in continued service with a minimum of repairs. It is economical both to operate and maintain, so it costs but little to own a Ford truck, and to use it for all your hauling.

The Ford truck can be equipped with the standard stake, grain-sides, or cattle-rack bodies, and with either open or closed cabs. There is a choice of high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, which will adapt the truck to your particular needs. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost. Go to your Ford dealer and examine these trucks the next time you are in town.

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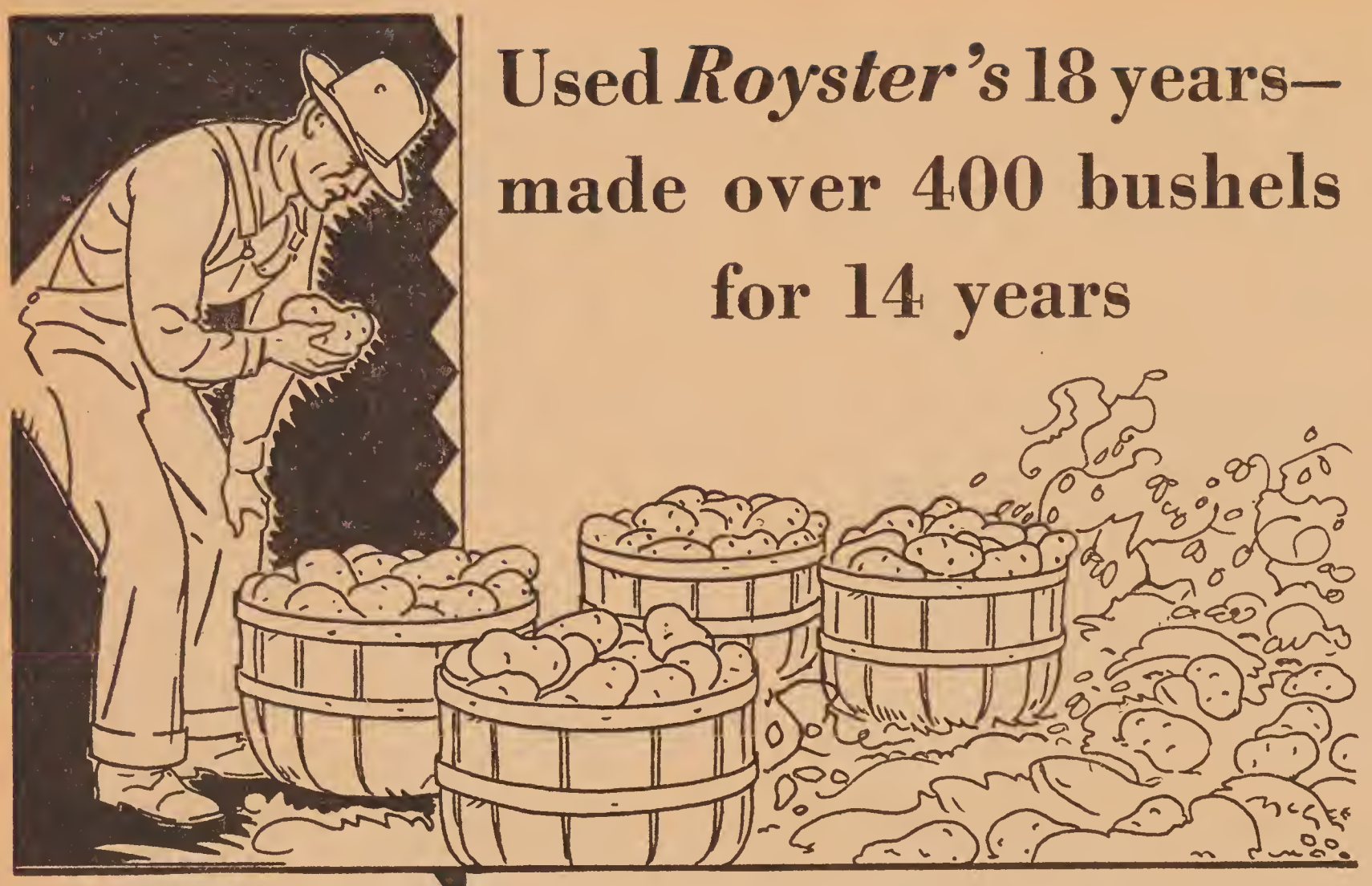

# Used *Royster's* 18 years—made over 400 bushels for 14 years

# -for potatoes

**S. C. Webb, Shelburne, N. Y., has been using Royster fertilizer 18 years. He says: ". . . Have averaged over 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre for 14 years. Only four years since using Royster's has my yield been below 400 bushels. Royster's grows potatoes of better quality, produces vines free from disease, hardy and drought resisting."**

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**Made of the finest raw materials it is possible to buy; scientifically blended; accurately mixed, aged, ground and reground; Royster plant food comes to you in full-weight bags and in excellent mechanical condition. For every crop, for every soil . . . there's a field-tested Royster formula that will grow good yields for you.**

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"I'll tell the world, Royster's is good fertilizer. The fact that I have the best corn in this neighborhood this fall is strong recommendation for Royster's."
*C. C. Warner, Corry, Pa.*

**Royster FOR ONIONS**

"Using 2000 pounds Royster's per acre, my onions made vigorous start; grew well to maturity. Am convinced of its superiority."
*Nicholas Gargano, Sicklertown, N. J.*

**Royster FOR OATS**

"The past season I had seven acres of oats fertilized with Royster's; threshed 90 bushels to the acre. Crop free from disease and drought resistant."
*Carlton Warne, Romulus, N. Y.*

**Royster FOR TOMATOES**

". . . put $269.11 worth of Royster on 17 acres tomatoes . . . realized $3890.00 on crop . . . convinced Royster is superior."
*Howard T. Ecker, Medford, N. J.*

## With the A.A. CROP GROWER

### Averages 396 Bushels of Potatoes an Acre for Five Years

FOR each of the last five years T. C. Perley, Grafton County, New Hampshire, has raised an average of 29 acres of potatoes yielding 296 bushels an acre, or more than twice the average of the state. A clover crop is plowed under in the spring and then harrowed until the dirt rolls up in front of the disk-harrow. The potatoes are put in with a planter in 33-inch rows and 11 inches apart and fertilizer at the rate of 1,200 pounds an acre is applied at the same time. A double strength mixture with formula of 8-16-16 is used. Cultivation is started as soon as the plants begin to make their appearance and a two-horse hoe is used to hill up the rows. Weekly spraying is the rule and sometimes a double spraying is required. It is felt that this practice saved the crop two years ago. A six row traction sprayer has been found adequate to do the work, the vines being still green at digging time every year since 1925. Mr. Perley believes that a week to 10 days of growth after September 1 adds 50 to 75 bushels an acre in yield. This year the growth of vines was so large that they had to be pulled before digging, although an attempt had been made to kill them by spraying with copper sulphate. A gasoline engine powered digger is used to harvest this annual bumper crop.

### Early Nurse Crops Best

Why is it that in some seasons better results are secured with clover by using peas or wheat as a nurse crop instead of oats?

IT seems that better results are due to the fact that the wheat or peas are taken off the ground a little earlier and as a result clover gets all the benefit of the moisture and plant food a week or two earlier.

Sometimes this difference is very marked and, on the average, peas or wheat are a better nurse crop than oats. Of course, where oats are used you are likely to get better success with the seeding if the oats are cut for hay instead of for grain.

### Fertilizer for Cabbage

What fertilizer is commonly recommended for growing early cabbage?

THE Connecticut State College of Agriculture reports that most of the best market gardeners in Connecticut have found that liberal application of fertilizer pays. A common practice is to apply from a ton to 2,500 pounds of a 5-8-7 fertilizer broadcast and harrowed in just before setting the plant. About a week later, from 250 to 300 pounds per acre of a readily available nitrogen carrier is spread around the plants. This college reports that the use of manure with early cabbage seems to delay the heading by from 10 days to 2 weeks.

### The G. L. F. Marketing Plan

(*Continued from Page* 3)

particularly good reputation on the receiving markets. Milk is the only New York state product that has maintained sufficiently high enough quality to top the market over milk shipped in from greater distances. The high place which New York milk holds is largely due to the efforts of the League in the early days to get the dairymen to produce better milk. This was a long educational program and the same thing must be done with many lines of produce. Varieties must be standardized. The adaptability of certain soils to crops must be further studied. Potato growers must grow fewer varieties and stop growing them on marginal land or soils infested with disease that affect the appearance of the tubers. In all of this educational work the G. L. F. would like to co-


## CROP GROWING - Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

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operate with the College, Experiment Station and Extension Service. Our own store managers will have to know more about what constitutes quality in eggs, fruits and vegetables.

2. *To so grade, pack and label the produce that it will command special recognition on the receiving markets.*

This means training of a number of men to know how to grade and pack produce so that it is second to none when it reaches our market. We know we will have men who will not meet the requirements and we will have occasional loadings that are not up to the standards. I believe, however, with central control and the shifting of personnel we can eliminate a great deal of this.

3. *Eventually to secure for the farmer a greater return on his produce.*

If we cannot accomplish this we cannot justify getting into this phase of local farm service. I believe we can achieve this objective over a period of five to ten years but it must be a slow sound program.

Just how the G. L. F. will accomplish these things is not known. We do know that this service will not be set up in any community unless the local producers are willing to cooperate and demand it. It will undoubtedly mean a G. L. F. Cooperative Marketing unit set up in the community which will be so organized as to ship anything from eggs to fruit using the G. L. F. Farm Service Agency as the facility through which the packing will be done for a service fee. This same marketing unit must be the contact wtih the wholesale buyer or the retail market.

The G. L. F. will do everything possible to assist in the development of these units.

## G. L. F. Marketing Experiences So Far

1. *Eggs*—At Ithaca we have had seven months experience which has taught us that we cannot buy and grade, pack and sell farmers eggs and return them more money unless the producer will give us his output consistently. The plan must be changed to a cooperative marketing service on a service basis.

2. *Cull Cattle*—So far our experience indicates that this service can be operated easily and to the great benefit of the dairymen, particularly under present conditions.

3. *Grain—Hay—Straw*—These commodities depend a great deal on conditions but a development of service to service exchange will handle a large quantity.

4. *Cabbage* and *Potatoes*—Cabbage loading has been very successful so far and with the building of further outlets of the better kind it should improve. Potato shipping has been curtailed by low prices but there is a big field in the retailing of New York State potatoes in upstate cities. We are experimenting with this phase also.

5. *Fruit*—Our experience so far at two or three points opens up great possibilities providing we can find men who will grade and pack fruit to meet the receivers requirements and not according to the growers demands.

---

Vegetable growers will be interested in "Vegetable Growing" by James Edward Knott of Cornell University. This book is published by Lea & Febiger of Philadelphia, Pa. and sells for $3.25. This book takes up questions such as securing good seed, using cold frames and hot beds, transplanting, upkeep of fertility and cultivation, and following this gives a brief summary of important cultural methods for each of the important vegetable crops. Vegetable growers will find in it many useful facts in a concise form.

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"The Roadside Market" is the name of a new bulletin written by Nancy K. Masterman and Helen B. Crouch and published by the New York State College of Home Economics. The bulletin presents in readable form facts which have been brought to light through a study of wayside stands as a means of adding to the farm income. The bulletin is free to residents of New York State and may be obtained by writing to the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y.


# Top-dressing grain tops off the harvest with extra Profits

*Nitrogen means growth.* Experiment stations say: "The value of top-dressing small grains with an application of readily available nitrogenous fertilizer is well understood" (South Carolina Experiment Station); "Wheat is very responsive to applications of available nitrogen" (Ohio State University Agricultural College Extension Service).

And results obtained by 30 farmers confirm these recommendations. Top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia increased their average yield from 7 to 13 bushels of grain per acre—a 48% gain over fields not so treated.

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There's still time to burn last year's rubbish—and kill the pests and diseases that otherwise will carry over on it to plague you in the spring. Keep the orchard clean! Keep the trees clean! In the 1931 edition of "Cash Crops" there's advice on delayed dormant spraying you'll find helpful—if you write and get your copy NOW.

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# *With the A. A.* Fruit Grower

## Spray Machinery

THE producer who is growing any considerable amount of fruit is faced with the problem of just what to buy in the shape of spraying or dusting machinery. Even though he may have fairly adequate equipment, there is always a possibility that costs could be lowered by buying something newer and larger or that a change in materials or method of application might control insects and diseases better.

Of course, smaller machines are useless except for the home gardener. There are still on the market a number of hand spray pumps, including the atomizer type, the bucket pump, the wheel barrow sprayer and the knapsack sprayer. For the man with any considerable amount of fruit, the choice rests between a duster or sprayer of the traction or power type or the installation of a stationary spray system.

### How Big An Outfit?

Before coming to any conclusion there are a number of points that should be considered. First, of course, is the question of capacity. A sprayer which will operate one spray gun will, cover about 250 trees in ten hours. A power sprayer which will carry two spray guns will cover about 500 trees in ten hours. In figuring the capacity which he will need, the grower will ordinarily consider that four spraying days a week is about the limit.

The question of water supply is also important. Some growers who do not have this handy water supply have concluded that under their conditions a duster is more satisfactory than a sprayer. A traction sprayer delivers pressure only when it is in motion and for this reason the power sprayer is to be preferred for orchard use.

A few of the larger orchardists have installed stationary spray outfits. These consist of a central power plant with a system of pipes laid out through the orchard and carrying outlet valves at intervals so that all trees may be sprayed by the use of a hose from seventy-five to one hundred feet in length. The original cost of such equipment is, of course, high, but the cost of application is low. It is stated that such a system increases the acreage which can be covered by a given crew anywhere from 25 to 60 per cent. It eliminates a waste of time in driving the spray tank to be refilled, it saves horses and tractors for other work and makes it possible to apply even though the ground may be too soft to allow the use of a portable sprayer. Time, of course, will tell just how common this type of outfit will become.

* * *

What are the advantages of spray guns over the old disc nozzle?—R. N., *New York.*

THE principal advantage is in the speed of application. The disc nozzle has a capacity ranging from ¾ to 2½ gallons per minute where pressure of 250 pounds is used. At a pressure of 300 pounds the spray gun will apply from three to six gallons of spray material a minute.

One of the disadvantages of a spray gun is a tendency to expect too much of it, resulting in poor work and loss of good fruit. For good work with a spray gun it is essential to have high pressure.

## Why Insects Attack Some Trees

Why is it that one tree sometimes is attacked by insects much more severely than other trees in the same orchard?

THERE are a number of possible reasons for this condition. In the first place, insects ordinarily attack the weaker tree or at least, their attacks are more noticeable on the weaker trees. Certain insects attack trees which are sheltered from cold winds while other trees may be more severely injured because they are closer to some source of infestation. One example of this in the case of grapes is that the several rows nearest the edge of the field may be severely injured by certain insects, particularly if there is a good size hedgerow along that side of the field.

## Sweet Clover as a Cover Crop

Do you recommend sweet clover as a cover crop in orchards?

SOME growers have tried out sweet clover and it certainly is a very promising cover crop. Where you can get a good growth it will add nitrogen and organic matter to the soil in large quantities. Other growers have tried out alfalfa, the advantage being that alfalfa does not need to be seeded regularly. This, of course, means that you practically have a sod orchard where with sweet clover you could sow it every year and plow it under.

## Controlling Brown Rot and Plum Curculio

We have two Lombard plum trees in the garden and they are troubled some with curculio and brown rot. What can we do to control these troubles?.—C. A., *New York*

IT is considered more difficult to control curculio in the back yard than it is in a commercial orchard. Lombard plums are susceptible to brown rot and curculio is one agent which spreads this disease. Brown rot can be controlled, however, by using lime sulphur, lime sulphur dry mix or sulphur dust.

If your strawberry bed or small fruit patch is getting "seedy", this is a good time to plan renewals.

*Our gardener can think twice as well with a rake as he can by hand.*

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FRUIT TREES
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Flowering SHRUBS
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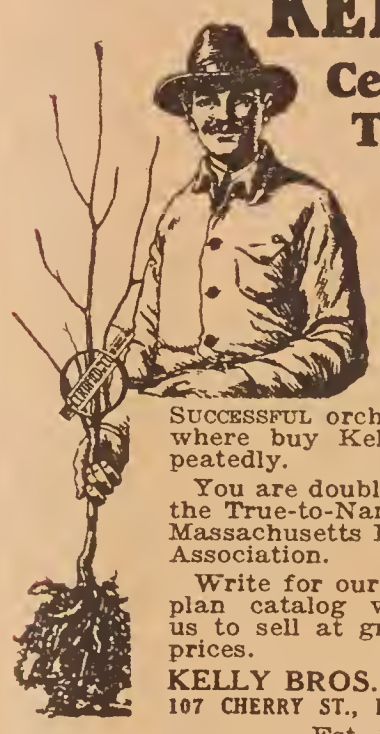

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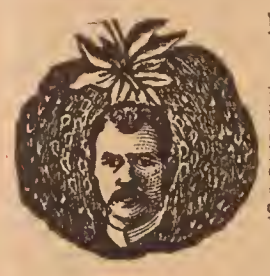

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## With the A. A. VEGETABLE GROWER

### Celery Blight

CELERY blight can be controlled fairly easily by applying homemade Bordeaux mixture. The application should start in the seed bed before the plants are put out on the field, and in order to get best results spraying should be repeated every seven to ten days, depending on weather conditions. When weather is fair, once every ten days is probably sufficient, but where it is cloudy or rainy, it is best to spray once every week.

Where a sprayer is not available, good control can be secured by using a copper-lime dust containing a mixture of from 20 to 25 lbs. of finely ground copper sulphate and 75 to 80 lbs. of thoroughly hydrated lime. The best results will be secured by applying this along towards evening, so that the dew will have a chance to dissolve the copper on the leaves.

### Burning Cucumber Beetles

ONE of the most frequent questions asked about vegetables is concerning the control of cucumber beetles. Probably the best method of control is to screen the plants until they get a good start. Where this does not seem advisable, the cucumber beetles can be controlled fairly well by spraying with a mixture of three pounds of calcium arsenate, three pounds of a commercial spreader and fifty gallons of water.

Some success has been reported by planting a few squash seeds in with the cucumbers. These plants were not sprayed and the beetles congregated on them in large numbers where they were killed by the use of a blow torch.

### Dilutions for Home Gardener

WHEN a dilution label reads "1 to 1000" an easy way to get it accurately is to use a quarter teaspoonful to a quart of water. If a four percent solution is wanted, two and a half tablespoons are needed to one quart of water.

A quart contains 256 level teaspoonfuls or 64 tablespoons. A cup holds 16 tablespoonfuls.

Miss Griswold at the N. Y. State College has worked out these tables in full. You may get one free by asking for bulletin T-1, a method for mixing insecticides in small quantities. Send to the Mailing Room, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York.

### Some Points to Consider When You Buy Seed

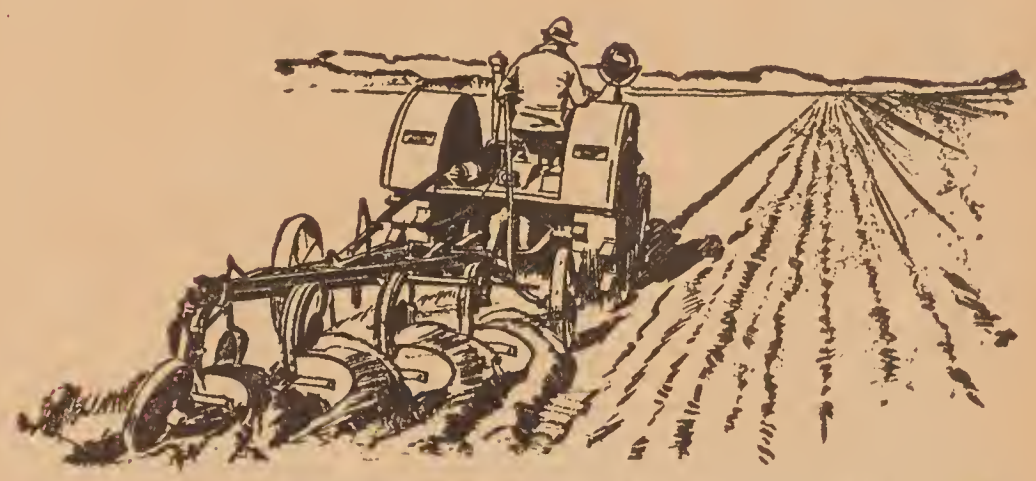
(*Continued from Page 2*)

Where oats smut is at all troublesome, treatment with formaldehyde, which costs little either in money or time, will prevent loss and lessen the dust at threshing time.

Briefly, the problem can be summarized as follows: Buy of a reliable dealer. Choose a variety that has been successful on your farm or on other farms in your neighborhood. If you experiment with a new variety, try it out on a small scale. Read the tag on the seed bag. (A copy of the "New York State Seed Law" may be secured by writing to the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., or a copy of the "New Jersey Seed Law" by writing to the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.) Use a fanning mill if you are using home grown seed and treat your seed wherever it seems that disease can be controlled in this manner.

"Low cutting of corn is one of the most economical and effective methods of controlling the European corn borer."


# These Plows Give Crops a Better Chance



McCormick-Deering 4-bottom tractor plow pulled by McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor

THE whole scheme of crop production hinges on good plowing—and when you buy a plow let the reputation of the manufacturer be your guide. McCormick-Deering Plows have three generations of plow-building experience behind them. They are as good as money can buy. They are built for the work, balanced just right, are light draft, and easy running.

The McCormick-Deering dealer can give you just the plow you need for your soil. There is a wide variety of McCormick-Deering Plows for all purposes and for all soils. The full line includes tractor and horse plows in the moldboard and disk types, from one bottom to four bottoms in moldboard plows, and two to six bottoms in disk plows. For the sake of your crop production it pays to have the best plows you can get.

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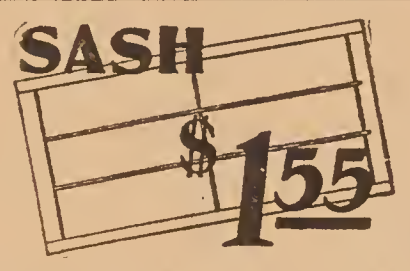


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| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. | $1.55 |
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The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

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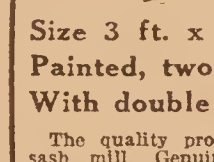

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| DAIRY RATION *With Clover Hay* | |
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| Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley | 200 lbs. |
| Ground Oats | 200 lbs. |
| Wheat Bran | 100 lbs. |
| Linseed Meal | 100 lbs. |

Right now is the ideal time to adopt modern feeding methods. Your short feed supply will last longer. And it will put more milk in the pail while it lasts.

Use protein-rich Linseed Meal to balance home-grown grains. Keep records. Feed according to production. Get rid of the losers.

That's the way successful dairymen are making money. The same plan will work on your farm.

The ration given above is an example of the right kind of mixture. (See Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations for other mixtures.) If you use ready-mixed feeds, replace the wheat bran and Linseed Meal in the above ration with 250 lbs. of good 24% feed. Be sure it contains Linseed Meal—look on the label. Your dealer can supply you with "pea size" Linseed Meal if it better suits your needs.

Linseed Meal is the old reliable protein supplement. Farmers have used it for years. It keeps your cows in condition for heavy milk production. Enables your cows to produce more milk per pound of feed.

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The Linseed Meal Book "Feeding for Profit" gives you the latest facts on modern feeding methods. And the Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations gives you the proper mixtures for all farm animals.

Both the Feeding Book and Ration Chart will be sent to you free if you mail the coupon.

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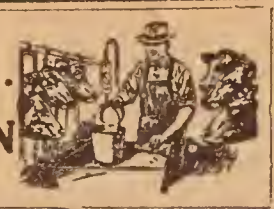
*With the A. A. DAIRYMAN*



## Raising Calves on Dry Grain

FOR the past year or two there has been quite an interest in developing rations to be fed dry to calves as a substitute for the old calf meals which were mixed with water and fed as a gruel. At Cornell, calves have been raised on a total of 325 pounds of whole milk fed during the first seven weeks of the calf's life. After that time the calves received only dry grain, hay, and water.

This dry grain mixture is known as a "Calf Starter" and is composed of the following ingredients: 16 per cent ground yellow corn, 16 per cent rolled oats, 16 per cent wheat bran, 8 per cent linseed meal, 44 per cent dry skim milk. This mixture was limited to 5 pounds daily per calf, and was fed only until the calves were 16 weeks of age. After the "Calf Starter" had been discontinued the calves received 4 pounds a day of a "Heifer Mixture" which was composed of: 30 per cent ground corn, 30 per cent ground oats, 30 per cent wheat bran and 10 per cent linseed meal.

At Cornell, fifteen calves fed this way gained an average of 1.7 pounds per day during the first six months of their lives, which is considered very satisfactory growth.

## More Protein from Clover Hay Than Timothy

A COW has to have about 710 pounds of digestible protein to produce 7,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. To do this she needs, in a year, 2 tons of hay, 5½ tons silage, and 1 ton of grain. If the hay is timothy it will contain about 150 pounds of protein or if it is clover or alfalfa it will furnish near 300 pounds.

Based on the value of 10c a pound on protein, this means that the clover or alfalfa hay is worth at least $7.50 a ton more than timothy.

## What About Your Separator?

Does it make any difference what kind of a separator we buy? We have six cows and are not able to ship fluid milk.

WE are glad that this question is raised, because there are still a lot of American Agriculturist subscribers who separate their milk, and it makes much difference what kind of a separator they have.

A poor separator, or a too cheap one, is a very costly machine. More than $2000. worth of butter fat has been left in the skim milk by faulty separators or by careless operation during the first four months of the year among members of herd improvement associations in one section. Some associations have reported an average loss of $21.00 per member. Profit and loss are too close a matter in the production of milk and butter fat to take such chances. Be sure that your separator is doing a good job, or get one that is.

In addition to worn-out separators, losses may be due to flushing with cold water instead of lukewarm water and to lack of proper care of the separator. It has been found that losses of fat may be three times greater in separators which have not been washed after each using.

## Iodine in Milk

Why do we hear so much about iodine in milk and other foods at the present time? What is its value. Can the iodine content in milk be increased by feeding?

IT has been found that iodine is a preventative or control of the disease known as goiter. It has also been shown that people living inland remote from sea water are more likely to have this disease than those who live on the seacoast.

Experiments have been conducted in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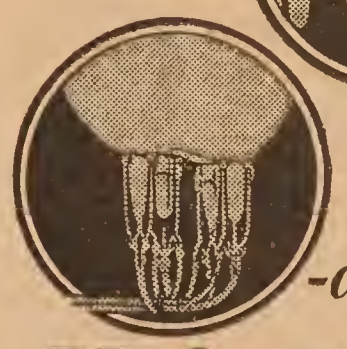
*The calf*



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**Universal natural milker**

**The calf is the world's only *perfect* milker. The calf milks according to the laws of nature . . . by low vacuum suction and a gentle upward massaging of the cow's teat.**

**And next to the calf comes the Universal Natural Milker. It sucks with low vacuum and gently massages upward . . . *just like the calf.* It milks with half the labor, in less than one-third the time required by hand, producing milk of the lowest possible bacteria count . . . *which always brings top prices.***

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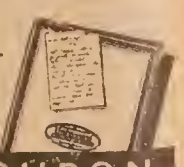

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Dept. A-8 Detroit, Michigan



# NEW MOUTH PIECE means cleaner milk

THE BURRELL is not only a *single Metal Tube System*—it now has a *new style mouth piece* which means still *cleaner* milk, still *greater* profits. *Single* and *double* units. *There is a satisfied user near you.* Write for catalog.

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*

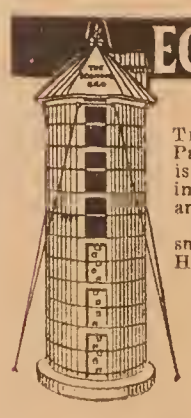
Cherry-Burrell Corporation
27 Albany Street, Little Falls, N. Y.

BURRELL



# ECONOMY SILOS

*STORM-PROOF*



THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. B Frederick, Md.



NEWTON'S Compound

For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Box M. Toledo, Ohio


an attempt to increase the iodine content in milk by feeding seaweeds, or other forms of iodine, and this simply becomes an attempt to determine whether or not the body has a regulating mechanism for iodine. Indications are that the feeding of iodine can increase to some extent the amount found in the milk. However, this amount is very small. A large bulk of feed has to be wasted to get a small amount of iodine in the milk. It is therefore doubtful if iodine in milk is more effective than iodine fed direct.

## Sale of Unpasteurized Milk Not Prohibited

DURING the week just past, we have received letters from many sections of New York State, asking whether there was any immediate prospect of a New York State law requiring that all milk sold at retail be pasteurized. The rather widespread rumor that such action might be taken has naturally been received with considerable concern by dairymen. For example, the Wyoming County Pomona Grange on December 17, adopted a resolution protesting against any statewide ordinance prohibiting the sale of raw milk.

In order to get absolutely authentic information on this, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist personally called on Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., State Commissioner of Health, and asked for a statement from him. The following statement from the State Health Department is authorized by Dr. Parran:

"That the Department has been advocating statewide compulsory pasteurization is a baseless rumor which has been 'going the rounds' for at least two years. The Department advocates pasteurization as the most effective measure for preventing the spread of communicable disease through milk. That there is need for the application of such a measure is indicated by the fact that since January 1, 1917 there have been 85 milk-borne outbreaks of sickness in the State, exclusive of New York City, 93 of which have been traced to unpasteurized milk. The Department, however, recognizes that under present conditions there are many sparsely settled sections in which a requirement that all milk be pasteurized would be impracticable of enforcement. A bill introduced in the Legislature two or three years ago which would have made pasteurization compulsory throughout the State did not have the Department's support."

## What is "Guild of Gopatis"

THE Guild of Gopatis is an honorary association of all dairymen in the United States who belong to dairy improvement associations and whose herds averaged 300 pounds of butterfat or better in a year. Last year, 308 New York State dairymen won this distinction while this year at Farmers' Week, fifty-six additional New York dairymen will be initiated into the Guild. Heading the list is A. J. Williams of West Winfield, whose herd averaged 542 pounds of fat. Second is Albert Button of Steuben County, who is the only other New York State dairyman to have a herd average of better than 500 pounds. Twenty-seven New York State herds averaged better than 400 pounds.

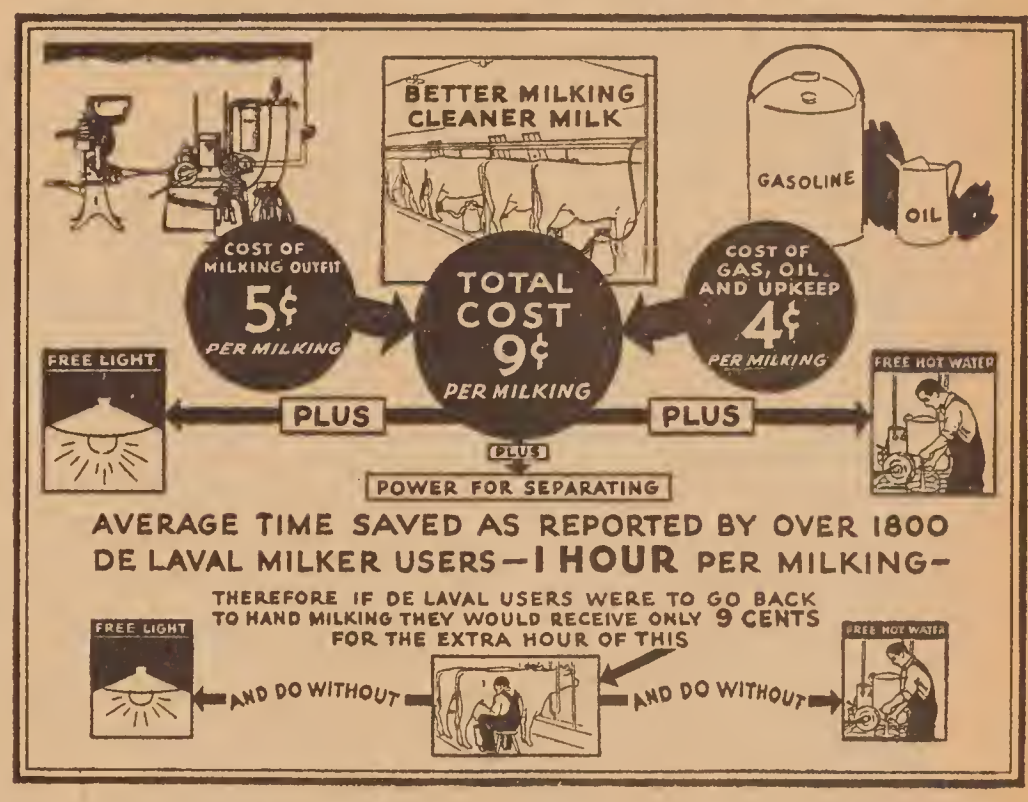
A new 48-page booklet which will be found of much practical value to feeders and which carries the title of "More Profits from Home Grown Feeds" has just been published by the Papec Machine Company.

The booklet covers the general care and feeding of dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry and includes feeding formulas for each of these groups of live stock.

The advantages of ground feed and chopped hay are pointed out and the added nutritive value given to grain and roughages by such grinding and chopping are explained. The booklet also has useful silo filling and digestible nutrient tables. Any reader may have a copy of this new booklet by writing to the Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.

Soaking, steaming, or cooking livestock feeds may slightly increase the digestibility, but usually not enough to pay for the expense and work involved.


# Cut Costs the De Laval Way




AN AVERAGE size outfit consisting of a two-unit De Laval Magnetic Milker with Alpha Dairy Power Plant will cost only five cents per milking, based on a life of ten years with twice-a-day milking. (There are many De Laval Milkers which have been in use more than ten years, still doing good work.)

Add four cents for gasoline, oil and upkeep, or electricity, and you have a total cost of using a De Laval Milker of nine cents per milking.

According to an investigation among more than 1800 users, the De Laval Milker saves an average of one hour per milking (over hand milking). If these users were still milking by hand they would be paid only nine cents for that extra hour. In many cases the entire time of one or more men was saved.

No one can afford to milk cows by hand when you can get a De Laval Milker at such a small cost. Here is a sure way of cutting your cost of producing milk. A De Laval can be purchased on such liberal terms that you can use it while it pays for itself.

In addition you get better milking and cleaner milk. The De Laval Magnetic is the world's best milker. It milks better, faster and cleaner than any other method.

In addition the generator on the De Laval Magnetic Milker makes enough surplus current for lighting four electric lights, which light the average barn in a splendid manner. Users are delighted with this wonderful free light.

In addition the Alpha Dairy Power Plant is so designed that the heat from its cylinder is utilized to heat water. When you get through milking there is a supply of hot water right when and where you need it most for cleaning the milker and other utensils. This hot water doesn't cost you a cent, and enables you in just a few minutes to keep your milker in the cleanest condition.

In addition, run your De Laval Separator from the Alpha Dairy Power Plant. As soon as you have milked a few cows, start separating, and when you are through milking your separating is finished too. In this way you can save at least an additional half-hour.

No matter what your milking or separating requirements may be there is a De Laval Milker or Separator which will do your work better and at less cost than any other. See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK 165 Broadway
CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street



# UNADILLA SILOS

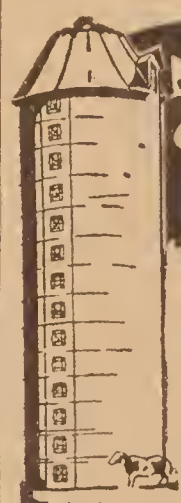
Made Famous by the Men Who Own Them

Every dollar put into a Unadilla—both in roughage and construction—comes back to you many times during its long life. That's why successful dairymen praise the Unadilla and buy it again and again. If you aim to make more money in dairying, and to pay the least for the most convenience and service—buy a Unadilla—the safest, strongest, most efficient silo of them all.

*Makers of tubs, tanks and vats*

Unadilla Silo Company
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.





# MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS

Prices Lower Than Pre-War on
**M-A-R-I-E-T-T-A CONCRETE STAVE SILO**
because of our low production costs—each superstave machine makes 4 to 8 silos per day from our own sand and gravel deposits, thoroughly washed and mixed richly with cement and packed with Ten Ton blows, guaranteeing a high quality and economical silo. Inspect 1930 Model on your neighbor's farm, with new overlapping stave (smooth on outside) and Red-Wood Hinged Doors. Low Prices on MARIETTA WOOD STAVE SILOS, with Famous Red-Wood Hinged Doors, heavy doorframe, manufactured of best grade of Douglas Fir.

The drought of 1930 demands silos in 1931 to replace the burnt out meadows and pastures with succulent ensilage. Experiment Stations, notably Kansas and Ohio, have proven ensiled corn produces twice as much beef or butter fat as when fed dry. Present conditions demand lower production costs. Get ready for "Better Times, Just 'Round the Corner."

VALUABLE SILO BOOK FREE
Contains valuable information from the pen of W. D. Zinn. Write Today for Book and Special Early Buyers Discount.

Marietta Round Wood Brooder House with 2 inch floor and 2 inch Clear Fir Side Walls. Wood insulated Roof, preventing heat radiation and Vio-Ray Windows, makes Healthy Chicks.

Also Concrete or Wood Tourists Cottages, Milk Houses, etc.

MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION,
Box 356, Dept. AA. MARIETTA, OHIO

***Sold at all good dealers***

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**AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, *Inc.***

**BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT**



## Agent Does Biggest Oil Business in County

***. . . yet he hasn't a penny invested!***

Harold Belding offers his customers a personal service they cannot obtain elsewhere — including expert lubrication advice and easy credit terms. That's why so many farmers in his territory give him their auto, truck, and tractor oil business. Belding is just one of hundreds selling Cen-Pe-Co Oils, Paints and Roofing—all making good money the year 'round.

**I Need More Men to Run My Agencies**

Choice territories now open. If you are ambitious to work where work means big money, I'll set you up in the oil business, show you how to run it, and pay you every week. A half-million dollar company, established over two decades, stands behind you. Our products—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils, Paints, and Roofing—have a national reputation among farmers for quality, economy and service.

CEN-PE-CO MOTOR OILS *Sold Direct On Long Credit Terms*

**No Investment or Experience Needed**

For this opportunity, you do not invest a penny — now or ever. I furnish everything needed to do business. You simply take the orders—we ship from nearby warehouse and collect. If you are looking for a profitable, lifetime business of your own, then write me quick. Territories are going fast. First applications get the preference. State county in which you live. Complete details will be sent without obligation.

**P. T. WEBSTER, Gen'l Mgr.**

**Central Petroleum Co.** 482 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO



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**Lowest Prices in Liberty's History**

**"MY LIBERTY HOME SAVED ME OVER $1,000"** says G. A. Hahn of Pennsylvania. "I believe I saved about one-third," writes M. A. Antonsen, New York. "We saved on materials $500"—Jas. R. Ledwell, Massachusetts. "My Liberty Home gave me more—dollar for dollar"—Geo. R. Calhoun. Every builder of a Liberty Home saved money. NOW you can save more than ever before. Wonderful new homes from $375 to $1,536. Splendid new designs as well as old favorites. Price includes all lumber cut-to-fit, millwork, roofing, lath, hardware, paints. Materials fully guaranteed. Plans FREE. Freight paid east of Mississippi River and north of Mason-Dixon line, also to Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. 3 years to pay if desired. WRITE FOR CATALOG NOW.

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**LEWIS MFG. CO., Dept. 92-M, Bay City, Michigan**



## FASTEST-EASIEST WAY TO PULL STUMPS

**—AND YOU MAKE BIG SPARE TIME MONEY**

ONLY 10% DOWN —EASY PAYMENTS

It's easy to clear land—and easy to make big money with a Hercules one man Stump Puller. Thousands say it works better, faster, cheaper. Tests prove them right. Don't delay—write at once for valuable booklet and special low price offer.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
3023 29th St., Centerville, Ia.

## ARMY-NAVY Bargains

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| Haversacks .75 | Cart. belt . . . . . .60 |
| Machete-bolo . . $1.50 | Flint pistol . . . $6.95 |
| Army saddle . . $9.85 | M/L shot gun. . $4.85 |

Springfield cal. 30/06 rifle, 24" barrel now $16.50
New 1931 catalog, 364 pages of pistols, armor, guns, daggers, etc., mailed for 50 cents. New special circular for 2c stamp.

*Established 1865.*

**Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City**



## EASTMAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Specialized training. Business Administration—Higher Accounting—Secretarial—Spanish. 72nd year. Personal instruction. Co-ed. Open all year. Catalog on request.
**Eastman, Poughkeepsie, New York, U. S. A.**



## *Post Your Farm*

**AGAINST TRESPASSERS**

*Write the*

**SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**

***461 Fourth Ave., New York City***


# Higher Taxes for Commercial Vehicles ?

*(Continued from Page 5)*

tion is destroyed—.If more funds were available for reconstruction hundreds of miles of these old roads could be rebuilt for hardly more than half the amount it will cost after their foundation is gone.

"The estimated revenue from that tax (motor fuel) and the license tax for the year 1930 is $69,000,000 of which the State's share (75%) is nearly $52,000,000—. It is hoped that the State will not fail to appropriate for the construction and reconstruction of State and County highways and bridges thereon at least all of the State's share of the funds derived from taxes imposed on the motorists. The system needs much more money than these taxes will furnish—".

Commissioner Brandt also calls attention to the more than 40,000 miles of the town road system on the maintenance of which millions of dollars of town funds and State aid money are spent every year without any permanent improvement. He suggests a ten year building program which would improve 25,000 miles of those town roads at an estimated cost of $175,000,000. I have quoted thus at length from the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works to show the State's need for increased revenue from motor vehicles for road building purposes. I am sure everyone will agree that so far as possible this revenue should be obtained from the users of the roads in proportion to the use that they make of them and the damage they do to them.

Now if you will refer to the following table I think you will agree that the 1930 taxes paid by commercial motor vehicles in New York are ridiculously low. Instead of being only 1/5 or 1/6 as high as the average fees in the United States, I believe there are further reasons why commercial motor vehicles should pay higher taxes in New York than most other states.

### Average Taxes on 3 Ton Trucks As of January 1, 1930*

ASSUMPTIONS: *New truck net weight* 7000 *lbs; capacity* 6000 *lbs; gross weight* 13000; 30 *H. P. value* $4500 *total solid tire width* 30 *inches: Total pneumatic tire width* 42" *annual mileage, privately operated* 10,000 *miles; common carriers* 20,000 *miles. Annual gross income, common carrier* $15,000. *Gas Consumption: private* 2,500 *gallons common carrier* 5,000 *gallons.*

**Registration Fees—Privately Operated**

| Average | *Solid Tires* | *Pneum. Tires* | *Estimated Gas Tax* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 States .... | $81.30 | $66.22 | $95.05 |
| N. Y. State.... | $52.00 | $52.00 | $50.00 |

**Registration Fees—Common Carrier**

| Average | *Solid Tires* | *Pneum. Tires* | *Estimated Gas Tax* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 States .. | $298.22 | $268.68 | $190.10 |
| N. Y. State.... | $ 52.00 | $ 52.00 | $100.00 |

**"Facts & figures of the automotive industry, 1930 edition." Page 75 National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.*

Public Utility regulatory bodies recognize the justice of higher telephone rates in centers of dense population because each subscriber can call more numbers without added tolls than is possible in small towns or rural communities. By the same process of reasoning New York's greater mileage of improved highways would justify the highest motor taxes instead of the third lowest.

***With the A. A.***
**RADIO MAN**

## ABC Radio Guide

THOSE of our readers interested in keeping in step with the latest developments in radio and radio equipment will find much helpful information in the new radio text book "A B C Radio Guide" by Hathaway and published at $1.50 by the American Technical Society, Chicago, Ill.

This book of nearly 150 pages and 65 illustrations is devoted exclusively to the new all electric radio sets, screen grid tubes, and electro-dynamic speakers. It is written in a clear and non-technical style and is intended for high schools, trade schools, radio repair men, and for radio fans who like to know how the different parts of a set work and to have some idea of how to locate trouble when it develops.

## Radio Questions

**How can I learn the code, so as to understand code messages sent by ships and amateur stations. I have a short wave set and would like to know what the amateur stations are sending.**

THE American Radio Relay League has information on this subject. Write them at Hartford, Conn. and explain as above. You can buy a mechanical code teacher, phonograph records, or build a simple set for long wave reception, where you can practice on slow signals. A good way is to join an amateur radio club, as they usually have code classes.

* * *

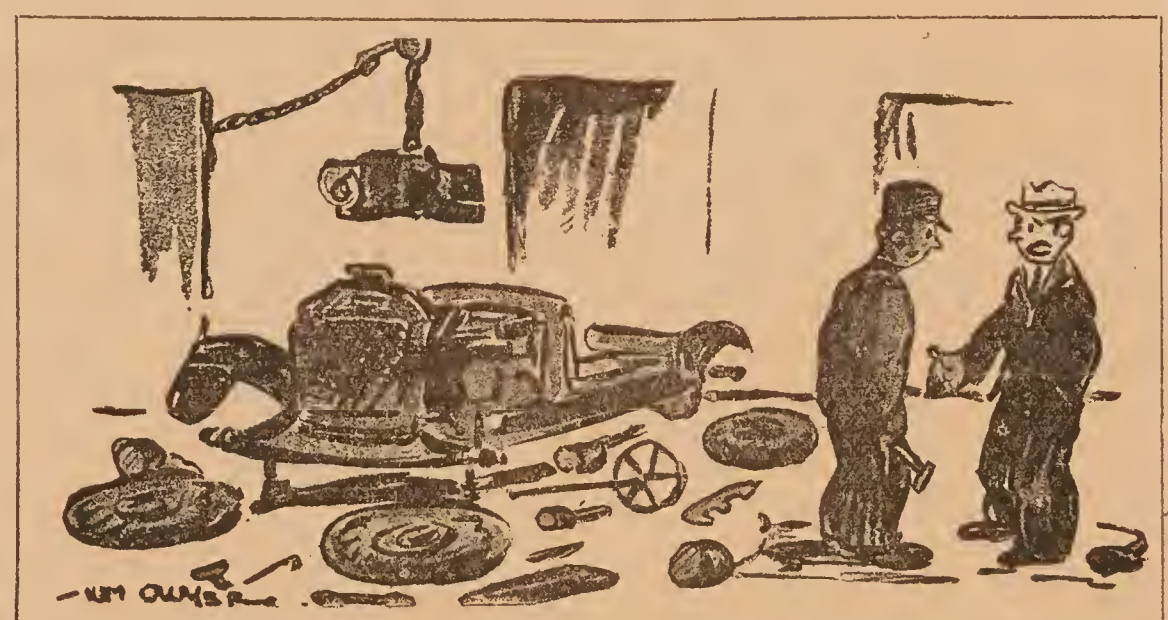
**What will be the cheapest way of changing my set to run from an electric light socket? Will I need to use different tubes?**

The most economical way would be to use an "A" eliminator. However, as you are using a storage battery at present, why not get a trickle charger with automatic switch. The set will then be practically trouble-free, and the battery will be maintained in a charged condition all the time. If you wish to do away with the battery, an "A" eliminator will be the next most economical change to make. The same type of tubes are used.

* * *

**Why isn't it necessary to disconnect the "B" battery of my set at the same time that I shut off the "A" battery? My "B" batteries do not last long.**

As soon as the filaments of your tubes become cold, no current can be drawn from the "B" batteries. Perhaps you are not using a large enough size of "B" battery to get economical results.



CAR OWNER—*But I told you I only wanted a quart of oil!*—JUDGE.

*With the A. A.*

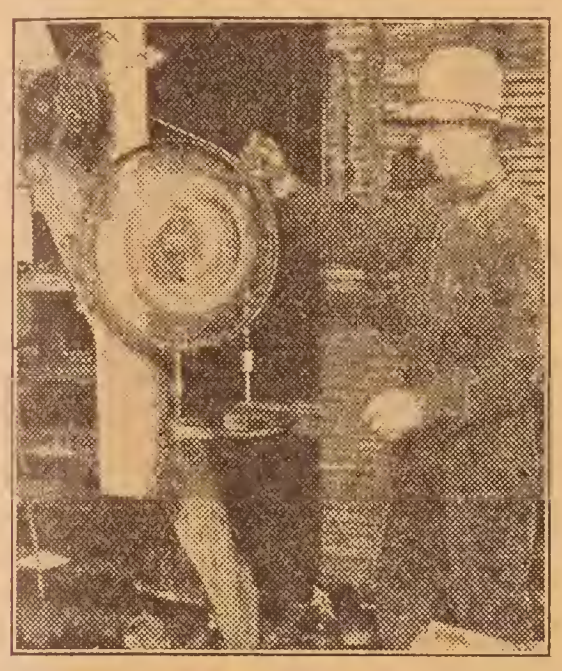
# Farm Mechanic

## A Workshop Saves Time

*By* JACK BAKER

TOM ANDERSON, because of his well-equipped workshop, with tools, forge, and vise and drill press, never has to take time off to repair his machinery when he is needed in the field for he makes repairs on his broken machinery on rainy days. He is very handy with tools, too, and is always "tinkering" on some machinery in need of repair or making some handy tool to better equip his workshop.

His workshop is not large or elaborate, nor does it represent any great outlay of money, but is one of the very commonest and handiest arrangements.



*Tom Anderson at work in his shop. Note that the post drill is run by an electric motor.*

One end of his shop is partitioned off, leaving a wide door on both sides of his shop and a driveway through the center. Several double sash windows provide sufficient working light. In one end of his shop he keeps all machinery that is in need of repair and in the other end a small concrete floor serves as a secure base where mechanical power is used for running the drill press, grindstone and lathe. The concrete floor, he says, is easier to keep clean and also lessens danger from fire, as his shop contains a forge.

Anderson has made many handy tools, mostly in spare time and on rainy days, some of these tools include many blacksmithing tools that can be made by any handy workman, and a small anvil he made from a piece of railroad iron. Old files, broken automobile springs, and pieces of scrap steel or iron were made into pincers, hooks and punches. All assorted wrenches, drills, screw-drivers, bolts, etc., are kept in drawers and on visible racks within handy reach.

## No Home Test for Oil or Gasoline

A READER asks for a practical method of testing gasoline and kerosene so as to be sure he is getting good quality. I do not know of any way in which the average farmer can make such tests and get any results at all. Such tests require rather expensive intruments and very careful weighing and other operations. The average farmer would be completely lost if he undertook such work.

Nor do I believe that it will pay the average farmer to go to the trouble and expense of making these tests or having them made for him. The gasoline and kerosene now days is more uniform than it used to be, in spite of your opinion to the contrary, as refining companies are coming more and more to blend their raw crude oil with the idea of making a more uniform grade of fuel and lubricating oil, especially lubricating oil and—by trying several brands until you find one which works satisfactorily in your tractor and gasoline or kerosene engine, I believe if you will then stick to this brand. you will get more uniform fuel than if you try to buy from everybody and test the fuel as it is bought.—I. W. D.

## Watch Your Battery Terminals

CARE should be taken that the battery terminals do not become corroded with acid, which not only interferes with the proper current from battery into cable, but also destroys the cables. Have the cables removed and the terminals and cable ends thoroughly cleaned, and then after they are put back, smear them heavily with cup grease or vaseline. Ordinary stiff trowel roofing cement pressed under and over the terminals and cable ends is also an excellent material not only in keeping them clean but in preventing the battery acid from working out. A graphite grease is also an excellent material—I. W. D.

## About Types of Pumps

"I wish to pump water from a driven well 14 to 18 feet from the surface to the water and elevate it to height of 20 feet to tank. I would like to know which would be most efficient, a centrifugal or a rotary pump?"—W. M., *L. I.*

FROM your description an ordinary plunger type of pump would seem to be the type you should use. The centrifugal pump is very satisfactory where large amounts of water are to be raised short distances, as for lifting water out of a stream for irrigation purposes. Such a pump does not have very strong suction and preferably should be put under the surface of the water, otherwise is likely to require priming frequently. This would probably not be possible with your driven well. The rotary pump has a more positive suction than the centrifugal and can be used to lift water up to about the height you would have, but it also would require priming frequently. Still if properly installed it would probably work all right under your conditions, although it would not have enough lift if the water level got much below the 18-foot mark.

Under the usual conditions where you do not need a heavy supply of water, a plunger type pump with the cylinder put down under the water would be most satisfactory.—I. W .D.

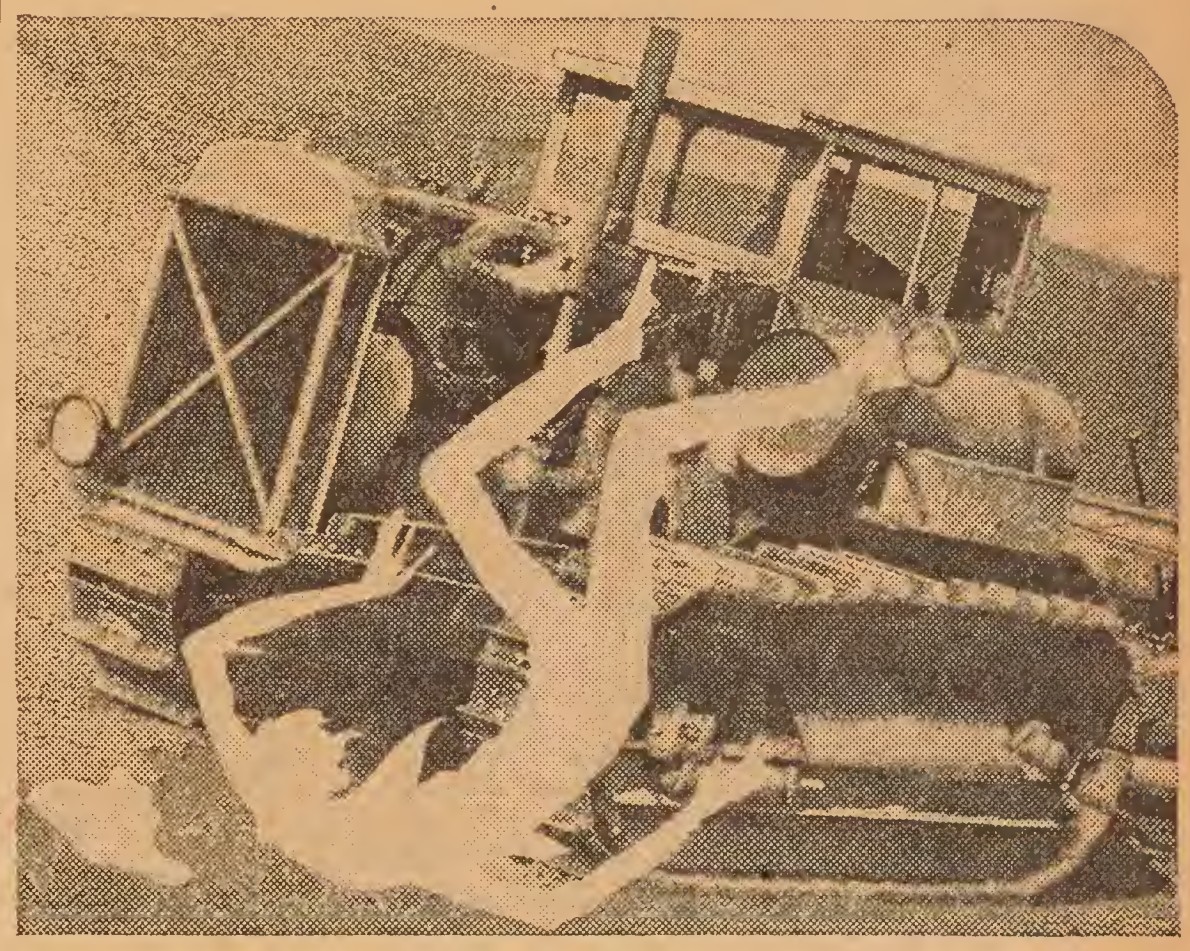
## Paint Will Not Stop Walls From Frosting

A READER asks how to paint the inside of his barn walls to prevent frosting in cold weather. It would be only a waste of time and money to do this because the only way you can prevent frost on the inside of your stable walls is to insulate the wall and then provide at least partial ventilation. Thorough insulation is the important thing.

If your barn is of the frame construction type, probably as cheap and satisfactory a method of insulation as you can get is to put heavy water proof paper and matched lumber on the inside of the studding and then fill in between with dry sawdust, mill shavings or some similar material. Occasionally there will be a little trouble with this filling becoming moist and it might be advisable to fix the lower board on the inside so that it can be removed and the mill shavings taken out and dried; but ordinarily this will not be necessary. If you can use commercial sheet insulation it will be even better insulation and in such cases the filling may not be necessary. —I .W . D.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist


# OUT YOU GO, MR. WATER-THIN, YOU CAN'T RIDE ANY TRACTOR THAT QUAKER STATE LUBRICATES



MR. WATER-THIN never helped turn a furrow in his life. He's the laziest loafer that ever wasted good money. For Mr. Water-thin is the quart of useless, thin oil that *ordinary* refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil—a quart so useless as a motor lubricant that Quaker State engineers have dubbed it "water-thin"!

Ordinary refining *can't* remove "water-thin." But Quaker State refining gets it out—all of it. Gets it out by a special process that is one of the great achievements of modern refining. And right there you have the reason for the *extra quart* in every gallon of Quaker State. For when "water-thin" is removed it is replaced with rich, full-bodied lubricant. You get four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon instead of three quarts and a quart of waste. So you really get an *extra quart*. You get *far better lubrication* for tractors, trucks and passenger cars.

The process that removes "water-thin" is an exclusive development of Quaker State engineers. It is found only in the four modern Quaker State refineries. It required years of refining experience and skill to work it out. It required an enormous investment in refining equipment to put it into operation. But because of it Quaker State motor oil is so good that it has become the world's largest selling Pennsylvania oil.

And remember this. Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil,— a motor oil so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of the oil's oiliness.

Standardize on Quaker State. Quaker State makes great oils that are specialized for every make and type of tractor, truck and passenger car. Start now! It won't take you long to discover that Quaker State lowers maintenance costs, and fights heat and friction like no other oil made. For there's a full extra quart of lubrication in every gallon!

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE
TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

# No More Spoiled HAM or BACON!

"Casaks", the new patented meat coverings, prevent mold and keep skippers, flies and other insects from spoiling your home-cured meat. Cut to exact shape—easy to use. Save their cost many times over. Long-Lasting—use them as many seasons as you like. Ironclad money-back guarantee protects you. Send $1 for trial package of two ham coverings or pay postman on delivery. Write today.

ETTLINGER CASING COMPANY
1901 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

## LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

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Dangerous complications can quickly develop if coughs and colds are neglected. At the first sign of trouble treat your horses with the old reliable

# SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Praised by horse owners everywhere. Used by thousands for over 35 years. On sale at Drug Stores for 60c and $1.20 per bottle or shipped direct, postage prepaid. FREE SAMPLE sent on Request. Write today!

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 102, Goshen, Ind.

## MEDICATED DILATORS FREE

Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Wax Dilators are wonderful for teat troubles. They keep the teat open and hasten healing. And they're safe—contain no metal or wire core. Use for Spiders, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, after removing scabs from teat tips, after operating. 25c a Doz.; 5 Doz. $1, at your dealer or direct, postpaid. Send for a liberal supply free, also catalog.

MOORE BROS., Dept. 11, Albany, N. Y.

## CATTLE

**T. B. tested fancy, high-grade OHIO HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY SPRINGERS**
$110 per head delivered; Jersey and Milking Shorthorn springers $90 per head delivered. These cows are young, sound and good producers. A choice offering in reg. Guernseys and Jerseys. All ages. Fine wool ewes $4.50 per head delivered. Coarse wool ewes, registered sheep, all breeds. Low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.
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6-8 weeks old $4.00 each
8-10 weeks old $4.50 each
Berkshire and Chester crossed, Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Good average stock that should give satisfaction in every way. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Pay your expressman on arrival if satitsfactory, if not, return at our expense. No charge for crating.
Dailey Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel 1085

**FEEDING PIGS $4.00 Each**
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. Shoats started on garbage on order, castrated vaccinated, ear tagged, around 40 lbs. $6.50.
C. STANLEY SHORT. CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

## GOATS

**Registered Thoroughbreds.** Healthiest heaviest Vitality Milkers soon fresh. Lloyd B. Goldsborough, Mohnton, Pa.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Coon**—Fox—Rabbit Hounds $15-$25. Skunk dogs & Setters $10-$20. Collie pups $5. Hound pups cheap. JOHN BILECKE, NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FOR XMAS, Beauties—Males $15-$20; Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**For Sale** 20 choice select coonhounds cheap on trial. Kevil Kentucky Kennel, Bill, Kevil, Ky.

**Post Your Farm**
AGAINST TRESPASSERS
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Service Bureau of
American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave., New York City


# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### February Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 3.37 | |
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| | (Metropolitan area) | | 1.50 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.55 | 1.50 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for February 1929 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Holds Steady*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Jan. 30, 1931 | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 31, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29½-30 | 29½-30 | 36½-37 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 29 - | 29 - | 36 - |
| 84-91 score | 25 -28½ | 25½-28¾ | 29½-35¾ |
| Lower Grades | 24 -24½ | 24 -25 | 27 -29 |

The butter market has held quite steady since our last report. Demand on the whole has been fairly good and fresh butter has cleared quite satisfactorily. At the present level it appears that the market is carrying just about all that it can possibly bear. On Monday, January 26, the market opened firm with prices well supported, under a good call for supplies. In spite of the free arrivals stock was well cleared and a confident tone prevailed. Late in the afternoon trading slowed up and on Tuesday the early market was just a little bit less firm. By the time Wednesday's market opened the tone of the market lost some of its firmness and with less buying support in evidence, the market was doing good to be considered steady. The spotty condition continued on Thursday afternoon but on Friday morning there seemed to be a little more firmness to the market. There was plenty of fine butter for everybody, and the demand appeared sufficient to keep stocks pretty well cleared.

The future market is causing some apprehension. The Chicago future market has declined and the outlook is regarded with more or less uncertainty by a great many operators, who look upon the statistical situation as unfavorable. The wide spread that formerly existed between current storage figures and those of a year ago has diminished from over five million to about three and one-half million. Furthermore, the weekly out-of-storage movement is just a shade better than half of what it was for the corresponding period a year ago.

## *Cheese Market Steady*

| STATE FLATS | Jan. 30, 1931 | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 31, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 18 -19 | 18-19 | 17½-18 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 22½-22½ | | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

The cheese market, particularly on cured cheese, has been fairly satisfactory during the past week. There has been more interest shown in cured cheese and some extra choice marks have been realizing a slight premium above top quotations. Most of the business is in small lots.

The fresh State flats show no change whatsoever. They are still draggy, meeting very little demand.

Statistically the cheese market continues unchanged. The holdings in the ten cities run about 2,300,000 pounds under what they were a year ago, with the out-of-storage movement still keeping a shade heavier than a year ago.

## *Egg Market Suffers Another Break*

| NEARBY WHITE | Jan. 30, 1931 | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 31, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 24 -25½ | 24½-26 | 39-40 |
| Average Extras | 23½- | 23½-24 | 38- |
| Extra Firsts | 22½-23 | 22½-23 | 37- |
| Firsts | 21½-22 | 21½-22 | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 24 -25 | 26 -27 | 40-41 |
| Gathered | 21 -23½ | 22 -25 | -39½ |

During the week ending January 31 the egg market suffered another break that carried prices down as low as 23½c to 25½c for closely selected extras and average extras as low as 22½c to 23c. Little did most of us expect that we would ever again see the time when the fanciest eggs could be bought for 25c per dozen. Many of the high cost Jerseys have been placed in temporary storage hoping for a price recovery that will net more money. It may be that the unusual weather conditions that closely approximated springtime had something to do with the situation. It may have had some effect, but we cannot blame the weather for everything. Toward the end of the week, the market began to show some recovery. Retail prices are gradually coming down and it is said that the consumption of eggs is showing an increase. As the market comes to a close gains approximate one-half cent over the low level.

On January 23, the ten cities making daily reports had approximately 473,000 cases on hand in excess of the holdings a year ago. The *Price Current* reports that from January 16 A. M. to January 23 A. M. cold storage holdings in the ten cities, were reduced 129,000 cases whereas during the same period a year ago holdings were reduced 82,000 cases. If that margin of increase can be maintained for the next two months it is going to help the market and the situation in general in a very marked degree. It is up to the retail trade to play its part.

## *Live Fowls Lower; Chickens Higher*

| | Jan. 30, 1931 | Jan. 24, 1930 | Jan. 31, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -21 | 22-23 | 30-32 |
| Leghorn | 18-20 | 18-22 | 25-28 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 22-27 | 21-26 | 27-28 |
| Leghorn | 20-21 | 19-20 | 24-25 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 30-38 | 37-40 | 25-37 |
| Leghorn | 32-35 | 35-37 | 30-31 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -15 | -12 | -20 |
| CAPONS | 33-37 | 32-35 | 35-40 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 35-40 | 32-40 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-28 | 24-28 | 18-26 |
| GEESE | 18-20 | 18-20 | 23-25 |

Live fowls are lower than they were last week, but as the market comes to a close it looks as though the price is going to recover all lost ground. Heavy colored fowls suffered the worse. As the market winds up Leghorn fowls are favoring the men who are selling, and buyers are beginning to pay the asking price. Chickens are higher than they were a week ago. Staggy stuff, of course, is not wanted, but where anything can show quality they are snapped up in a jiffy. Pullets have been in demand at all times. Rock pullets bring from 26c to 30c; Reds 23c to 26c and Leghorns 21c to 23c. Pullets that show no inclination to lay can be turned off at better prices than fowls. Broilers are holding up very well, although they are just a shade under what they were a week ago. Limited fresh receipts may shove the price a little higher. Hen turkeys still bring 35c to 40c with old toms at 30c.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers steady. Load Good $9.50, few mediums $8.50. Cows slow, steady to weak; common to medium $4.00-5.25; low cutter and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Slow, steady to weak. Good to choice $10.50-13.75; mediums $8.00-10.00; cull and common $5.00-7.50.

HOGS—Weak; 160-220 lbs. $8.50-8.75.

LAMBS—Load New York fed western lambs around 25c or more higher at $10.25.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow all through. Market closed steady and one cent up on tops but not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 15-16c, fair to good, 12-14c; small to medium 9-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light to moderate all the week. Demand slow all through and for fancy only, undergrades hard sellers. Market closed steady. Good to fancy each, $7.00-11.00; imitations, each $3.00-6.00.

RABBITS—Receipts light, moderate during the week. Demand slow and carryovers daily. Market closed weak at 12-18c per lb.

## *Fruits and Vegetables*

It is expected that the cold weather that characterized the last two days of January would help the apple market. Basket stock of Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spy still bring from 75c to $1.75 per basket, some real poor stuff even lower. Prices on barreled apples generally range from $2 to $5 per barrel with the exception of McIntosh, Northern Spy and York Imperial which sell from $6 to $6.50. McIntosh in baskets are selling up to $2.

The onion market continues dull and weak. Western New York yellows have got to be good to bring $1 per hundred. Orange County yellows are in the same class while reds from Orange County generally bring from $1 to $1.15 per hundred. Orange County regular whites bring from 50c to 65c per 50 pound bag while boiler whites bring 75c to $1 per 50 pound bag.

The potato market is showing a little easiness. Maines generally bring $2.75 to $3 per 150 pound sack. Long Islands in the same sized package bring 75c more. Bulk goods per 180 pounds from Maine generally bring from $3.35 to $3.50 while Long Islands bring $3.65 to $4.

State cabbage in bulk is very slow and weak. Prices range from $18 to $20 per ton.

State carrots are slow and easy, ranging from 50c to 75c per ton depending on condition.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES | Jan. 30, 1931 | Jan. 23, 1931 | Jan. 31, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (At Chicago) | | | |
| Wheat, (Dec.) | .79¼ | .79½ | 1.15¾ |
| Corn, (Dec.) | .62¼ | .64¾ | .87⅛ |
| Oats, (Dec.) | .32⅜ | .32½ | .43⅞ |
| CASH GRAINS | | | |
| (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .94⅝ | .97⅞ | 1.35⅛ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .80¼ | .82⅞ | 1.03⅜ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .44 | .40⅝ | .56 |

| FEEDS | Jan. 24, 1931 | Jan. 17, 1931 | Jan. 25, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (At Buffalo) | | | |
| Gr'd Oats | 24.00 | 24.50 | 34.50 |
| Sp'g Bran | 18.00 | 19.50 | 29.50 |
| H'd Bran | 22.00 | 23 00 | 31.50 |
| Standard Mids | 16.00 | 18.00 | 29.50 |
| Soft W. Mids | 23.00 | 24.50 | 33.50 |
| Flour Mids | 20.00 | 21.50 | 33.00 |
| Red Dog | 21.00 | 22.00 | 34.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 28.00 | 29.50 | 36.00 |
| Yel. Hominy | 27.00 | 29.00 | 35.00 |
| Corn Meal | 28.00 | 30.00 | 36.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 33.00 | 33.00 | 40.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 35.00 | 35.00 | 54.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.50 | 30.50 | 37.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.50 | 32.50 | 41.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 34.00 | 34.00 | 43.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 34.50 | 35.50 | 52.50 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Hay Closes Firmer*

The hay market during the early part of the last week in January was irregular. Moderate receipts in Manhattan and liberal receipts in Brooklyn caused an easy tone. By the middle of the week incoming supplies began to slow up and this continued to the end. At the same time demand improved and the market wound up steady. Timothy grading No. 1 in large bales is scarce, prices ranging from $23 to $28 depending on grade. Timothy carrying light mixtures of clover or grass ranges from $20 to $26. Sample hay is $19 to $20. Oat and wheat straw is bringing $12 per ton with rye at $14. The straw market is slow.

# More Cows Than Last Year

THE United States live stock report released January 26 shows an increase in dairy cattle in New York state on January 1 as compared with January 1st last year. The numbers were 1,424,000 as compared with 1,383,000 a year ago, an increase of 3 per cent. The pendulum has already begun to swing the other way as shown by the figures on heifers one to three years old. On January 1st New York state had 245,000 as compared to 253,000 a year ago. The entire United States shows an acreage of 2.4 per cent in the number of cows compared with last year's figures and also a slight increase in the number of heifers between one andtwo years old. The average value of these animals in New York state a year ago was estimated at $120.00. This year on January 1st the value per head was estimated at $86.00. If we accept these figures it means a shrinkage in value of dairy cows in New York state of almost forty-three and a half million dollers.

Any of our readers who are contemplating house building should find a new U. S. bulletin valuable. This bulletin is entitled, "Light Frame House Construction," and was prepared by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce.

This may be obtained at small cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

# Farm News from New York

## *Farm Organizations Hold Big Albany Meeting---County Notes*

ALBANY had a full week—that of the 20th of January. The old State Agricultural Society started it off with a full day's program. C. H. Baldwin as president, and Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. presiding, started the meeting. Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck spoke enthusiastically of the Port of Albany and the benefits it will be to farmers and consumers. Now, we need a big grain elevator in Albany, he said. C. R. White, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, explained something of the State Tax situation. He did not recommend specific tax changes, but it is a fair guess that he would favor a sensible income tax and other changes that would place the costs where they can be most readily carried. Farms are too heavily taxed.

H. E. Babcock advocates less cost in marketing and fewer agencies for it. Too much machinery adds to the costs. Dr. G. F. Warren emphasized this point also and stated that the present system of city markets was set up under very different conditions from the present. It would be well, he thinks, for the state to try out in one place an improved market and see how well it works out before starting others.

### Milk Buyers Bonded

Senator Leigh Kirkland presided at the afternoon session. Commissioner Pyrke gave a brief review of some agricultural legislation. The law requiring milk buyers to give bonds for payments has now stood the test of the courts, something that would have been impossible a dozen years ago. As the Dairymen's League is not considered a producer those dealers who buy from it cannot be required to give bonds.

Plans for closer relation of the various agricultural societies were considered. Committees are working on plans for the centennial of this old association in 1932. There are also plans for enlarging the museum building at the state fair grounds.

Governor Roosevelt spoke at the banquet. His talk was reported in last week's A.A.

### Breeders and Dairymen Meet

The State Breeders and the Dairymen held their annual meetings following the State Agricultural Society. These were the best attended that have been known for some time. President Halliday had the assistance of Dr. Breed and others of Geneva. A discussion of milk sugar and its value had scholarly atttention from Professor Sherman of Cornell. There are possibilities for further increase of the supply and its value is not yet fully realized by the public. Its ease of assimilation and its ability to correct some digestive troubles render it useful.

Cheese making in New York is not a lost art if we give credit to remarks of H. B. Sweetland of Cuba, New York, an old cheese maker, but now interested in distribution. The American people do not use enough of it and need an educational program.

### Distributors Have Problems, Too

Milk distributors have their problems and E. D. Lichtenberg, executive secretary of the State Distributors Association listed some of them. The public does not realize the vast amount of capital required nor the losses sustained. Among these is the loss of bottles. There are laws to protect but not always observed and penalties are not always enforced or enforcable.

Much interest centered on regulations for a better and more uniform milk and cream supply over the state. New York city is regarded as having the best milk and the capital district as not in an enviable position. At the same time the state health authorities do not at present advocate compulsory pasteurization as a state issue. They freely say that they desire it and almost intimate that it is likely to come in time.

### Oleo Holds the Front Page

The regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleo is ever present and none the less so at the present time. It has been only recently that palm oil could be used in the manufacture of this substance but chemists have now made it possible. It colors oleo yellow and a ruling has been obtained by the manufactures that such oleo need not pay the ten cent tax. Several methods of meeting the situation are being discussed and no doubt in time something will be worked out that will prevent considerable fraud from being practiced. At the same time, delays that are likely will do the dairy industry great injury and the consuming public much harm.

Western and Canadian cream came under discussion. The cream situation is not solved but we may look for some increased demands for a higher grade of cream it would seem from comments made. These matters come slowly, however.

The Guernsey breeders held their annual meeting following the dairymen and among other things discussed the sale of Guernsey milk on its color and butter fat basis. Four and a half per cent of fat or more is suggested by the Association and a rich color indicative of the breed is to be insisted upon. High test Guernsey milk, they say, is much superior to any built up milk having the same fat content.—H. H. LYON.

## December Dairy Improvement Records

DURING the month of December New York State Dairymen who belong to sixty-two dairymen's associations secured records on 29,431 dairy cows. At first thought it would seem that a considerable proportion of dairy cows in New York State belong to these associations, but when we find that the January 1st Federal live stock report credits New York state with 1,424,000 cows it will be seen that records are being kept only on a comparatively small number.

The high individual for butterfat for the month is owned by G. S. Cowles & Son of Chautauqua County. One of their registered Holsteins produced 107.6 pounds butterfat during the month. Second place for butterfat went to a cow owned by Mr. I. J. Calkins of Steuben County, with a record of 101.7 pounds. Third place went to an animal owned by Valley Farm of Ulster County, with a production of 99.4 pounds, and fourth place to a Holstein owned by Mr. W. E. Bruyn of Ulster County, with a production of 93.4 pounds.

### High Herds for Butterfat

| County | Owner | Average Production Per Cow Milk(lbs) | in Milk Fat(lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1-10 Cows** | | | |
| Dutchess | Ralph R. Smith | 1696 | 55.2 |
| Wayne | Frank Chapman | 1100 | 54.9 |
| Otsego | Frank Reis | 1662 | 53.0 |
| Niagara-Orleans | B.G.Wilson & Son | 983 | 50.2 |
| Saratoga | Frank Bean, Jr. | 1308 | 49.5 |
| **11-25 Cows** | | | |
| Dutchess | James Stark | 2014 | 68.6** |
| Ulster | Jesse Deyo | 1697 | 55.9* |
| Monroe | D. N. Boice | 1318 | 54.8 |
| Delaware | Hilson Bros. | 1390 | 51.8 |
| Tompkins | F. D. Space & Son | 1470 | 51.0 |
| **26 Cows or Over** | | | |
| Steuben | I. J. Calkins | 1400 | 52.2* |
| Ulster | W. E. Bruyn (B. Decker) | 1393 | 50.0* |
| Chenango | Dan Grant | 1390 | 48.9* |
| Tioga | S. A. Seely Co. | 1424 | 47.3* |
| Ulster | John Schoonmaker | 1318 | 46.5 |

*Part of herd milked three times daily.
**Part of herd milked four times daily.

## Hearing on Compensation Insurance Ruling

ON page four you will find an editorial entitled "The New Compensation Law unjust to farmers." Readers who are affected by this ruling will be interested to know that a hearing on the ruling was held January 27, at the office of the Compensation Inspection Rating Board in New York City. A request was made that the new minimum premium which became effective January 1st on logging and lumbering—$375.00, and sawmills—$231.00, be revoked, on the grounds that these rates were prohibitive for farmers and the owners of small sawmills. Objection was also made to the provision in the regulation which prohibits cancellation of policies or prorating them. Arguments were presented to show that the rates were prohibitive and that farmers would not be able to pay them. It was shown that farmers had discontinued cutting pulp wood, cord wood and logs since the new rates went into effect.

Private insurance companies handling this business feel they cannot afford to handle it on any terms considered reasonable by the farmer and small business man. Two suggestions were made to solve the situation, either to set up a state insurance fund to handle this kind of business on reasonable terms or to change the law so that farmers would be permitted to hire a few men for this kind of work without paying compensation. Either of these methods would probably require some new legislation.

## The Waterville Tractor School

THE Waterville tractor school was sponsored by the Department of Vocational Agriculture and was held in the week of January 5 to 9. It was advertised by different articles in the local paper and also the two Utica papers, the Press and the Observer. Another way was by cards and circular letters sent out by the teacher of agriculture in Waterville High School. The boys in the department told their parents and neighbors about this. Another way was by taking names of young men and farmers in the community and sending them cards. It was also announced at the Parent-Teacher's Association meeting.

The tractor school was held in the shop of Waterville Central School and there were two instructors from the College at Cornell. Their names were Robert Britt and William Barrett. Mr. Britt runs a large farm in Canandaigua and uses all kinds of tractors. Mr. Barrett runs the large farm at Cornell and he has charge of all the outside crops.

There was no charge for attending this school and I believe most of the farmers will agree that they derived a great benefit from it. In one case there was a man who attended and brought his tractor to have work done on it that would have cost him over $100 had he taken it to a garage, while in this case all he had to pay was the small sum of the cost of the few parts. There were twenty-four persons attending besides sixteen boys in agriculture who came for two periods each day and twelve boys in shopwork who came for one period each day.

The visitors were: County Farm Bureau Manager, George Bush; Mr. Orrin Terry and T. H. Townsend, editors of the local paper; W. S. Bissell, an International Harvester dealer; and four other local farmers. All together there were eight tractors, three Fordsons, four McCormick Deering 10-20 and one Farmall.

The work that was done in the line of repairing was reseating, facing, and grinding valves, reboring cylinders, repairing driving gears, tightening bearings, adjusting carburetors, timing the engines, checking over clutch, tightening lugs and repairing wheels, and adjusting ignition. This school was of great economic importance to farmers who attended.—LLOYD P. SMITH, *Cassville High School Department of Agriculture.*

## Oleo Ruling Causes Protests

THERE is much excitement among dairymen because oleomargarine manufacturers have been able, through the use of palm oil, to produce yellow oleomargarine without the addition of artificial coloring. It is generally believed that the continued sale ofthis will result in unfair competition. The present law puts a small tax on uncolored oleo.

Recently, Representative Brigham of Vermont, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which, if passed, will place a tax of ten cents on every pound of oleomargarine except when it is free from all coloring matter. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator J. D. Townsend of Delaware. Hearings on the bill have been set for January 2 and 3.

Needless to say, thet Brigham bill has the support of dairymen. It will do no harm and may do great good, if you will let your senator and congressman know how you feel about this proposed law.

## *New York County Notes*

STEUBEN COUNTY—Snow is from two to five feet deep on the hill roads. No potatoes moving—prices are from 70 to 75 cents. Potatoes on improved roads are mostly sold. Farmers would like to have all taxes paid direct to the county treasurer or clerk.—D. C. F.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Five county dairymen have been honored by receiving diplomas from the National Dairy Association, for their herds whose average production for the past year has been above 300 pounds of butter fat. The men receiving the awards are J. M. Burdick, Cattaraugus; L. H. Slocum, Little Valley; Leon Wright, Farmersville; C. B. Phillips, Ellicottville; E. B. Clark, Great Valley. All Dairymen's League locals held annual election of officers and listened to a radio broadcast program featuring Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Sexauer of the organization.

Stockholders of the Grange League Federation Exchange met in the City of Olean, February 2nd and chose directors for the coming year. Fine winter weather for all kinds of winter farm work. The ice-harvest is over in most localities. Most of the ice packed was from ten to twelve inches thick. Eggs are cheap, selling for 25c, or even less. Many poultrymen are considering selling off their flocks. Milk prices are falling every month.—M.M.S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Another heavy snow storm occurred this week. Thanks to the many motorized snow removal outfits in the county the roads are being kept open in most sections for cars. A few towns still lack modern snow plows but they are getting fewer right along. Saranac Lake reports a snowfall of about forty inches in the past two weeks and constant work has been required to keep roads open there.

Conditions seem better, just now. A big building program, including a new library in Malone is planned and will use much labor. Prices on what we buy are at a new low level. A grain dealer here, who is also a farmer, said recently that grain prices are lower and milk prices higher accordingly than those of eight to ten years ago and other necessities were, mostly lower priced too. He had been looking over his old records and statements. There is still considerable unemployment but any cases of want are cared for by town or county. A number of old age pensions have been approved for the county lately.

Car shipments of Franklin County potatoes to the central markets are rapidly increasing and it is stated that local buyers hope to establish a steady market by rail shipments. One Malone buyer stated that he had shipped eight carloads during the past month.

Creamery butter now 29c by the tub, print butter 30c, strictly fresh eggs 24c, pea beans $2.50, fall made cheese 21c, dressed pork 16c-18c, western dressed beef 11c-18c, native dressed beef 8c-10c, veal 16c-18c, live fowl 18c-22c, dressed fowl 28c-32c, potatoes 55c-60c, baled hay $16-$19, baled straw $12-$13, oats 47c.

An increasing interest is being shown in the Grange and the Dairymen's League, both the business and the social sides. The 4-H Clubs organized last summer have continued their meetings this winter and the boys and girls are getting a great deal of valuable experience in parliamentary usage, conducting meetings and business affairs, as well as the social side of the club meetings.—MRS. W.R.

GENESEE COUNTY—Snow plows have been busily at work cleaning out the cross roads which were nearly closed to traffic by drifting snow. A warm sun January 26th melted a great deal of the snow and now the cross roads are dangerously icy. The main roads have been kept so clean that they are practically free from ice. Five agronomy and farm management meetings under the auspices of the Farm Bureau were held in Genesee County last week. The principal speakers were Dr. L. Vaughn, Farm Management Department of the State College, who spoke on "The Relative Profitableness of Crops Grown in Genesee County"; and Professor E. L. Worthen of the Agronomy Department whose topic was "What Crops to Grow and How to Grow Them." The meetings were well attended.—MRS. R.E.G.

# BABY CHICKS

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100.

providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| Feb. and March Delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff & Brown Leghorns | $13 | $62.50 | $125 |
| Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan. Buff Orp. | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants | 20 | 95.00 | 190 |

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c; Also special mating chicks and six and eight weeks pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct from adv. or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

## HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $ 8.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS** at lower prices. Sent C.O.D. New Hampshire Reds the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Large type Leghorns and Anconas. For priees and Catalog write
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

**WYCKOFF and TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX**

Book your order now for Feb., March and April chicks.
$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid—safe del. guaranteed—Write for catalog
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 161, RICHFIELD, PA.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain bred winter laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
$10-100: $47.50-500: $90.00-1000
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**American Anconas—Record Layers—**
Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHIX** Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix 9c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest. Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON. Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

## Nearly Everyone Raises

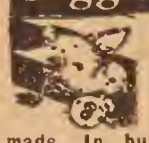
AMERICAN CHICKERIES

*Full Blooded* American Quality Chicks

American or Eng. S.C. White Leghorns $11. a hundred. Anconas-Brown Leghorns $12. a hundred. Barred and White Rocks-Reds - Black Minorcas $13. a hundred. White Wyandottes-Buff Orpingtons $14. a hundred. Light mixed $8. a hundred. Heavy mixed $9. a hundred. 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Extraordinary Quality. Get catalogue and complete price list. Order at once.

Reference: Curwensville National Bank.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES Grampian, Pa. Box 214

## Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March & April

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

*140,000 FOR MARCH AND APRIL*

| 100% Arrival Guaranteed | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Cir.free. John Shadel Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C. O. D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg... | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A. McAlisterville, Penna.

## BABY CHICKS

Send No Money we ship C.O.D., Reds, Bars, Orpingtons, Wyandottes $13 per 100, Leghorns, $11, Mixed $10. Postpaid, Live Delivery. Our Chicks are big, fluffy youngsters that Spell profit. Book on Brooding Chicks Free.
KLEPPER CHICKERY. ATTLEBORO, MASS.

## QUALITY CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 9 | $45.00 | $ 85 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks**
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**Free Chick Catalog** in natural colors. Pure-bred stock. We are pioneers in the hatchery business. 100 per cent live delivery. Write today for our new money-saving price list. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Golden Rule Hatchery Box 109 Bucyrus, O.

## Poultry Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 2-7-31
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

| | |
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| Incubators | Disinfectants |
| Brooder stoves | Poultry fencing |
| Battery brooders | Rat exterminators |
| Poultry feeds | Feed Hoppers |
| Drinking fountains | Baby Chicks |
| Metal nests | Poultry Houses |
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*With the A. A* **POULTRY FARMER**

## How Can I Judge My Ration?

*By* L. E. WEAVER,
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

BACK in the days when I first went out as a poultry extension man, almost every County Agent drove a Ford. Many are the times we have been rushing madly across the county to or from a meeting or demonstration when suddenly "Lizzie" has become balky. I can't recall, however, that we ever had to be towed in. Eventually we always got her started again. There was a regular system of locating the trouble. If the tires and gas were O. K. we looked at the spark plugs and usually had to go no further. But if they were clean and uncracked we went after the coils. And once in a great while it finally turned out to be the timer that was at fault.

*L. E. Weaver*

I find that many poultry keepers go at their poultry problems in much the same way. However, they are so sure when they fail to get eggs that the fault is in the feed that they never get any farther in their search. They just keep tinkering away at the ration when it is just as likely to be the hens themselves or the house that is at fault. Perhaps the hens have become wormy, or perhaps they are just not the kind that lays eggs in cold weather. Now if that man could have some way of knowing beyond any reasonable doubt that the ration is O. K. he could go on to look for the trouble elsewhere and save himself a great deal of time and cash perhaps. And that is not a difficult thing to do.

### Home Mixing Usually Does Not Pay

If one is mixing his own mash and grain he need only know that the formula and the method are recommended by the Experiment Station. If he is feeding a commercial mixture he can judge by the results others are getting. But a better way is to judge by the analysis on the tag or on the bag.

Now let us discuss these sources of evidence, starting with the Experiment Station. The men who work out the formulas have no feed to sell. They are paid to find out the actual facts. The formulas that are put out represent what has been found to be as low in cost as is possible and still be everything that a good ration should be. The recommendations are not made public until they have been tested over and over in the feed pens and their value has been proven.

Unless one has a very large flock and so can buy in quantity and at times when the market is low he will usually find that home mixing does not save him enough to pay for the extra time and trouble. In that case he has two choices. He may buy a commercial feed, or he may have his local feed-dealer mix the ration for him according to the Experiment Station formula. It goes without saying, one must have confidence in the honesty of the dealer, and know that he will use only first class feeds and will not substitute other things for the ones he may be out of at the time.

### Commercial Feeds Reliable

As for the many commercial feeds on the market there can be little if any question as to their quality. Where there is such keen competition a feed just has to be good or it will soon be out of the market. Results are what count in the long run. The longer a feed has been on the market the bet-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

## Any Farm Woman can have this extra cash!

Right at hand is your opportunity to make more money. You can greatly increase the profits from your chickens by feeding Pearl Grit. It makes hens lay. Often it causes a flock to produce two or three times as many eggs as before.

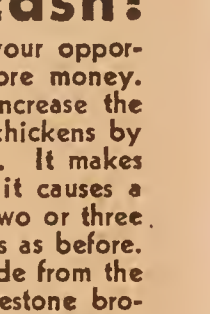
Pearl Grit is made from the purest, whitest limestone broken into glistening, pearly pebbles. They act as grinding material to help digest food. And the pieces dissolve readily to supply the lime required for health and egg formation.

Right now is the time when hens greatly need Pearl Grit. The season urges them to lay. The best and most valuable hens may break down if they don't have enough lime, for the shell material will be absorbed from a hen's bones if lacking in her diet. You can prevent this, and get many extra eggs, by supplying Pearl Grit.

**Take the First Step Today!**

Pearl Grit is handled by hatcherymen and feed dealers. If you don't know where to get it locally, send us a dollar for a liberal supply to start you off. But don't delay. Start right now to obtain that extra egg money.

Also be sure to drop us a letter or postal for our book, "The Poultry Raiser's Pay Envelope." It's interesting and valuable. It can easily be worth many dollars to you. We gladly send it for the asking. Write today sure.




PEARL GRIT CORP.,
417 Bridge St., Piqua, Ohio
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**PEARL GRIT**

## QUALITY CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

*"Hello! Folks!"*

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices
1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg. | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |

L. Mix. $8. per 100. H. Mix. $10 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid, new circular free.
D. A. STIMELING, R.D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*
Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

**CHICKS** From IMPORTED BARRON White Leghorns. Big hens. Catalogue free
BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

**Real Quality** Rose Comb Red Cockerels $3.50&$5. On approval. B.H.Purves, Waddington, N.Y.

## Baby Chicks


**LORD FARMS**
S.C.White Leghorns

**This GUARANTEE Gives Real Protection**

For the fourth season, we guarantee Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks to outpay any other kind; otherwise, we'll refund the difference in price.

Although there has been no reduction in prices, we have more advance orders on our books than ever before. These orders are coming from old customers who know the value of Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks from actual experience.

**Write for FREE Bulletins**
on poultry keeping, written by men who have made poultry pay.

**LORD FARMS** 85 Forest Street Methuen, Mass.

**WENE CHICKS**

**NEW LOW PRICES ON SPECIALTY-BRED LEGHORNS**

We have arranged our matings to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years. In our Select, Special and Super Matings, every Leghorn female must be a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more and producing eggs weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen. Special and Super Matings headed with R.O.P. Cockerels from high-record dams.

Cross-bred strains for broiler and roaster trades. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write for beautiful new book, the best we have ever issued, FREE.

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

REMARKABLE PRODUCTION

**Result of 49 Years' Breeding**

I will give you a book which tells about Truslow's years of breeding experience. Learn about broilers and how to get high egg production—about wonderful egg and meat producing stock.
You should also learn about Truslow method of controlling Coccidiosis before you arrange for your chicks.

If you write today I'll send you a copy free.

**Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc.**
Box AA2, Chestertown, Md.

**PINE TREE CHICKS**
OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.
**ALWAYS DEPENDABLE**
Since 1892, we've been hatching better and better chicks. Standard-bred flocks culled and mated for vigor and egg production. All popular breeds; prices you're willing to pay. Write for 39th Annual Catalog—FREE.

**PINE TREE HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM**
BOX 55 STOCKTON, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson—Founder and Owner Since 1892

**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices

**NUNDA POULTRY FARM,** DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN*
**Pullets and Baby Chicks**
A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery,
DOVER, DELAWARE

**300,000**
**White and Brown Leghorn**
**CHICKS**
Shipped C.O.D.—SEND NO MONEY—VERY LOW. Write for Catalog and PRICES.
PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**Realworth Red Chicks,** from our own flock tested for, B.W.D. Sired by R. O.P. Males. Bred by us 21 yrs. for color & egg size. $22 per 100. Write for cir. Benj. Brundage & Sons, Danbury, Conn.


(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

ter is the evidence that it is reliable.

Feed mixtures differ a great deal from each other. Not so much in actual analysis as in the particular kinds of ingredients that go into the mixture, and sometimes in the fineness of grinding. Hens notice these differences and it is a mistake as a rule to change about from one kind to another.

Here are the analyses of two commonly fed commercial rations as given on the tags.

FEED NO. 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude Protein | 20% |
| Crude Fat | 5% |
| Crude Fiber | 7% |
| Nitrogen Free Extract | 46% |
| Carbohydrates | 53% |

*Contains buttermilk, wheat middlings, meat scrap, corn feed meal, wheat bran, O. P. oil meal, alfalfa meal, soybean meal, gluten feed, steamed bone meal 1% and Calcium Carbonate ½%.*

* * *

FEED NO. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Protein | 16% |
| Fat | 3½% |
| Fiber, N.F.E. Carbohydrates | 50% |
| | 6% |
| Mineral Matter | 8% |

*Contains meat scrap, dried buttermilk, cod liver oil, wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, yellow corn meal, alfalfa leaf meal, O. P. oil meal, corn gluten feed, 1½% bone meal, ½% salt, 1% chemically pure Calcium Carbonate.*

Before we begin to examine these feed mixtures let us see if we can determine what a good ration should contain. And in Cornell Bulletin 157 we find this: "As a result of the study of several successful rations for egg production, it seems probable that the standard requirements for laying hens, stated on a percentage of the total food consumed, fall within the range below:

Fiber .....3.5 to 5 per cent.
Digestible Protein .....12 to 15 per cent, of which from 4 to 5% should be animal protein.
Total Digestible Nutrients 70 to 75 per cent.

It is desirable that the mash contain five or more ingredients, one being a source of animal food.

### Judging a Ration

Now with that as a standard how do these feeds measure up? First we notice that the fiber is too high. Fiber is the part of the feed that is hard to digest. A little is needed to give bulk to the mash, but more than 5% seems to be that much too much. Next we see fat listed. The standard says nothing about fat. However it is included under the term "Total digestible nutrients". Fat does not seem to be of any particular importance to the laying hen. A small amount will do no harm but a larger quantity might. And now this matter of Protein. There are two reasons for the rather wide range we see here in the percentages. One is a matter of terms. "Crude Protein" includes all the protein in the feed. But not all of it is actually in a form that the hen can use. So in order to have 12 to 15 percent "digestible" protein as the standard calls for we certainly would want 16% of "crude" protein. Where it merely says Protein on the tag we can take it for granted

(*Continued on Page 20*)

PROUD OWNER: *Yeah! I just had my brakes adjusted!*—LIFE.


# We shut out the SUN and RAISED 'EM IN THE DARK!

THIS is hard to believe—but true. S. C. W. Leghorn chicks raised on the new Larro Chick Starter ***in the total absence of sunlight*** showed an average weight of .85 lbs. at the end of six weeks.

**This is .24 lbs. heavier than the standard for that breed raised under normal sunlight, as reported by five State Experiment Stations. That's some record—beating by ¼ pound the results you are told to expect of birds raised under normal sunlight—*and doing it in total absence of sunlight.***

**Another test at Larro Research Farm with R. I. Reds raised under normal sunlight conditions showed that the new Larro Chick Starter and Larro Growing Mash produced *.44 lbs. more weight* at 24 weeks than the old Larro Starter and Growing Mash.**

**Think of it, these new Larro Feeds beat the best in the field by .44 lbs. per bird. These bigger framed, better pullets would easily be worth 50¢ more as layers or breeders, but on the basis of weight only (at 30¢ per lb.) they showed *an extra profit of $27.79 per ton of feed.***

**HERE IS WHY**

**Larro brings you new rations in which all known nutritive requirements are so fitted or dove-tailed together that they function as one harmonious whole. Regardless of seasonal or weather conditions and *without the aid of supplements* at any time, Larro Chick Starter and Larro Growing Mash, fed the simple Larro way, produce the *greatest possible profit over feed cost.***

**Ask your Larro Dealer about the complete new line of Larro Poultry Feeds.**

**THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY**
**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

**Larro**

**FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR POULTRY, HOGS & DAIRY**

***Larro Family Flour—for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies***

**I'll Save You Half Your Fence Money.**
**Get My new CUT PRICES**
Before you buy Farm or Poultry Fence, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing, Paints, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc. My prices LOWEST in 15 years. I'll save you big money.
**Direct from Factory, Freight Paid** 10
My new Copper Steel Fencing lasts twice as long—saves half your fence costs. Get my new Cut Price Catalog—see for yourself. Write for it today. Easy payment, too. *Jim Brown*
The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 3010 Cleveland, O.
I PAY THE FREIGHT

**Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out**

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM**
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS


## HILLPOT

**A Liberal Replacement Allowance on All Chicks that Die the First Two Weeks**

Hillpot Chicks are backed by 19 years of intensive breeding and an exclusive system of incubation that assures full normal development within the shell. They hatch with the necessary reserve of vitality to pass safely through the hazardous rearing period and attain full maturity quickly. These qualities and their heavy production of fine large eggs make Hillpot Quality Chicks exceptionally profitable to both the commercial poultryman and the small flock owner.

FREE CHICK BOOK

**Blood-tested Stock in Leghorns - Rocks - Reds**

BRANCHES: EASTON, PA. FREEHOLD, N. J. MORRISTOWN, N. J.

W. F. HILLPOT, DEPT 129
FRENCHTOWN, NEW JERSEY

## Schwegler Wants You

TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices—10 Chicks FREE** With Each 100 Ordered

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y

## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

Keystone CHICKS 1910 — The Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped batcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Legborns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c. Thompson & Hosterman Strain. S.C. Reds 13c, S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

**THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA**
(The old reliable plant)

## PAY-STREAK CHICKS

***Guaranteed To Live***

Our guarantee of livability insures your profit. Get full details of our offer. Purebred stock—especially selected. Finest foundation breeding and highly bred males have brought our flocks to unusual production levels.

*Free Catalog* PAY-STREAK CHICK NEWS each Month. New Method for Saving Baby Chicks, all Free. Why buy TWO Chicks to Raise One?

**Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 201, Tiro, Ohio**

Dr. W. H. Guiss, Pres.

## Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

10 extra CHICKS with each hundred on orders mailed March 1st or before. Send only $1.00 with order. Pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks which have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid

| Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $48.75 | $ 95.00 |
| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Anconas | 6.50 | 12.00 | 58.75 | 115.00 |
| Wh. & S.L. Wynd., Buff Orps. & Black Min. | 7.00 | 13.00 | 63.75 | 125.00 |

Heavy Mixed 10c: Jersey Black Giants 16c

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 40 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

## FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

$1.00 DISCOUNT PER 100 ON ORDERS RECEIVED BEFORE MARCH 1st.

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. (Big Eng.) Br.&Bf.Leghorns; Sheppard's Anc. | $3.50 | $6.50 | $12 | $55 | $105 |
| Brd.Wh.&Bf. Rox; Bf. Orp. Reds, W. Wyd. Bl. Minorcas | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14 | 65 | 125 |
| Ex. Qual. W. Wyd. Reds, Rox; Tanc. & Studer Strain W. Leg. | 4.50 | 8.50 | 16 | 75 | 145 |

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg. 100-$15; Black Giants, 100-$18; W. Pekin Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50-$6.00; 100-$11.00. Light Mixed, 50-$4.50; 100-$8.00. Postpaid except to Canada. $1 Books Order. We ship C.O.D. Big illustrated catalog in 4-colors FREE. Write today

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., BOX A, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

## Best Quality Chicks

10 Extra Chicks given with each 100 if ordered before Mar. 1

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

Light Mix....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix....$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY

B.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding
LEGHORNS AND ROCKS

Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

## Rock Ridge R. I. Reds

ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED

My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

## Quality Baby Chicks

| Feb., March & April | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90.00 |

They are one of America's heaviest producers of large white eggs. Every mating for years back of these white beauties has been carefully selected from first class stock. 100% live delivery, postpaid, circular free.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.


(*Continued from Page* 19)

that it means crude, not digestible. Of course the manufacturer wants to have it sound just as high as possible.

But why is one of these feeds so much higher than the other in protein? 20% against 16%. The answer is that the No. 2 feed is an all-mash mixture. In No. 1 the protein must be higher to offset the very low protein content of the grain mixture. No. 2 is to be fed just as it is and with no other feed, so the birds will be getting a straight 16% protein, or around 12 to 13% digestible protein. Fairly close to our standard. Along with No. 1 there will be fed an equal amount or more of grain. That will be low in protein. The percent of digestible protein in the entire ration will therefore be none too great.

Fiber and Nitrogen free extract (N. F. E.) together make up the carbohydrates. This is indicated in the No. 2 analysis. The total carbohydrates being 56%. In No. 1 the same thing is told in two ways, perhaps to make it look bigger. Crude fiber 7% and N. F. E. 46% add up to 53%. Perfectly correct.

Aside from the salt and possibly the bone meal there is no advantage in having minerals in the mash. You can get calcium carbonate cheaper in other commercial forms. Both of the feeds have a very good variety.

## A Look Ahead

(*Continued on Page* 1)

than did the consumers of eggs and more poultry has been moved into consumption in the principal markets in 1930 than in 1929. In addition, farm consumption of poultry this year is believed to have been unusually large due to low prices and the tendency of farmers to depend on their own products as much as possible. At any rate, receipts in the last half of 1930 were lighter than in 1929, in spite of the reported increase in spring hatchings.

For 1930 as a whole, receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets were about three per cent, or 11 million pounds, less than in 1929. Live poultry receipts at New York City increased about four per cent. With large consumption at the lower price level, and with dealers buying for storage very conservatively because of the losses in the past season, less poultry was placed in storage up to January 1, 1931, than in any of the past six years. On that date, stocks in the entire country totalled only 104,690,000 pounds compared with 140,723,000 on January 1, 1930, and a five-year average on January 1 of 124,779,000 pounds.

The farm price of eggs, as reported monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture, averaged 25.1 cents a dozen in 1930 against 32.1 cents in 1929 which was the highest year since 1925. Chickens averaged 18.5 cents a pound at the farm in 1930 against 22.4 cents in 1929, which was the highest year since 1920.

Feed prices also averaged considerably lower. The farm price of one bushel of wheat, one of corn and one of oats combined totalled $1.97 in 1930 against $2.35 in 1929, and was the lowest since pre-war days. Prices of feed grains are relatively cheaper than eggs and poultry.

## What Is Ahead

Prospects for 1931 for the country as a whole do not promise much improvement in egg prices during the first half of the year. Egg production may not be much changed from the first half of 1930. Usually, low prices for eggs work a natural cure in a short time by influencing many producers to reduce operations and some even to abandon their flocks. This year, however, feed


## Genuine Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I batched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

**Big Discounts**

this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**

Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.

## PRIDE O' NIAGARA CHICKS

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

"Pride o' Niagara" Chicks Are Positively

**GUARANTEED TO LIVE 7 Days**

Full cash refunds for all losses. Chicks bred for vigor, livability, rapid growth, high egg production. Every breeder blood-tested. Disease-free Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Valuable catalog gives full details. Write today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 20 Ransomville, N. Y.

## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

THE DEROY TAYLOR CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS

EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest-pedigreed strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S.C.Reds, Minorcas, etc.

10 FREE CHICKS With Each 100 If Ordered Before Mar. 1st

WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices. WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, O.

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock any week after Feb. 2nd. At $14 per 100; $67.00 per 500 $130 per 1000. 4% discount on early orders. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

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## Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.

GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

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8000 Selected breeding birds on our own farm. All breeders blood-tested. 14 years disease-free ancestry. Unequalled for Livability, Rapid Growth, Vigor, Early Maturity, Fine Egg Production, Large Egg size. Hatches every week in the year. Our winter chicks will insure your broiler profits. Write for catalog.

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**BABY CHICKS**

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | | | | |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

**CRESTWOOD** Barron Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks

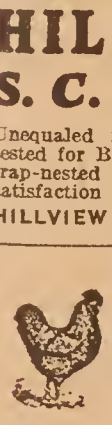
Free range mountain bred stock. Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels from blood-tested R.O.P. hens with official records up to 315 eggs. 100% live delivery, parcel post prepaid. $13 per 100; $62.50 per 500; $120 per 1000. 10% books order. Catalogue free.

**Crestwood Poultry Farm,**
Box A Schaefferstown, Penna.

**HILLVIEW FARM**
**S. C. R. I. Red Chicks**

Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B.W.D. Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

HILLVIEW FARM, Beach St., WRENTHAM, MASS.



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Barred Rocks ..... $12.00 per 100
Black Giants ..... $16.00 per 100
Mixed $10.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE

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**CLASS "A" CHICKS 8c UP**

From extra heavy laying strain at very low prices. Several varieties. Special discounts. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Catalogue free.

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**KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS**

$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings. Catalogue.

F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

**White Muscovy Ducks $3. Drakes $4**

Toulouse Geese $5. Ganders $6. Single Comb R. I. Red Cockerels $3. CHARLES E. HALLOCK, Mattituck, N.Y.


prices are low and poultrymen may not find any favorable alternative.

The count of laying hens in the average farm flock on December 1, 1930, indicated an increase of about four tenths of one per cent over December 1, 1929. The early hatchings last spring resulted in a larger proportion than usual of young pullets starting to lay in September. But by early winter the total egg laying capacity of the country's farm flocks was but little in excess of a year ago. Similar information covering commercial flocks containing 400 birds or more is not available.

The effect of the unfavorable 1930 storage egg deal will carry over into the new season. Dealers who stored eggs last season lost heavily and they will not be good customers next spring. In addition, the demand for fine fresh eggs from commercial hatcheries may be less than in 1930 so that more of the fresh production will be available for consumption. The failure of consumer demand for eggs to expand substantially during the last few months when prices have been extremely low is discouraging.

Prospects for poultry meat prices offer more hope for improvement. The carryover of poultry from the 1930 crop will be less than usual so that the market will not have to face another season of such severe pressure from frozen poultry as it did last year. Moreover, low prices have stimulated consumption of poultry.

Both egg and poultry markets in the second half of 1931 are likely to be much more favorable than in the last half of 1930 or the first half of the new year. That conclusion assumes that general business conditions will improve by that time, that production will be somewhat lighter through forcing out some of the inefficient producers, and that dealers will put fewer eggs in storage next spring than in the spring of 1930.

Since egg prices are none too favorable now and the outlook is much better for next fall and winter, it has been suggested that it would be well to reduce flocks and use the feed and effort for the production of early pullets. It seems to be the shrewd thing to do, although not suitable for universal application.

---

I am a dairy farmer in Brooklyn Township, Susquehanna, County, Pa. Last spring I sent and bought 100 partridge rock baby chicks and raised 95 of them. I have 58 pullets. In the month of December, 1930, they laid 56½ dozen of eggs. Who can beat it? They are a very pretty hen, weight about six pounds, and are very tame.—J. W. Squier.

---

A flock of Leghorn pullets laying fifty per cent must eat from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds of grain and mash daily. A decline of two pounds of feed from that amount is enough to cause a falling off in egg laying.


**No Bluff Chicks** BUT REAL QUALITY

S. C. White or Brown Leghorn SPECIAL 200 to 290 Egg Strain. 18 years in business, inspect all breeding flocks every 7 days. Chicks $10 per 100; Assorted Chicks $9 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write

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**PINECREST CHIX**

Order Now—Cash or C.O.D.

| CATALOG FREE | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks & Reds | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mix | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS** —*Heavy Laying Parentage.* Scientifically incubated. A heavy, vigorous product. You need our money-makers to meet modern business competition. Sold up to March 9. Heavies 12c; Light Breeds 10c. Write for catalogue.

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LAYING inheritance, lusty vigor—these are the outstanding qualities of Kerr's baby chicks.

A rich inheritance from heavy-laying ancestry—a lusty vigor based upon a strong constitution transmitted from heavy producing stock. Baby chicks must have these qualities to make profitable layers.

The inherited prepotency for high egg yields of Kerr chicks has been proved beyond question in the great egg competitions and is now a fixed quality. Unusual care is exercised to guard against parasitic infection and diseases. Kerr chicks are available from B. W. D. tested stock. Send for the new Kerr illustrated Chick Book and prices. Sent free upon request.

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Pedigree Cockerels $5

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**THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY**
*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*
We Originated Pedigree Utility Breeding. We Originated the Non-Broody Reds
For 25 years we bred from contest layers of 260 to 288 egg records.

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STORRS CONTEST RECORDS—(Official) 287, 281, 245, 240, 239, 236; many others

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**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live.
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*Catalog. CHICKS—19c; 18c in 50 lots; 17c in 1000 lots*

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices, February 1, to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
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| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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**CHICKS on EASY TERMS**

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No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

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We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.

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| | Per 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | 6.50 | $12 | $57 | $110 |
| Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks | 7.50 | 13 | 62 | 120 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8.00 | 15 | 72 | 140 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

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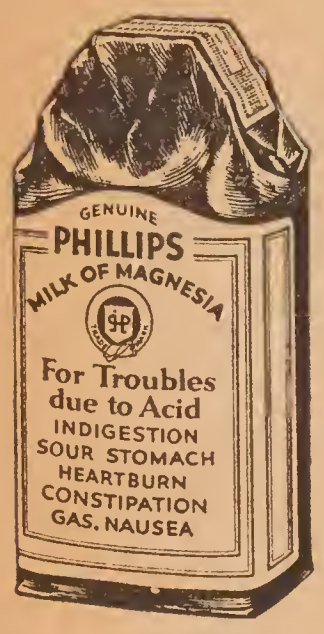
**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** —big discount NOW. Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. Guaranteed to live and outlay others. Egg-bred 30 years—laying contest records to 334 eggs. Thousands of satisfied customers. Laying hens, 8 weeks old pullets. Bargain prices. Write for free cat'g & price list GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. 10 Free Chicks Per 100 if ordered before Mar. 1st. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O.

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About two hours after eating many people suffer from sour stomachs. They call it indigestion. It means that the stomach nerves have been over stimulated. There is excess acid. The way to correct it is with an alkali, which neutralizes many times its volume in acid.

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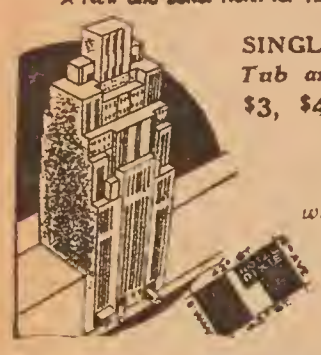

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$3, $4 and $5

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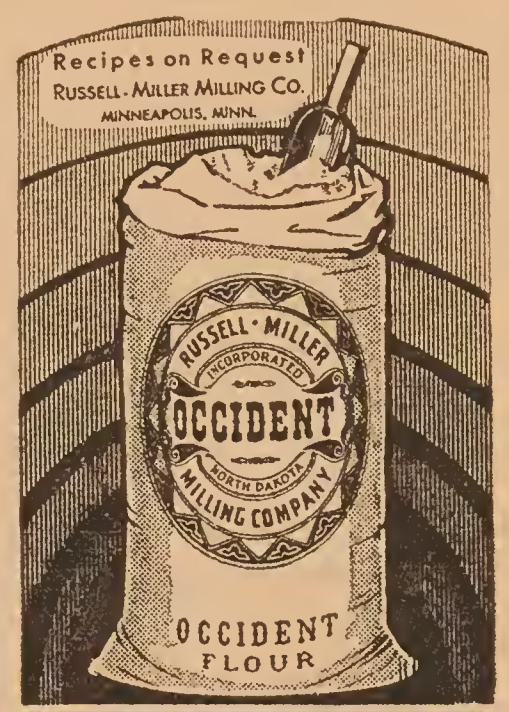
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Not alone new in constuction and equipment, but new in conception of service and comfort to its guests. Directed by S. Gregory Taylor, who has made such enviable successes of the Hotels Montclair and Buckingham.



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THE PERFECT GUM
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20 GIANT ZINNIAS 10c

Send for World's Greatest Collection of Giant Zinnias—famous for size and beautiful colors—easy to grow anywhere and bloom from early summer until frost. This collection includes 20 gorgeous colors, as follows:

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| Bright Rose | Purple | Shrimp Pink |
| Burnt Orange | Sulphur Yellow | Cardinal |
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| Lavender | Buttercup | Blush Pink |
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| Ruby Red | Crimson | White |
| Orange | Deep Rose | And Others |

These Seeds—20 Colors in pkt. (over 100 seeds), 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; 8 pkts., 50c; 20 pkts., $1.00.

Spring Catalog (233 varieties in natural colors), of Seeds, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses and Perennials, sent with every order or free on request.

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Cuts Ironing Time in Half

J. C. Steese, 912 Iron Bldg., Akron, Ohio, is the inventor of an amazing new kind of flat iron that cuts ironing time in half and burns 96% air and 4% common kerosene (coal oil). It is self-heating, has no cords or wires, and is cheaper to operate than a gas or electric iron. He offers one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.



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# Notes for Home Milliners

## *Spring Hats Are Already Seen Here and There*

DON'T let the icy winter winds and gray winter sky deceive you. It's none too early to begin planning your spring wardrobe, and, most important, that feminine vanity that has become a necessity—the Easter bonnet.

If one were sure it would be read, we should like to make up this whole article of just the word "color", repeating it over and over until the lesson was learned. Never in our lifetime has color been so important nor so strangely and charmingly used. The strong, vivid colors that we shall see and the rich dark ones enlivened with pastels will make a fresh, gay spring.

To be very up to date, choose your spring hat of two colors, or even three.

READY-MADE BABY KIMONA NO. B5510 *comes in either pink or blue, soft flannel, finished with white binding. "Puppies" are tinted patches of white bunny cloth to be appliqued on. All necessary materials included in package. Price, $1.00. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

The newest combinations are brown and pale blue, brown and pearl gray, maroon and pale green, light navy and corn-yellow, black and turquoise blue, and brown and white. Other combinations that are always good are dark blue and red, black and pink, black and nile green, and all the brown and beige shades brightened with orange and yellow.

The newest silhouette is the halo, so called because it frames the face and makes anyone look angelic and pretty. Better still, the home milliner will find it remarkably easy to achieve. The first step is to be sure your felt crown fits your head snugly and is very shallow. All of the forehead should be exposed and no hair must show. Then fluff just a bit of it out at the sides to lie softly on the cheeks.

The halo itself is usually made up of two or three colors contrasting with the crown. One designer uses dark blue felt for the crown and makes a halo of thick strands of red, yellow, and white faille, braided, encircling the hat about two inches above the crownline in front and meeting the crownline at the sides and back.

Another designer rolls grosgrain ribbon over a padding of muslin (which one does not see, of course) and makes a coronet of light green, deeper green, and orange for a black hat.

For the older woman, this same expert makes a small upturned brim of buckram shaped a little higher at the side front than at the sides, and covers it with brown crepe de chine, cut on the bias and finely pleated, on a pearl gray crown. Worn with a light gray coat with dark brown fur collar, one would have an unusual and attractive costume.

Early spring hats will be of felt, satin, faille, moire, and grosgrain ribbon. Sport berets or turbans usually are made of the same material as the costume, i. e., any of the woolens.

The only feathers we have seen are small breasts, small quills, or a bit of tip feather.

To go back to the halo, for a moment, any woman, miss, or child, would find a halo of tiny flat flowers springlike and lovely.

We have not mentioned straws because it still makes us shiver to think of them. However, the large picture hat of straw for country and seashore wear is larger and more picturesque than ever this year, with shallow crown and, need we add, forehead exposed.—CONSTANCE VON SALZEN.

NOTE:—*If you have any problems about making over, matching costumes, and so forth, write Miss von Salzen c/o American Agriculturist,* 461 *Fourth Avenue, New York City, who will be glad to help you. Be sure to write her* all *details so that she can give the best possible. advice.*

## Tested Recipes

### Meat Salad

6 lbs. very tender meat of any kind desired. Put through food chopper, not too fine. 1½ lbs. nut meats broken or cut not too small, 2 bunches celery, cut up into dice, (that is, the tender portions) and 1 quart of choice home made mayonnaise stirred all through it. This was served at an afternoon gathering or party.—A. B. G.

### Peanut Cabbage Salad

Shred cabbage very fine. Have peanuts ground fine through food chopper. Place in dish a layer of cabbage, then a layer of peanuts, and so on until you have the quantity desired. Season to one's taste and stir plenty of homemade mayonnaise all through it thoroughly. Serve with the ground peanuts on top.—A. B. G.

## Old Hosiery Easily Cut

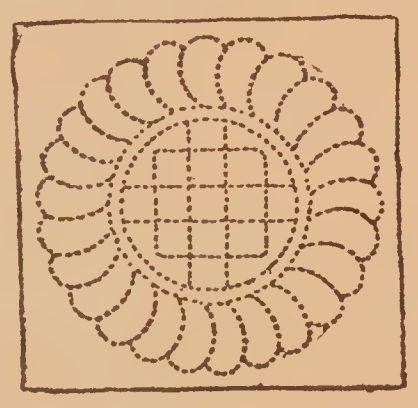
Rugs are being hooked, knit and crocheted from silk hose. To facilitate cutting these, use sharp, small shears. Open up the top of the hose, cut off the foot above the heel, pull the heel end on over the neck of a quart bottle, pull clear up over the bottom of the bottle, half an inch, begin cutting. Pull up all the while as you cut to keep half an inch to work on; the bottle rolls around and is handy to turn as you work.—MRS. J.

To prevent flatiron marks from showing when ironing silk, place a piece of white paper between the material and the iron, moving it along over the entire pressing surface.

## Feather Circle Quilting Pattern

EVERY quilt requires a quilting pattern and probably the feather circle is the most popular design that is used.

These perforated patterns are made on tough durable paper and may be used over and over again. All you have



to do is to wipe over the design with a piece of cotton dipped in stamping paste and the design will be transferred to your material ready to quilt.

The feather circle may be had in 3, 6, 8, 10, or 14 inch diameter. Order by No. M253 and specify the size wanted.

Stamping wax, either black or yellow, comes in a box with enough to stamp many times as No. 206.

M253 Perforated Pattern Feather Circle, any size 25 cents; M206 Box of Stamping Wax 25 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Will Your Experience Help This Reader?*

I have thought some time of writing to our household page, but I felt I had an awkward problem to present; one that might call forth smiles from persons who do not seem to have such worries. I may sound silly, but this is nearly tragic to me and I do hope I may get some suggestions from readers.

I have come under the list of homemakers for over five years. Before I entered this profession, I had work that gave no training in household arts. I was always a farm girl and now am a farmer's wife. I have two girls aged three and five. While a girl I had big ideas of keeping house—how I would clean, cook, sew, garden, raise chickens, etc., etc. Now, law me! I seem to hurry all day and am minutes behind with some things and days behind with others. Really, I know I do not have so much to do to keep me so busy. I just need a boss, a schedule, a twenty-six hour day or something.

I will try to list a few of the necessary things I do every day:—Get up in time to get house warmed and breakfast by seven o'clock. Then it takes about one-half hour to tend poultry, carry coal, water and wood. By that time the girls need a little help with dressing, their breakfast is fixed and I am ready to wash dishes and cream separator.

I churn on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. I usually bake bread on Tuesday. I use a gasoline washer in summer and the board in winter.

We are living in four heated rooms this winter and have a large room and whole upstairs and third floor left to be swept and dusted. I have a good hand, (motor driven) sweeper.

My husband is wonderful to provide any cleaning helps, or such, that I need, but never helps me any with labor. I am anxious to get at the summer sewing, but days are pretty full without.

Can some reader offer a plan of work so that it could be followed day by day and allow time, somewhere, for the extra things that come up?

—A READER OF THE HOME PAGE.

* * *

NO doubt there are Corner readers who have worked out a scheme that would help this struggling friend. She really has put before us one of the greatest problems in any business, namely, that of the wise use of time. It shows she is *thinking* about her job and where a woman sincerely and earnestly tries to analyze her work to see where it can be improved, there is hope for improvement.

When the source of trouble has been located, a cure can usually be effected. So, just to encourage our readers in giving the subject serious consideration, we shall pay $3.00 for the best letter not over 300 words in length, $2.00 for the next best, and $1.00 for all others we can find room to print. Before March 8th address your letters to Aunt Janet, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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To re-stiffen glazed chintz shades, use a coat of white shellac. Do not brush over the shellac twice, for if you do it will gum. It is safest never to use a hot iron on this fabric.

## Attractive, Yet Practical

Girl's Jumper dress Pattern No. 2965 *is as delightful as it is practical. Made of light weight woolen jersey or of cotton broadcloth it will serve for almost any purpose. Coral pink for the dress and white for the blouse would be most becoming. The pattern cuts in sizes* 6, 8, 10 *and* 12 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 1⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 1⅛ *yards of* 35-*inch contrasting for blouse and* 1⅝ *yards of binding.* Price 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. (Don't send coin). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## For Mature Figures

Dress Pattern No. 2955 *is particularly suitable for mature figures because of its wrapped front movement. Crepe silk in dark colors with light contrasting trimming band would be very desirable. Patterned and plain crepe woolens are also very smart for general day occasions for this pattern which cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 27-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.


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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David's latest escapade is the release of a crow that Perry Larson had captured by endless patience and staked out in the cornfield to keep other crows away.

David is lonely but a new friend cures this trouble. Blind Joe Glaspell, who plays the violin, arouses David's sympathy and he loans Joe his father's violin. Soon David makes another acquaintance, Miss Holbrook. He names her "The Lady of the Roses."

David meets "Jack and Jill" when they rescue him from a rough and tumble scrap with a gang of boys who are tormenting Jill's kitten.

David goes home with Jack and Jill. It appears that Jack and the Lady of the Roses are not on friendly terms.

His lady seems very unhappy and David tried to convince her that she will be happier if she will only *think* something pleasant is going to happen.

* * *

Why, Lady of the Roses, he's even seen this—all this here. I told him about it, you know, right away after I'd found you that first day; the big trees and the long shadows across the grass, and the roses, and the shining water, and the lovely marble people peeping through the green leaves; and the sundial, and you so beautiful sitting here in the middle of it all. Then I played it for him; and he said he could see it all just as plain! And *that* was with his inside eyes! And so, if Joe, shut up there in his dark little room, can make his *think* bring him all that, I should think that *you,* here in this beautiful, beautiful place, could make your think bring you anything you wanted it to."

But Miss Holbrook sighed again and shook her head.

"Not that, David, not that," she murmured. "It would take more than thinking to bring—that." Then, with a quick change of manner, she cried: "Come, come, suppose we don't worry any more about *my* hours. Let's think of yours. Tell me, what have you been doing since I saw you last? Perhaps you have been again to—to see Mr. Jack, for instance."

"I have; but I saw Jill mostly, till the last." David hesitated, then he blurted it out: "Lady of the Roses, do you know about the gate and the footbridge?"

Miss Holbrook looked up quickly.

"Know—what, David?"

"Know about them—that they're there?"

"Why—yes, of course; at least, I suppose you mean the footbridge that crosses the little stream at the foot of the hill over there."

"That's the one." Again David hesitated, and again he blurted out the burden of his thoughts. "Ladys of the Roses, did you ever—cross that bridge?"

Miss Holbrook stirred uneasily.

"Not—recently."

"But you don't *mind* folks crossing it?"

"Certainly not—if they wish to."

"There! I knew 't wasn't your blame," triumphed David.

"*My* blame!"

"Yes; that Mr. Jack wouldn't let Jill come across, you know. He called her back when she'd got halfway over once."

Miss Holbrook's face changed color.

"But I do object," she cried sharply, "to their crossing it when they *don't* want to! Don't forget that, please."

"But Jill did want to."

"How about her brother—did he want her to?"

"N—no."

"Very well, then. I didn't, either."

David frowned. Never had he seen his beloved Lady of the Roses look like this before. He was reminded of what Jill had said about Jack: "His face was all stern and white, and his lips snapped tight shut after every word." So, too, looked Miss Holbrook's face; so, too, had her lips snapped tight shut after her last words. David could not understand it. He said nothing more, however; but, as was usually the case when he was perplexed, he picked up his violin and began to play. And as he played, there gradually came to Miss Holbrook's eyes a softer light, and to her lips lines less tightly drawn. Neither the footbridge nor Mr. Jack, however, was mentioned again that afternoon.

* * *

## CHAPTER XVII

"THE PRINCESS AND THE PAUPER"

It was in the early twilight that Mr. Jack told the story. He, Jill, and David were on the veranda, as usual watching the towers of Sunnycrest turn from gold to silver as the sun dropped behind the hills. It was Jill who had asked for the story.

"About fairies and princesses, you know," she had ordered.

"But how will David like that?" Mr. Jack had demurred. "Maybe he doesn't care for fairies and princesses."

"I read one once about a prince—'t was 'The Prince and the Pauper,' and I liked that," averred David stoutly.

Mr. Jack smiled; then his brows drew together in a frown. His eyes were moodily fixed on the towers.

"Hm-m; well," he said, "I might, I suppose, tell you a story about a *Princess* and—a Pauper. I—know one well enough."

"Good!—then tell it," cried both Jill and David. And Mr. Jack began his story.

"She was not always a Princess, and he was not always a Pauper,—and that's where the story came in, I suppose," sighed the man. "She was just a girl, once, and he was a boy; and they played together and—liked each other. He lived in a little house on a hill."

"Like this?" demanded Jill.

"Eh? Oh—er—yes, *something* like this," returned Mr. Jack, with an odd half-smile. "And she lived in another bit of a house in a town far away from the boy."

"Then how could they play together?" questioned David.

"They couldn't, *always*. It was only summers when she came to visit in the boy's town. She was very near him then, for the old aunt whom she visited lived in a big stone house with towers, on another hill, in plain sight from the boy's home."

"Towers like those—where the Lady of the Roses lives?" asked David.

"Eh? What? Oh—er—yes," murmured Mr. Jack. "We'll say the towers were something like those over there." He paused, then went on musingly: "The girl used to signal sometimes, from one of the tower windows. One wave of the handkerchief meant, 'I'm coming over'; two waves, with a little pause between, 'meant,' 'You are to come over here.' So the boy used to wait always, after that first wave to see if another followed; so that he might know whether he were to be host or guest that day. The waves always came at eight o'clock in the morning, and very eagerly the boy used to watch for them all through the summer when the girl was there."

"Did they always come, every morning?" asked Jill.

"No; sometimes the girl had other things to do. Her aunt would want her to go somewhere with her, or other cousins were expected whom the girl must entertain; and she knew the boy did not like other guests to be there when he was, so she never asked him to come over at such times. On such occasions she did sometimes run up to the tower at eight o'clock and wave three times, and that meant, 'Dead Day.' So the boy, after all, never drew a real breath of relief until he made sure that no dreaded third wave was to follow the one or the two."

"Seems to me," observed David, "that all this was sort of one-sided. Didn't the boy say anything?"

"Oh, yes," smiled Mr. Jack. "But the boy did not have any tower to wave from, you must remember. He had only the little piazza on his tiny bit of a house. But he rigged up a pole, and he asked his mother to make him two little flags, a red and a blue one. The red meant 'All right'; and the blue meant 'Got to work'; and these he used to run up on his pole in answer to her waving 'I'm coming over,' or 'You are to come over here.' So, you see, occasionally it was the boy who had to bring the 'Dead Day,' as there were times when he had to work. And by the way, perhaps you would be interested to know that after a while he thought up a third flag to answer her three waves. He found an old black silk handkerchief of his father's, and he made that into a flag. He told the girl it meant 'I'm heart-broken,' and he said it was a sign of the deepest mourning. The girl laughed and tipped her head saucily to one side, and said, 'Pooh! as if you really cared!' But the boy stoutly maintained his position, and it was that, perhaps, which made her play the little joke one day.

"The boy was fourteen that summer, and the girl thirteen. They had begun their signals years before, but they had not had the black one so long. On this day that I tell you of, the girl waved three waves, which meant. 'Dead Day,' you remember, and watched until the boy had hoisted his black flag which said, 'I'm heart-broken,' in response. Then, as fast as her mischievous little feet could carry her, she raced down one hill and across to the other. Very stealthily she advanced till she found the boy bent over a puzzle on the back stoop, and—and he was whistling merrily.

"How she teased him then! How she taunted him with 'Heart-broken, indeed—and whistling like that!' In vain he blushed and stammered, and protested that his whistling was only to keep up his spirits. The girl only laughed and tossed her yellow curls; then she hunted till she found some little jingling bells, and these she tied to the black badge of mourning and pulled it high up on the flagpole. The next instant she was off with a run and a skip, and a saucy wave of her hand; and the boy was left all alone with an hour's work ahead of him to untie the knots from his desecrated badge of mourning.

"And yet they were wonderfully good friends—this boy and girl. From the very first, when they were seven and eight, they had said that they would marry each other when they grew up, and always they spoke of it as the expected thing, and laid many happy plans for the time when it should come. To be sure, as they grew older, it was not mentioned quite so often, perhaps; but the boy at least thought—if he thought of it all—that that was only because it was already so well understood."

"What did the girl think?" It was Jill who asked the question.

"Eh? The girl? Oh," answered Mr. Jack, a little bitterly, 'I'm afraid I don't know exactly what the girl did think, but—it wasn't that, anyhow—that is, judging from what followed."

"What did follow?"

"Well, to begin with, the old aunt died. The girl was sixteen then. It was in the winter that this happened, and the girl was far away at school. She came to the funeral, however, but the boy did not see her, save in the distance; and then he hardly knew her, so strange did she look in her black dress and hat. She was there only two days, and though he gazed wistfully up at the gray tower, he knew well enough that of course she could not wave to him at such a time as that. Yet he had hoped—almost believed that she would wave two waves that last day, and let him go over to see her.

"But she didn't wave, and he didn't go over. She went away. And then the town learned a wonderful thing. The old lady, her aunt, who had been considered just fairly rich, turned out to be the possessor of almost fabulous wealth, owing to her great holdings of stock in a Western gold mine which had suddenly struck it rich. And to the girl she willed it all. It was then, of course, that the girl became the Princess, but the boy did not realize that—just then. To him she was still 'the girl.'

"For three years he did not see her. She was at school, or traveling abroad, he heard. He, too, had been away to school, and was, indeed, just ready to enter college. Then, that summer, he heard that she was coming to the old home, and his heart sang within him. Remember, to him she was still the girl. He knew, of course, that she was not the *little* girl who had promised to marry him. But he was sure she was the merry comrade, the true-hearted young girl who used to smile frankly into his eyes, and whom he was now to win for his wife. You see he had forgotten—quite forgotten about the Princess and the money. Such a foolish, foolish boy as he was!

"So he got out his flags gleefully, and one day, when his mother wasn't in the kitchen, he ironed out the wrinkles and smoothed them all ready to be raised on the pole. He would be ready when the girl waved—for of course she would wave; he would show her that he had not forgotten. He could see just how the sparkle would come to her eyes, and just how the little fine lines of mischief would crinkle around her nose when he was ready to give that first wave. He could imagine that she would like to find him napping; that she would like to take him by surprise, and make him scurry around for his flags to answer her.

"But he would show her! As if she, a girl, were to beat him at their old game! He wondered which it would be: 'I'm coming over,' or, 'You are to come over here,' Whichever it was, he would answer, of course, with the red 'All right.' Still, it *would* be a joke to run up the blue 'Got to work,' and then slip across to see her, just as she, so long ago, had played the joke on him! Oh the whole, however, he thought the red flag would be better. And it was that one which he laid uppermost ready to his hand, when he arranged them.

"At last she came. He heard of it at once. It was already past four o'clock, but he could not forbear, even then, to look toward the tower. It would be like her, after all, to wave then, that very night, just so as to catch him napping, he thought. She did not wave, however. The boy was sure of that, for he watched the tower till dark.

"In the morning, long before eight o'clock, the boy was ready. He debated for some time whether to stand out of doors on the piazza, or to hide behind the screened window, where he could still watch the tower. He decid-

(*Continued on Page* 25)

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS—125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

MAPLE LABELS—Be Ready! Samples, prices—free. Other printing. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Guaranteed stick to tin. Advertising Price Lists. Beautifully printed samples, new ideas, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Bebeplain, Vt.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-Z, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

THROW AWAY MUSSY Liquids, powders, pastes. Brisko Polishing Cloth shines all metals like magic. Instant 25c seller. Tremendous profits. Sample Free. BRISKO, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

## HIDES—FURS

WE WANT your Furs. Top market prices. Write for Price list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds $1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch $1.20; 6½ inch $1.45; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.45; 6½ inch $1.70. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

REVERENCE BIBLE and Conscience Book $2.50. "The Bible is not the Ultimate Authority." IRVING N. KOHLER, M.D., Middleport, N. Y.

RUSTIC CEDAR FURNITURE two chairs, Settee $8.00 F.O.B. Table $3.00. G. VALENTINO, Cedar Brook, N. J.

GUARANTEED PURE MAPLE syrup. $2.50 per gallon, delivered third zone. H. K. MacLAURY, Bloomville, N. Y. R. D.

"SAVE THE COW"—for Garget, Spider, Swollen or Caled Udder. Safe, sure, Satisfaction Guaranteed. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid $1.00. A. D. DRISCOLL, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK PRINTS and Percales, large assortment, five pounds one dollar post paid. Felt rug strips always in stock. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

PATCHWORK, PERCALES beautiful assortment 7 pounds $1.00. Silks assorted colors 5 pounds $1.00. Blanket remnants 3 pounds $1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Circular free. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, C. Mass.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.**

## Just David

(*Continued from Page 24*)

to let her see him when she looked toward the house; then his triumph would be all the more complete when he dashed out to run up his answer.

"Eight o'clock came and passed. The boy waited until nine, but there was no sign of life from the tower. The boy was angry then, at himself. He called himself, indeed, a fool, to hide as he did. Of course she wouldn't wave when he was nowhere in sight—when he had apparently forgotten! And here was a whole precious day wasted!

"The next morning, long before eight, the boy stood in plain sight on the piazza. As before he waited until nine; and as before there was no sign of life at the tower window. The next morning he was there again, and the next, and the next. It took just five days, indeed, to convince the boy—as he was convinced at last—that the girl did not intend to wave at all."

"But how unkind of her!" exclaimed David.

"She couldn't have been nice one bit!" decided Jill.

"You forget," said Mr. Jack. "She was the Princess."

"Huh!" grunted Jill and David in unison.

"The boy remembered it then," went on Mr. Jack, after a pause,—"about the money, and that she was a Princess. And of course he knew—when he thought of it—that he could not expect that a Princess would wave like a girl—just a girl. Besides, very likely she did not care particularly about seeing him. Princesses did forget, he fancied,—they had so much, so very much to fill their lives. It was this thought that kept him from going to see her—this, and the recollection that, after all, if she really *had* wanted to see him, she could have waved.

"There came a day, however, when another youth, who did not dare to go alone, persuaded him, and together they paid her a call. The boy understood, then, many things. He found the Princess; there was no sign of the girl. The Princess was tall and dignified, with a cold little hand and a smooth, sweet voice. There was no frank smile in her eyes, neither were there any mischievous crinkles about her nose and lips.

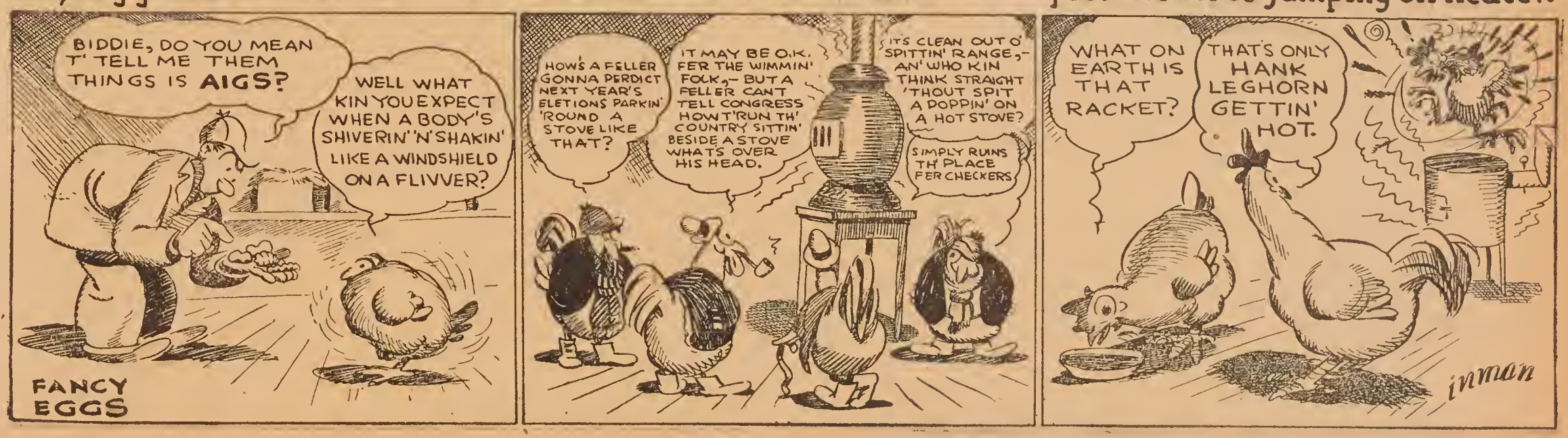
(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Heat Your Hen House* — By Ray Inman

**Heat your Henhouse** and keep up winter egg production. hens cant shiver and lay eggs at the same time!

**Put a heater** in one end of house, placing it on legs or a stand that keeps it about 15" of the floor. A brooder stove will do.

**Surround it** with galvanized iron jacket, and a cylinder of wire netting at top to prevent birds jumping on heater.



# Guardian Gives You BIG VALUE for your *Automobile Insurance Dollar*

**You Save $3.00 to $10.00 immediate deduction from first premium**

You get MORE INSURANCE for YOUR DOLLAR, or THE SAME INSURANCE for FEWER DOLLARS when you place your PUBLIC LIABILITY and PROPERTY DAMAGE POLICY in GUARDIAN CASUALTY.

This is a STOCK CASUALTY COMPANY writing PARTICIPATING POLICIES—our POLICYHOLDERS SHARE in OUR PROFITS.

We deduct 10% OUTRIGHT SAVING. in advance, from your FIRST PREMIUM. Also, an ADDITIONAL 10% if you have had no automobile accident for 21 months.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY COMPANY

Owen B. Augspurger, President

Home Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Ask our nearest agent exactly how much you can save. Write us at Buffalo if you lack his name and address.*



# AN IDEA A DAY KEEPS THE SHERIFF AWAY

IF ONE single idea from your day's reading sticks in your mind, and becomes helpful to you, that day's reading has not been in vain.

There is a wealth of material in this publication. The reading columns are replete with teachings and helpful suggestions. You are entertained and instructed, otherwise you would not be a subscriber. But do you not find in the advertising columns suggestions and ways of doing things that are also of profit to you?

You cannot appropriate to your own beneficial use everything you read. But somewhere, every day, both in the reading columns and the advertising columns are matters so personal and helpful to you that you cannot afford to pass them by unnoticed.

You should make it a habit to read the advertisements as consistently and carefully as you read any other part of your paper. Make it a habit. Read with an inquiring and receptive mind. It will pay you well.

*The man who consistently reads all parts of his paper keeps in the van of today's grand march of progress. He becomes a wise buyer. He knows what new things are suited to his needs, and what they are worth. He is not easily imposed upon, and he never makes purchases at random.*


# New England Tries to Solve Its Milk Problem

(*Continued from Page 3*)

the Vermont cooperatives which join will have one representative and one director. The NEMPA will have as many representatives and as many directors as the cooperative creameries combined. It seems probable at the start that there will be about 10 representatives of creameries which would also give the NEMPA 10 voting representatives. This insures an equal balance of power and authority between the two main groups.

Provision is made in the contract for an immediate pooling of the milk which comes from up-country stations. This will provide for an immediate adjustment of prices so that all milk producers shipping into Boston will get the same price, irrespective of the surplus which their dealer or cooperative has been carrying. This pooling of price will do away with the chief cause of the present disastrous competition in the market. It is the plan of the Central Marketing Agency to follow this pooling of the Boston milk supply with a pooling of the milk going into lesser markets on a basis which will be fair and equitable to producers near to and far away from these markets. It is impractical at the present time to include these lesser markets in a general pool as the producers which supply them have evened up their production to meet the demands of the market while the producers in Northern New England still have a wide variation between summer and winter production.

## Has Support of Dairymen

In developing the central marketing agency plan the wishes of all of the various groups have been consulted. Commissioner E. H. Jones of Vermont, Dr. H. P. Young of the University of Vermont and W. P. Davis of the NEMPA have visited most of the boards of directors of these creameries and have talked the matter over with them. In many cases certain changes to meet special problems were suggested. These have been embodied in the final draft of the bylaws and contract which are now in the hands of the cooperatives for actual signature.

The Central Marketing Agency plan has been in the minds of some of the leaders for a long time past. It has now come to the front. Apparently the dairymen believe that something of this kind should be done in order to stabilize milk prices and prevent any such situation as exists at present in Boston. Commissioner Jones has stated frankly that if such an overhead organization had been in effect six months ago there would have been no need of the Boston price going below eight cents. It is now at seven with a prospect of going to six cents, because of the highly competitive conditions which exist. There is considerable milk now being offered for sale in Boston at six cents and some is reported at even lower figures. The low point to which the milk price has gone is the direct result of competition of organized groups of dairymen, handling 97 per cent of the milk. The leaders believe that the central marketing agency will prevent any such disasters in the future.

## A Personal Experience in Forestry

A GOOD wood lot thriftily managed, is a valuable asset to any farm. In the East most of our farms contain some land which is low and wet, irregularly shaped or poor. Certainly, it is worth considering to plant trees on a few acres. In the end the poorest of such land should result more profitably than to continue to crop it or use it for pasture. Even a remote corner of the farm often is to be considered.

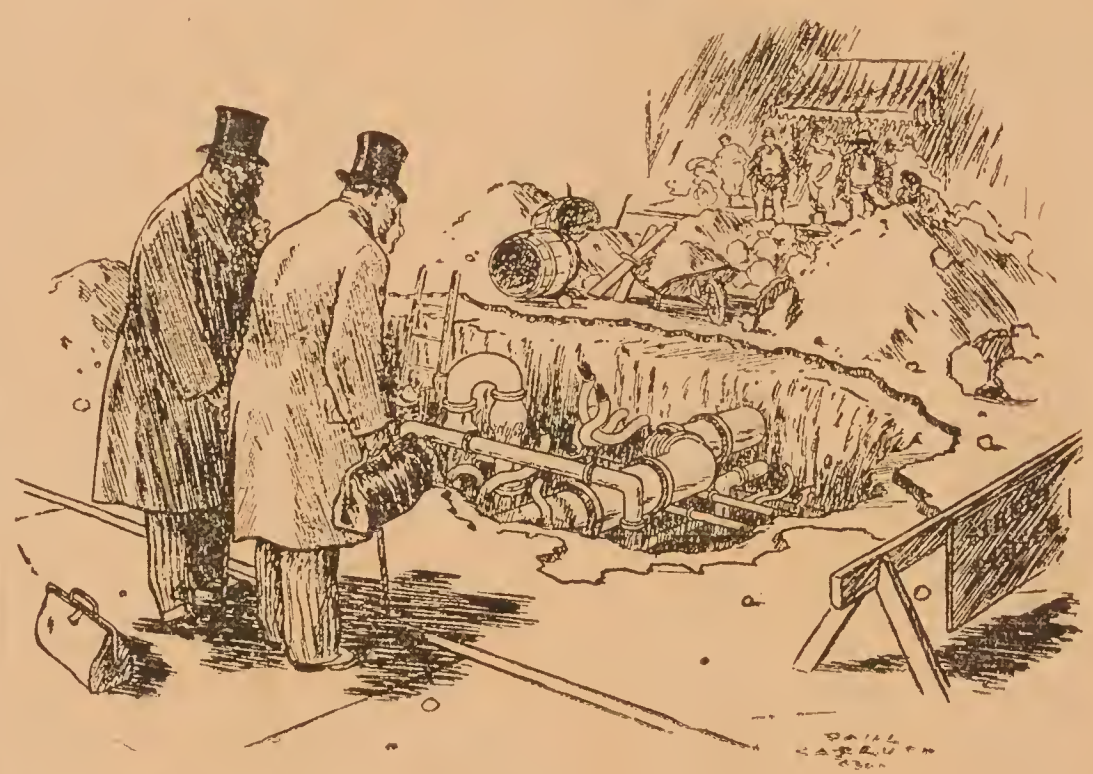
Besides the seedlings and transplants, mostly evergreens, from two to four years old, furnished by New York State, at nominal cost, private nurseries also supply good stock of hardwoods and other varieties at reasonable prices. We find twelve hundred trees set six feet apart both ways will plant an acre. The ground need not be plowed. The planting is easy. Simply take a spade or sharp tool, cut the sod, press it back so as to make a crack or opening, put the root of the small tree in the opening and press the sod back by stepping on it.

Many prefer spring to fall planting. Involved in this is the matter of heaving by frosts, condition of the surface of the ground and time available for the work. After the trees are set, usually little care is required. But, the planting should be fenced to prevent stock from eating off the growth. New York and other states have preferential laws respecting taxation of forest plantings.

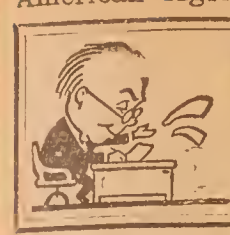
We planted our first forest trees twelve years ago on undesirable land in a corner of the farm, increasing the same since. The first trees planted are today a thick growth of various kinds of evergreens and disiduous (hard and soft wood) trees, mostly native. Many are now about six inches through the butt and at least forty feet tall. Already we have begun to thin out for Christmas trees and other purposes. Forest plantings should continue to increase in interest and value as a practical part of any well rounded farm unit. Moreover, there is connected a certain satisfaction not easily definable, but, nevertheless, real.—Frank N. Decker.

The farmers' almanac was made famous by Benjamin Franklin. At the present time, the number of farm almanacs published along these lines are very few.

One has just come to our desk, namely, Armour's farmers' almanac, which we believe will be of great interest to our readers. Any who are interested will be able to secure one of these from any local dealer handling Armour's fertilizers, or write Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.



*"H'm, Doctor, seems to be a major operation."*—LIFE.



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Too Much Nerve

I am a subscriber and wish to mention what sportsmen some hunters are. My farm is properly posted as far as I know. The last of December three hunters parked their car in road in front of my residence. A pheasant flew across the road in front of them and went over into my apple orchard. They took their dog, went over, and shot at pheasant twice, but missed getting him. I went and told them the property was posted and ordered them out. They said first they did not see the signs, then they told me I was not properly posted and that my signs did not amount to anything.

They lost their dog. I paid $1.20 for advertising him and kept the dog three days. One of the hunters sent his wife after the dog and I asked her $4.50. She thought this was a ridiculous amount to pay and said if she went to law about it she would not have to pay only for the advertising because the dog was running around with a rope on and she said I had him tied up. So I let her have him for $3.00.

WE have absolutely no sympathy for trespassers who ignore property rights, but we believe that the farmer will lose nothing and gain much by allowing the courteous sportsman to hunt on his premises. There is altogether too much of a tendency, however, for hunters to feel that farmers have no rights at all. Our subscriber could have made these trespassers plenty of trouble. Hunting on posted land is a violation of the Conservation Law, punishable by fine. In several cases recently where local officers have failed to secure a conviction the New York State Conservation Department, at our suggestion, has turned over evidence to the Attorney General's office who have secured a conviction.

Incidentally, we are greatly interested in the letterhead from our subscriber's letter. It shows a fine old farmstead which has been in the family since 1849 during which time it has belonged to grandfather, son, and grandson.

### Gets Pay for Eggs

**WE have received our payment for the case of eggs and are very pleased about it. We feel greatly indebted to the Service Bureau and appreciate your helping us very much. We surely would never have received the check without your aid.**

**You are doing a great service to the farmers in many ways. We read of it in different places. We will not be slow in broadcasting your good work, you may well believe.**

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will always have a place in our home.**

## A Personal Experience With Rabbits

WE have consistently advised against accepting any livestock with the hope of selling back offspring to the person from whom they were bought. The following personal experience has been sent by one of our subscribers and will help to emphasize our warning.

"To make a long story short, I ordered a trio of rabbits at $65.00 which were supposed to come express prepaid. Well, after ordering them, I got rather weak in the knees about them so I wrote your Service Bureau to find out about them.

When the rabbits came there were $4.70 express charges on them. In place of paying the express they had put in a rabbit about 2 months old which died the same night I got them. I wrote to them about it and told them about the charges and to make it right, they sent me another rabbit collect, 93c, claiming it to be 4 months old. However, when the pedigree came it showed that the rabbit was only 2 months old.

I finally got a shipment of rabbits ready and sent for shipping tags, and instead of shipping tags I got a blank to fill out which was so strict that no man living could ship rabbits to them.

You can print this if you wish. I merely want to say that it has cost me about $300 to date and I cannot get rid of the rabbits even though I offered to give them away."

## "Pioneering"

QUITE a number of our subscribers have asked for information about the Pioneer Oil and Gas Company. We have been informed that this company had a salesman who attempted to induce 120 men in a locality to buy 100 gallons of motor oil, each at $1.00 a gallon, after which they agree to set up a distributing station. In other words, it is necessary for each prospect to put up the $100 first, in order to get the station.

We do not know just what inducement the salesman put up, but it is, of course, possible to buy several brands of good motor oil for this price without putting up any $100 in advance. Any of our readers who are approached with this proposition, might be interested in first writing to the Syracuse Better Business Bureau of Syracuse, New York, who have some information about this company.

## Another Advance Fee

What can you tell us about the Mutual Outdoor Advertising Concern, Illinois? They want me to act as their local distributor but before I do this they want me to pay $10. down, $10. in thirty days, and $5. in 60 days. Would you advise me to do this?

JUST as this letter was received we learned from the National Better Business Bureau that the Post Office Department had just issued a fraud order against the Mutual Outdoor Advertising Concern. As we understand the proposition this concern advertised in employment wanted columns. Those who answered the ad were told that their distributors of advertising matter in all parts of the country make from $1500 to $4000 a year.

The hitch in the proceedings were that the Mutual Outdoor Advertising Concern asked prospects for $10. called a registry fee. The contract, we understand, did not guarantee any particular amount of work; in fact, about all that was definitely promised was that the one who sent the $10. would get his name and address listed in a "distributors' directory." According to evidence presented by the Post Office Department, persons registering with this concern had not been able to earn $1500 a year or for that matter, any other substantial sum. The A. A. Service Bureau has consistently advised against the paying of advance fees for any purpose.

## Nabs Chicken Thieves

Having had a little experience with chicken thieves on the night of December 29, thought I would like to write you about it. The thieves entered the henhouse by pounding the hasp off the door. They also tore the woven wire fence down so as not to come in contact with a barbed wire fence. On counting I found thirty-two missing. I immediately got in touch with the Sheriff at Owego and asked him to notify the police at Endicott and Johnson City to watch the markets, as it was market day at those places.

Around eleven o'clock on December 30, I received a call from the police at Endicott saying he was holding two men with six bags of Plymouth Rock chickens. I drove to Endicott. Upon seeing the hens I recognized them as I had a little trouble with the leg bands cutting in their legs and some hadn't yet all healed up. Upon being questioned by the State Troopers the men finally confessed taking them.

Four hens were dead as a result of being kept in the bags so long. These two men are now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. This makes three times I have lost hens. Is there any reward leading to the conviction of chicken thieves. I had read such in your paper some time ago.

IF figures could be collected showing the total loss to poultrymen from chicken stealing the figures would be staggering. We particularly commend to our readers, the action of this subscriber in reporting the theft immediately and in asking market men to watch to see if these birds were offered for sale.

Too often, in our opinion, poultrymen assume that there is no chance of catching the thieves and neglect to report the loss. Prompt action enables the authorities to catch at least a certain number of the thieves, centers public attention on the seriousness of the situation, and where convictions are secured, warns the thieves that chicken stealing is not a safe occupation.

So far as the rewards are concerned, American Agriculturist did pay quite a number of awards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves, but the offer of this reward was discontinued some time ago, and definite announcement of this was made in the columns of American Agriculturist.

### Help When Help Was Needed

**I RECEIVED the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for $50.00 which you sent me and I assure you it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge same.**

**It certainly was a great help and almost unexpected. To be frank I was very uncertain as to whether I would receive it or not.**

**It hardly seems possible to secure so much protection for so small a price. It was the first and I sincerely hope the last time I shall need assistance along that line. I will surely keep this insurance up. Thanking you for the courtesy shown me, I am**

**Yours truly**
**Arthur E. Cone,**
**R. F. D. No. 2 Box 15**
**East Hampton, Conn.**

## Have You a Friend in This List?

ARE you personally protected should another car hit you and injure you, or should you be injured by a travel accident? The Editorial Staff of American Agriculturist believes in insurance. We believe in life insurance, fire insurance, liability insurance on the car you drive, and last but not least, in personal accident insurance. We are proud of the low cost travel accident insurance policy we have made available to our readers. The North American Accident Insurance Company, is a thoroughly reliable company, and is licensed to do business by the New York State Insurance Department. The one dollar policy of course, is limited but, we maintain, gives full value and more too, for what it costs.

If you live in Oneida County you will know some of those listed below who have collected indemnities on policies held with the North American Accident Insurance Company.

ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellen J. Thomas, Holland Patent — Thrown from sleigh—fractured ribs | $ 20.00 |
| Lena M. Greis, Camden — Auto accident—bruised chest | 40.00 |
| Ida J. Ward, Rome — Thrown from sleigh—shoulder injured | 50.00 |
| Francis S. Mangan, Barneveld — Auto accident—fractured skull | 130.00 |
| J. Wilson Est., Westmoreland — Auto struck by trolley—mortuary | 1,000.00 |
| Paul Sweeney, Camden, N. Y. — Auto accident—little finger severed | 40.00 |
| Cora Schallenburg, Westernville — Thrown from buggy—ribs broken | 40.00 |
| Harvey Burdick, Clinton — Thrown from wagon—contusions | 70.00 |
| W. J. McGurk, Cassville — Struck by auto—dislocated knee | 30.00 |
| Katherine Bellinger, Verona — Auto collision—cut under eye | 30.00 |
| David W. Jones, Waterville — Thrown from wagon—sprained left leg | 30.00 |
| Lester J. Scifried, New Hartford — Auto accident—fractured shoulder | 45.71 |
| Katherine Bellinger, Verona — Auto collision—lacerated face, body | 60.00 |
| M. W. MacDougall, Rome | 10.00 |
| Clinton Havener, Verona Station | 30.00 |
| W. J. Holmes, Westmoreland | 30.00 |
| Geo. T. Smith, Rome | 90.00 |
| S. F. Brenon, Rome | 30.00 |
| Wm. Stephon, Boonville | 30.00 |
| F. R. Simmons, Marcy | 30.00 |
| Raymond Penner, Waterville | 15.71 |
| James Billington, Westdale — Auto turned over—cut on head | 10.00 |
| Christiano Mehl, Verona — Thrown from sleigh—hip, back injured | 10.00 |
| Zemphy Huntley, Sauquoit — Thrown from car—lacerated head | 30.00 |
| Charles C. Scott, Waterville — Thrown from truck—cuts and bruises | 32.86 |
| Sprague H. Record, Stittville — Thrown from wagon—shoulder injured | 30.00 |
| Frederick Bray, Sauquoit — Thrown from wagon—lacerated head | 10.00 |
| Joseph Condon, Waterville — Car skidded—laceration of head | 20.00 |
| Frank Broadbent, Jr., Barneveld — Thrown from wagon—shoulder injured | 20.00 |
| George Herthum, Oriskany — Auto crowded off road—bruised shoulder | 32.86 |
| M. Wesley Lemorty, Waterville — Automobile collision—cut his face | 25.00 |
| William Carey, R. 3, Waterville — Thrown from wagon—fractured leg | 70.00 |
| Fred M. Richer Est., Westmorland — Auto struck by trolley—mortuary | 130.00 |
| Charles Czerwieski, R. 1, Barneveld — Thrown from wagon—broken finger | 85.71 |
| Wilfred E. Stone, R. 3, Holland Patent — Thrown from wagon—fractured leg and ribs | 60.00 |
| Lawrence W. Sheehan, R. 2, Taberg — Sleigh overturned—crushed hand | 42.86 |
| Anna F. Rising, Bridgewater — Auto struck by truck—cut forehead | 20.00 |
| Patrick J. Reilly, Sauquoit — Thrown from load of hay—bruised body | 2.86 |
| Mary E. Hutchinson, Marcy — Auto collision—contusion and bruises | 40.00 |
| Earl M. Rising, Bridgewater — Auto collision—fractured scalp | 100.00 |
| Wm. Drummon, R. 5, Rome — Auto accident—contused ribs and chest | 30.00 |
| Henry Speilicy, R. 1, Camden — Auto collision—lacerated shoulder | 10.00 |
| Gillford C. Timlan, Clinton — Auto accident—lacerated hand | 20.00 |
| Geo. D. Hicks, Waterville — Auto collision—cut head | 70.00 |
| Austin Scully, New Hartford — Struck by auto—fractured arm | 30.00 |
| Mrs. Edna Evans, R. 1, Holland Patent — Auto accident—fractured collarbone | 55.71 |
| Marjorie M. Clemons, R. 1, Barneveld — Struck by car | 10.00 |
| James H. Parsons, R. 2, Rome — Wagon tipped over—fractured ribs | 40.00 |
| Edward A. Rapke, R. 1, Rome — Auto collision—sprains | 42.86 |
| Foster E. Wood, R. 4, Rome — Auto collision—contusions | 25.00 |
| George F. Smith, R. 5, Rome — Travel accident—injured chest | 48.57 |
| Bela W. Jackson, Boonville — Wagon tipped over—fracture both wrists | 70.00 |
| Jabez C. Oliver, Oriskany — Travel accident—fractured rib, concussion brain | 40.00 |
| Joseph Condon Est., Waterville — Travel accident—mortuary | 1,000.00 |
| Gottlieb Stocker, R. 3, Rome — Auto struck by train—fractured skull | 130.00 |
| Oscar Burkert, R. 1, Waterville — Auto collision—contused breast bone | 40.00 |
| John Kohut, West Branch — Auto accident—fractured cervical vertebra | 130.00 |
| Francis C. Fallon, Holland Patent — Auto hit pole—loss of two fingers | 50.00 |
| Bert E. Warren, Boonville — Auto collision—frac. ribs, cuts and strain | 40.00 |
| Wm. H. Orendorff, Utica — Auto accident—fractured ribs | 20.00 |
| Gladys Herter, West Branch — Struck by auto—compound fracture tibia and fibula | |
| George Kroeger, R. 2, Boonville, — Travel accident—frac. clavicle | |
| Mrs. Emily Hatton, Camden — Auto accident—cuts and bruises head and body | |
| Arthur Hatton, Camden — Auto overturned—cuts and contusions hand and leg | |
| David M. Green Est., Durhamville — Auto accident—mortuary | |
| Michael Kaiser, R. 5, Rome — Travel accident—broken collar bone | |
| Nick Cherewaty, Lee Center — Travel accident—inj. wrist and lame back | |
| Edwin B. Taft, Boonville — Sleigh hit by train—contused shoulder, hip and back | |
| Bernard F. Stooks, R. 5, Rome — Travel accident—sprained hand | |
| Mary S. Spelling, Florence — Contused chest and arms | 30.00 |
| Joseph Ford, Waterville — Amputation of finger | 105.00 |
| Florence Stowell, Camden — Sprained knee and shoulder | 30.00 |
| George F. Smith, Rome — Severe sprain, neck and shoulders | 47.14 |

## Unordered Merchandise

THE unordered merchandise nuisance cannot flourish unless a considerable number who receive goods pay for them. If you receive a fountain pen, a neck tie, stick pin, or a pair of socks, which you did not order, write the sender a letter reading something like this:

"Goods received. I do not want them, and will be glad to return them to your duly authorized representative on payment to me of $1. for storage of same."

If everyone would follow this plan, the unordered goods nuisance would soon die out.

# REDUCE COSTS INCREASE PROFITS with RED STEER

Look for this tag

LET'S see how they figure it—these thousands of farmers who hold production costs down to a minimum by using Red Steer.

They know that this year, as every year, their profits will depend largely upon their cost of production per acre. And that every dollar they can cut from these costs will automatically increase their profits.

The first step is to get larger yields per acre, thereby reducing the cost per bushel, or whatever the unit of production. This applies to pastures also, where yield and feeding quality are very important.

To do this, you must use good fertilizer. A fertilizer that gives you full dollar for dollar value in *productive* plant food. A fertilizer made only of the *best materials,* uniform in quality and analysis throughout the bag, and backed up by the name of a manufacturer you can depend upon.

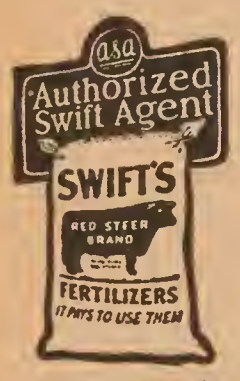
Swift's Red Steer is that fertilizer! You will recognize it by the Certificate of Quality attached to every bag.

In addition to the usual "guaranteed analysis" tag, this certificate gives positive assurance of highest quality—"*Best Materials, Double Mixed and Triple Tested.*" And that means better yields of premium grade products for you.

To cut production costs, increase profits, make it a point to look for the Certificate of Quality when you buy fertilizer.

Here's another way to cut costs! When you talk with your Authorized Swift Agent about Red Steer, ask him about high analysis, especially 8-24-8 or 8-16-14. You can save 10% to 15% or more on the cost of your plant food by using Swift's Red Steer high analysis.

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Cleveland, O. Baltimore, Md.




*Look for this sign of your A. S. A.*

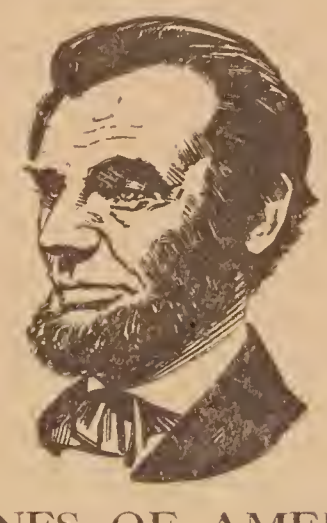
# SWIFT'S RED STEER FERTILIZERS

"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year — Published Weekly

February 14
1931



## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### To Abraham Lincoln

*FROM humble log cabin to first mansion of the land; from obscure barefoot boy to one of the world's noblest statesmen and humanitarians. The greatness of Lincoln is no farther beyond the power of words than was the humbleness and pure simplicity of his soul. Shrines to his memory are legion. The statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, (left) is one of the best. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington (below) is one of the beauty spots of the world.*

*Farm Equipment Week, February 16-21 See Page 3*

*(Below) 12 BBL. MORE PER ACRE: Moore Brothers (at right and left), Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., standing in their ten-acre potato field, which averaged 300 bu. to the acre last season, 20 per cent better than the local average. In a test of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer against another make, Mr. William Moore reports, "Your fertilizer beat the other by more than 12 bbls. to the acre—same seed, spraying, cultivating, etc." (Sept. 29, 1930)*

*(Right) 13 TONS MORE PER ACRE: Mr. Ernest O. Havens, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and his son Oris, examining some of the fine ears from his 1930 corn crop. Mr. Havens found that "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer gave him 20 tons of silage to the acre, instead of 7, which was all he got from the unfertilized field. This increased yield cut his production cost at least one-half.*

*(Left) 60% ABOVE AVERAGE YIELD: Onions grown by Smith-Canastota, Inc., Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., averaged 800 bu. to the acre—60 per cent more than the local average. Mr. Claude R. Coulter, Farm Manager, shown in the photograph, says: "The high yield in this year of severe drought speaks well for 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer." (Oct. 4, 1930.)*

# 13 Tons More Per Acre

*2½ TIMES THE AVERAGE YIELD: Mr. Charles S. Myers, Stahlstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., averaged 265 bu. potatoes per acre. This was over 2½ times the average yield in his section. In the picture are Mrs. Amanda Blackburn, Mr. Myers' mother-in-law, and Mr. Charles F. Ulery, "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer Dealer. (Nov. 12, 1930.)*

EVERY dollar saved on the cost of growing ensilage or other roughage is a dollar of extra profit for the farmer. Here are facts from Mr. Ernest O. Havens, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., which show how these extra dollars are made. Mr. Havens writes:

"The difference between success and failure has been demonstrated to me this year in raising my corn. The farmer's big problem is to keep down the cost of crop-production and overcome unfavorable weather conditions. I grew some of my crop with and some without fertilizer. Where I used 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer the roots reached greater depth in the soil and the corn was better able to withstand the exceptionally dry weather. The stalks kept green until maturity and the yield was 20 tons to the acre of well-matured and heavy-eared ensilage. On the unfertilized field the leaves commenced to dry up early and the crop yielded only 7 tons per acre—without ears, too. This test convinces me that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer will lower the cost of production by at least one-half." Ernest Havens, September 18, 1930.

### *$266 Per Acre Extra on Potatoes*

Increased yields obtained by using enough of the right kind of fertilizer mean increased profits for the farmer. See how "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer boosts income, even under extreme weather conditions. Mr. Charles S. Myers, of Stahlstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., writes:

"This year, in spite of the driest weather we have ever had, we had a mighty good potato crop—265 bushels per acre—of good quality potatoes. In growing this crop, I used good seed potatoes, applied 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer liberally, sprayed often to keep away blight, and kept the ground cultivated well to retain moisture. The average yield in this section ran around 75 bushels per acre, so I am well satisfied, and will continue to depend upon 'AA QUALITY' goods for larger yields and profits." Charles S. Myers, November 12, 1930.

Mr. Myers sold his potatoes for $1.40 a bushel, so the 190 bushels by which his crop exceeded the local average meant $266 extra income.

### *Increased Yield . . . Larger Profits*

Increased yields obtained by using AGRICO and the other "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers mean reduced costs per bushel and bigger profits per acre. AGRICO is made of specially selected materials which supply not only the usual plant-food elements but *extra* elements which mean extra yields and bigger profits.

There is a brand of AGRICO for each crop. See the nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer and place your order now. Know what it costs to grow your crops. Ask your dealer for a copy of the new simplified Crop-Cost Blank. Use it and see for yourself how AGRICO reduces costs and increases net profits.

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

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Please send me..copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for Corn..for Potatoes..

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# AGRICO

*for all crops*

# Jared Van Wagenen at Home

## *An Intimate Glimpse at the Writer of "Fireside Reflections"*

*By* RAY POLLARD
*Schoharie County Farm Bureau Manager*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The story on this page was given by County Agent Ray Pollard, as a radio talk over Station WGY. Jared Van Wagenen holds such a place in the hearts of our readers that everyone will enjoy this personal, intimate story about the home life of this farmer whose family has tilled hillside farms for over a hundred years.*

LIFE and the radio are somewhat alike. If the batteries are dead, nothing comes forth. If the connections are poor, or static present, life is likely to be hum-drum and the radio drum-hum. But when the radio is properly tuned in, the sounds of music and of the voice are reproduced most faithfully. And so with life—the person who listens to the note of Nature's tuning-fork will find existence both pleasing and harmonious.

If I were to name some men today who are tuned to the music of life, I would include Jared Van Wagenen. He finds the joy of today, remembers the pleasures of yesterday and anticipates the delights of tomorrow.

### A Farmer by Choice

Thousands of folks of New York State and more hundreds outside know Mr. Van Wagenen because they have heard him speak or have read what he has written. The chances are that you are one of these. But only a comparatively few of these thousands have had the privilege of knowing him at home. But this has been my opportunity for almost fifteen years. For that time my house has been within two miles of his house. My path has led me frequently to his door. So, today, I want to picture him at home.

He is a farmer by choice and inheritance. He dwells in what he is pleased to call an ancient and eminently respectable hamlet—the same being, by name, Lawyersville, situated in the good county of Schoharie. This is a very small village—I think 30 families comprise it. Yet here we find the country grocery store, the postoffice in connection therewith, the district school, a rural church with a resident pastor, and, perhaps most distinctive, a community house. In the midst of this group of farms and homes and buildings is a little park with band-stand and tennis court and grassy lawn and maple trees. Looking on the park and down the road that leads to the valley and Cobleskill is Jared Van Wagenen's home. The house stands on a slight elevation, is painted white, is of two stories, is generous in size and a bit rambling. A stone wall flanks the lawn on two sides and a purple beach tree stands sentinel near the corner. I seem to remember that there is a door on each side of the house and I know from experience that the latch-string of each is always out. As one enters by the driveway he will see on either side a stone pier. On one is carved the words "Agriculture the greatest science," and on the other "Agriculture the oldest occupation."

### Established in 1800

Perhaps no country place in Schoharie County is better known than Hillside Farm. It was established in the year 1800 by Jared Goodyear, a Connecticut emigrant who, after trying the vicinity of Ithaca, returned to this limestone country that has succored him and his descendants. for 130 years. This first farm consisted of 100 acres. Mr. Goodyear was an innkeeper as well as a farmer and his tavern served the travellers of the Loonenburgh turnpike.

One of Jared Goodyear's ten children, Emily, married a neighboring boy, Rynear Van Wagenen, and to them passed the farm ever since possessed by one of that name. The activities of the farm were quite different in the early part of the last century. The farmer then was often his own carpenter and his own mason. With the growing of hay and grain he combined lumbering and trading. Wheat was the principal cash crop and this was hauled to Albany 45 miles distant. About 1850, the farm management included the production of fat cattle which were driven to Albany or Canajohaire to market. Twenty years later the sheep industry became important and as many as 250 Cotswolds were kept. Then in the year 1877 a milk route was started to cover the little village of Cobleskill and since that time dairy cattle have had special attention from Hillside Farm operators.

In time the farm, with additions to the original 100 acres, came to Jared Van Wagenen Senior, and then a few years ago to the Jared we know best. And so we have here what I am pleased to call a "century-old" farm; one that for more than 100 years has known no change of owners, no movings, no auctions. During that time the land has grown in productivity, and barns once thought ample no longer hold the grain and fodder. A new and improved order of things has come because diligent husbandmen have made the farm productive—or as Jared would say "The soil has been tickled and has laughed forth its increase."

And this is the background of the picture of Jared Van Wagenen the farmer.

### Inspiration from the Hills

Now we have usually been led to believe that a farmer should stick by his bench, so to speak, guiding the plow, following the harrow, cutting

(*Continued on Page* 17)

# Some New Wrinkles in Farm Machinery

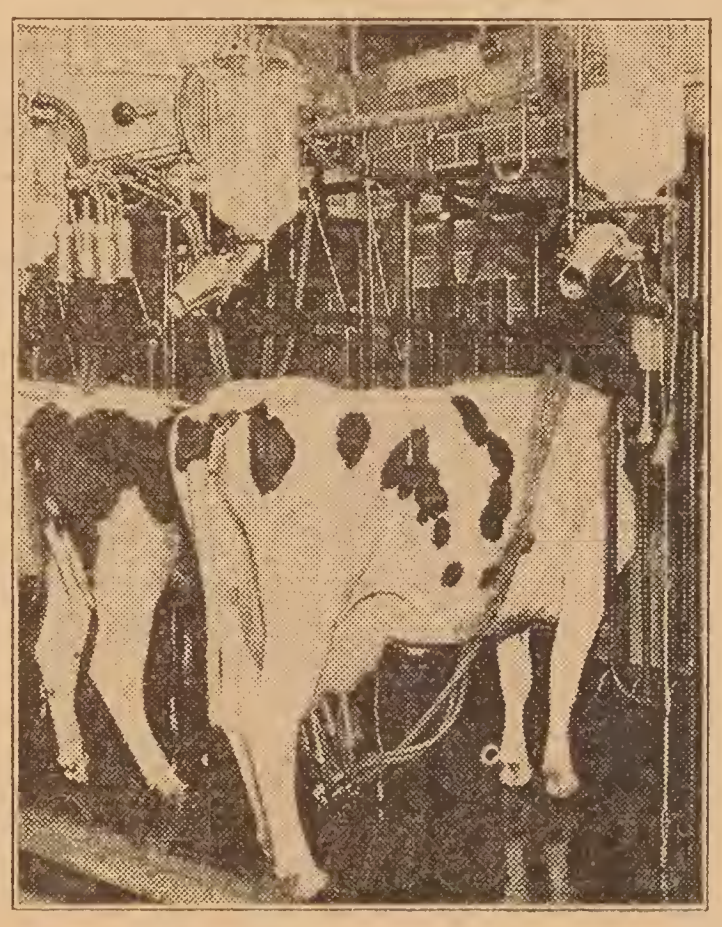
## *Dealers Will Exhibit Them During Farm Equipment Week*

*By* E. T. LEAVITT

IN 1788, Thomas Jefferson conceived the design for the modern moldboard plow and although his experimental models succeeded very well it remained for the next generation to make use of his ideas. It also took more than thirty years to develop such elemental tools as the sulky and gang plows, the first practical model of sulky plow being brought out in 1864.

Progress takes place at a speedier rate today and instead of changes taking place from decade to decade, distinct improvements are noted from year to year in nearly every line of tools in the farm equipment industry. New models are being designed, not only to save expense and dispense with drudgery and labor, but also to enable the farmer to do a better quality of work, and through increasing his capacity, help to place his returns on a par with that of men in other industries.

Since the tractor first pointed the way toward placing at the disposal of the farmer relatively large units of power, a great deal of attention has been given by engineers to refinement of design which would give more power with less weight and to greater usefulness through adaptation to new jobs. The experienced tractor operator recognizes these modifications, which include accessibility of parts for lubrication and adjustment, additional protection of magnetos and ignition accessories, fuel filters, air cleaners and increasing capacity of cooling system which the casual observer does not usually see. Unless fully informed, one is not apt to appreciate the increased use of anti-friction bearings, special heat treated metals and the precision of manufacture which permits the tractor to be broken in on jobs that require their utmost capacity for long hours at a stretch.



*A full close-up view of the rotolactor on the Walker-Gordon Farm, Plainsboro, New Jersey. This is one of the newest developments in the machine milking of cows.*

During the past year some new models of tractors have been brought out, most of these showing changes only in modification of design. Several makes will be seen during Farm Equipment Week, February 16-21, with new features such as adjustable wheel widths, increase in number of cylinders, power lift for attachments and change in drive. Another feature which is being built into tractors and their equipment is that of more simple attachment and detachment of tools. Cultivating units and special weeders are now designed and adapted for both general purpose and track type tractors.

*One of the new developments in disease and insect control on fruit trees, is a machine which uses a blast of air to break up a liquid spray into a fine mist.*

Tillage tools, generally, are being made of heavier construction, coincident with the tendency toward using tractors of greater power, to save costs in seedbed preparation. A trend toward adding another plow-bottom is noticed and an effort has been made to combine operations, either with a hook-up of tools, or with one implement which does two or more jobs at once in preparing the soil to receive the seed.

Other developments in the combine field include machines with narrow cut, operating

(*Continued on Page* 12)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist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**Vol. 127 February 14, 1931 No. 7**


## Thought for the Week

WITH malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—LINCOLN.

## Why Should Farmers Stand All the Loss?

**"Why should the farmers take all of the cut in the price of milk with the dealers absorbing none of the reduction? I know of a dealer who cut his retail price of milk from sixteen to fifteen cents per quart and notified his producers a few days later that since milk had been lowered to the consumer, a cut of one cent was necessary to the farmer."**

THIS question from a dairyman was reported by Amos Kirby, our New Jersey Editor, in our New Jersey edition on February 7th. The dairyman voices a just complaint of practically all milk producers. Why should the farmer always have to hold the bag? We believe it is a fair question.

It is true that many milk dealers fail and that the profits of the big companies are the result of doing a large business in handling a heavy volume rather than because the profit is very great on a single quart. Nevertheless, the great milk companies have been making real dividends for years. Few farmers have. The dealers are in a better position, therefore, to share these reductions than the farmers are to stand the whole burden.

We hear talk of better cooperation between milk dealers and farmers than there was years ago. We think there is. Now is the time, however, to prove it. We hope it is not going to be necessary to reduce milk prices further, but if it does become necessary we suggest to dealers that they do their part, and to farmers that they stand on their rights.

## More Cows—Fewer Calves

FIGURES just released by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets show that on January 1, New York State dairymen owned about 3 per cent more dairy cows and heifers over two years old than they did a year ago. Dairymen throughout the entire country increased the number of dairy cows 2.4 per cent over figures on January 1, 1930. We are hearing a lot about milk surpluses caused in part by this increase in the number of cows, but more particularly by decreased demand due to lack of buying power. Now is the time to sell poor producers to the butcher.

There is a ray of sunshine in the situation. The same report shows that New York State dairymen are raising 14 per cent fewer calves than they did in the spring of 1930. The average producing life of a cow is about five years so there may soon be fewer cows.

New York State on January 1, had 363,000 horses, as compared with 374,000 a year ago. There are 195,000 hogs, as compared with 233,000 a year ago, and 433,000 sheep, as compared with 461,000 last year.

The most startling thing about these figures is not the changes in numbers, but the decrease in value. Based on the estimated market value, New York State cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine were worth $187,584,000 on January 1, as compared to $249,908,000 on January 1, 1930, a decrease of 25 per cent in one year. Fortunately this is largely a paper loss because most of the animals will not be sold, at least not now.

Many economists are predicting that we are now at the bottom of the cycle and that things from now on are bound to improve.—H. L. C.

## Only a Few Untested Herds Left in Western New York

IT is interesting and gratifying to know that since April, 1921, when the Township Area Method of testing cattle for tuberculosis was started, all but a few of the cows have been tuberculin tested one or more times in the nineteen counties in the western part of New York State. Here is an area covering nearly 13,000 square miles of territory. In it there are 64,182 herds of dairy cattle representing 581,423 cattle. Of this great number, there now remain untested only 461 herds, to make this great area absolutely clean from T. B.

Of these 461 dairymen in western New York who have not yet tested, there are probably very few who are actually opposed to the testing work. As a matter of fact, opposition on the part of all dairymen has largely died out in New York State as the advantages of the test have become known and as they have realized that the state pays very well for condemned cattle. These few men simply have not had time to get around to have the testing done. They have put it off just like the rest of us put off things from day to day that need to be done.

However, we make the suggestion that these dairymen will be rendering a great service to their community and to the whole dairy industry by making the test in this great area in western New York absolutely 100 per cent. A little cooperation on their part will now be greatly appreciated by their fellow dairymen. Moreover, these cattle owners may have their herds tuberculin tested quite promptly by getting in touch with the state, federal or county veterinarian in their county, or with their county agricultural agent. Why not think this matter over and help to make western New York completely free from bovine tuberculosis?

## Threaten Increase in Commission Rates

REPORTS from the convention of commission merchants, recently held in Philadelphia, indicate that buyers of fruit and vegetables may increase commission charges from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. In view of lower prices, which mean that they must handle a larger volume for the same return, and because they fear that the new Federal Agricultural Commodities Act is going to require them to keep better books, it was generally claimed that they cannot make ends meet on a commission of 10 per cent.

There is doubtless something to be said for the commission man, but what about the man who grows the stuff? He gets about half as much for it, yet he is likely to be faced with a 50 per cent increase in his commission fee. A dealer may get more revenue by raising his rates, but how is the producer going to increase his income?

The discussion at the convention also indicated that there will be much less than the usual amount of grower-financing; that is, loans made by commission men to producers mainly for the purpose of insuring that the producer will market through the man who loans him the money. Frequently in the past, growers have been financially unable to repay these loans and commission men have lost heavily. Dealers now indicate that fruit and vegetable growers will have to depend on their local banks or some other source for their financing.—H. L. C.

## What Nonsense!

IT is good to see some signs of common sense beginning to percolate into the departments at Washington in the matter of appropriations for reclamation projects. The Bureau of Reclamation this year asked for an extra appropriation of five million dollars to carry on new projects in the West. This extra appropriation was refused and the Bureau was told that it must do the best it can with its regular appropriations. Possibly the protests that have come from thousands of farmers and their organizations and farm papers are beginning to have some effect, but it is only a beginning for the work will continue, perhaps on a somewhat smaller scale.

What a nonsensical situation—all of the markets flooded with surplus products and millions being spent for so-called farm relief, with other millions used by another department of the Government to bring more land into production adding more to the surplus!

## A Consumer's Experience in Buying Apples

COMING, as we do, from upstate New York, we prefer certain varieties of apples. We find, however, that the metropolitan groceryman who knows varieties is very exceptional. The first question we are asked when we want apples is whether we want cooking or eating apples. If we wish cooking apples we have a choice between "green" or "red" apples. The possible exception to this is that McIntosh are quite often sold by name because of their great popularity.

The interesting point is that eating apples are usually Western boxed apples which sell for a nickel apiece and sometimes more. Each one is polished and wrapped in tissue paper and they certainly are attractive. Cooking apples are usually New York State apples either in bushel baskets or barrels. When they are graded properly, they look good, but it is very seldom that even the best of them attract the attention that the Western apples do.

The logical conclusion to the consumer who does not know any better, is that New York State apples are good only for cooking. The more or less standard price for cooking apples is three pounds for twenty-five cents.

We noticed the same situation among the unemployed who are selling apples on New York City streets. The apples they are selling are almost invariably Western boxed apples. We were pleased recently to see one man near the Pennsylvania Station who was selling apples, labeled "New York State McIntosh". This should help to convince the city consumer that New York State apples are good to eat.—H. L. C.

## Eastman's Chestnut

IT happened that two men bearing the same name, one a clergyman the other a business man, lived in the same city. The clergyman died, and about the same time his neighbor went on a trip to southern California.

When the business man arrived there he sent his wife a telegram informing her of his safe journey; but unfortunately it was delivered to the widow of the late preacher. What was the distress of the good woman to read:

"Arrived safely—but heat terrific!"

# A.A. Readers Define Happiness

## *They Send Favorite Recipes for Achieving That Blessed State*

### Recipes for Happiness

**ALTHOUGH few of us realize it, the fundamental goal which we are all seeking, the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow," is happiness. Our forefathers well knew that this was so and expressed it in the Declaration of Independence, when they wrote that the three fundamental aims of life are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." No matter what we are doing, no matter who we are, consciously or unconsciously we are just trying to be happy and to bring happiness to those around us.**

**With this thought in mind, we suggested a while ago that our readers send in their recipes for happiness. Not in many years has it been our privilege to read such helpful and inspiring letters as came as a result of this suggestion. Hundreds of well-written letters were received; we can print only a few of them. There were many others equally as good, and we want to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to all those who wrote us and for the privilege of reading your letters.**

**The letters of the winners are printed on this page.**

### Happiness On a Farm

***Second Prize Letter***

I AM happy because I like my job. My job is farming. I have a thorough respect for it acquired from fifteen years of experience—not so long—but ample time in which to learn that it is a job that requires the best you've got. No longer is farming a job for the fellow who can do nothing else. The cows and even the pigs and chickens are on to the new rackets and demand their full quota of violet rays, vitamins, inoculations, sanitary regulations, and floor space. The fellow who makes good on a farm today must be on his toes. Brawn? Yes. A fine thing to have. Brains? The more the better. Training? Surely, it is a short cut across lots instead of the old rocky road of climbing fool's hill by yourself. Education and intelligence? Yes. It will give you the right slant on your problems and the courage and patience to solve them.

I believe in the future of my job. Whatever of the above qualities I possess I will have a chance to use every day of my life. Modern business with its competition has hit the farmer also. If you like a fight right to the blood here's your chance—throw back your head and go to it. You'll find other fellows in the field just as smart or smarter to match wits with.

Where is there a better chance to keep the family living along with you? I can pal around with Sonny when I'm teaching him to do his share of the chores. The three kids, the oldest of which is fifteen, are at home evenings by choice. "Gee, I don't want to go to town", says Louis, the oldest on Saturday night. "There is more going on right here at home". It may be a corn popping fest, a candy pull or dancing to the radio with a gang of the neighbor's kids or learning a few new wrestling holts from Dad on the lawn and giving him a good hot tussle. They have danced the varnish off the floor and have scratched the furniture some, but they're having a good time right here with us.

So—I've got a good job; I'm giving it the best I have; and, have a fine family coming along with me all the way. Isn't that enough to make a man smile?—FRED E. CHURCH, *Hermon, New York.*

### "The Greatest Career"

HAPPINESS can grow most anywhere but God made it grow more abundantly out where mother nature's children play.

It's catchin' too out where the skies are bluest, friends are real, and mates are truest—out where the children romp and flowers bloom, just because they're glad—out where the rooster crows, the cricket chirps and the birds proclaim from the treetops that they've found it— out where the man whistles at his work and the woman sings over her dishpan—"Out on the Farm".

I've found it in the greatest career in the world, that of a farm wife and mother. I've found it in the miracle of tender growing things, in the rustle of the corn, the beauty of opening buds and the love in a baby's eyes.

Oh, yes, life has brought disappointments but they've only been God's blessings in disguise. Above my door of happiness, I've engraved these simple words, "Keep Smilin' and Keep Goin".

Do you want my happiness recipe? I'll guarantee it to fill a number of hearts, medium, large or small, to be good for life, grow mellow with age and keep indefinitely. Have you paper and pencil handy? Here it is.

### "My Happiness Recipe"

To the music of a song add: A generous helpin' of love, alternately with an equal amount of faith and trust. Season with the spice of laughter, a drop of kindness, a speck of humor, an ounce of contentment and two of thankfulness. Add a dash of imagination and a whiff of God's out-of-doors. Flavor with appreciation. Stir with understanding and blend with tact. Decorate with a hobby or two, a lot of work, a little fun, and lo!—your happiness is won.—MRS. CHESTER H. FOOTE, *Fort Edward, N. Y.*

### Jim's Recipe for Happiness

MEBBE y' knowd Jim. No? If y' did y'd never fergit him. Not much fer looks but good clear through, 'n allus seein' good in others, too. Seems jest as if he allus knowd jest what ter say, 'n when ter say it,—'n when ter keep still. Rich 'n poor liked Jim, though he want what y' might've called a financial success. He'd give away his last shirt er cracker if some one else was needier 'n he. 'N he'd allus do it in that winnin' way o' his'n.

He was welcome everywhere. Amiable, symphathetic, trusty. Why, the children jest idolized Jim. Pockets full o' candy 'n trinkets; head full o' stories 'n songs. He could spin 'em the most exciting' yarns 'n twas interestin', too, ter hear him tell about the habits o' animals 'n birds 'n flowers.

Acted jest as though Life was one big Game that had ter be played accordin' to certain rules o' conduct,—one's good qualities versus his bad ones, as y' might say. 'N if Jim had a creed, it must've been "Rememberin' others; fergittin' Jim". Jest delighted in playin' the good Samaritan 'n scatterin' good-will 'n cheer wherever he went.

It's hard to tell a stranger jest how happy Jim made us all feel with his kindly, neighborly ways. O' course, he want no saint. But he'd a way o' hidin' his faults along with his troubles 'n his bodily ailments. Said there was enough distress in the world without unloadin' *his* cargo.

Then, one day, Jim died. The whole community, even to the last horse 'n dog, mourned Jim. Seemed as if the joy went right out o' livin'. Then 'twas that we began ter try Jim's recipe for happiness. 'N, mister, it did us heaps o' good,—just tryin' ter be like Jim.—FLORA WEBSTER, *Genesee, Pa.*

### Spelling It Out

H—Health—Without this it is very difficult to be happy.

A—Ability—We must have ability to accomplish things for others as well as ourselves.

P—Patience—Peace—We must have patience with others which will help us to be at peace with all.

P—Pardon—All must be willing to pardon those who wrong us.

I—Interest—Interest in those around us who need to have happiness shared with them.

N—Need—We need a certain amount of this to make us appreciate what we have.

E—Enthusiasm—There is a need for enthusiasm for our friends.

S—Selfishness—This must be avoided.

S—Sacrifice—We must be willing to do this whenever we are called upon.

These ten ingredients I consider very necessary to make happiness and I hope they will be a help to someone. I hope you will find room in your paper to publish it.

—MRS. SHELDON B. HOYT, *Walton, New York.*

### A Little Child Shall Lead Them

I am nine years of age. I think the best way to be happy is to help your Mother and take care of little Sister. And keep busy at your work. Try to make everybody else happy and be sure to read American Agriculturist.—CATHERINE CLINK, *Montrose, Pa.*

### The Shortest Recipe

Live so you can reflect without remorse.—DAVID HATLEE, *Mechanicville, New York.*

### A Mechanical Judge

*By* DR. J. W. HOLLAND

*The A. A. Philosopher*

IN Times Square, New York, is a mechanical bogus-coin detector. Magnets are adjusted in such a way that when coins are dropped into the slot, the bad ones are deflected from the ordinary channel. Then a loud mechanical robot voice shouts, "PLEASE USE GOOD COINS ONLY." Needless to say, no person drops bad coins into the slot but once.

*Dr. John W. Holland*

God made the heart of men with a similar device. At its creation each human soul has in it a conduct detector. A king grew covetous of his neighbor's vegetable garden. A trumped up charge against Noboth secured his stoning to death and Ahab took possession of the garden. Elijah became the voice of vengeance upon the wicked king. "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" cried out the king. He had tried to pass bogus conduct in a righteous universe. It can't be done.

This Voice within us has an approving tone as well as a disapproving note. I do not know of any pleasure comparable to the feeling that one has done, in any given situation, the right thing. In my earliest boyhood, I once took a small piece of money that did not belong to me. My conscience detected the fault and shouted loudly to me. I remember with what carefulness I slipped into the parlor and put that nickel back where it belonged. I can recall, even now, how bright and warm the sunshine felt as I ran out happy hearted to my play. I am absolutely convinced that happiness depends upon "good conscience."

We are building in America the vastest system of material things that has ever been built by man. Things crowd upon us until we are likely to believe that they are the most important factors. They are not. The most important thing about a human being is his Soul. The most important thing about the soul is obedience to God and Conscience.

The description of this mechanical coin-tester says that its parts must be delicately adjusted and that it easily gets out of repair. It is so with Conscience. It must be listened to and obeyed, or it finally cannot be heard.

When I went to college I had an alarm clock. At first it almost scared me into wide-awakeness. One morning I turned it off and turned over and went to sleep. I did this for several mornings and finally I could not hear it at all. Then I had to resort to strenuous methods. I put the clock on an inverted dish pan upon my table. I heard it. By getting up promptly for a few weeks, my ears became again sensitive to its bell.

The conscience that is obeyed becomes more easily heard.

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Buy Trees Direct from Kellys' Nurseries

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*True-to-Name Fruit Trees*

TRUE-TO-NAME trees are guaranteed, not only by our own conscientious work but also by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association which has certified thousands of trees for us. Its seal stays on the tree until you take it off.

Kellys' trees are grown under ideal conditions of soil and climate. They are budded on whole root French seedlings.

Write for our new economy plan catalog which permits us to sell at greatly reduced prices.

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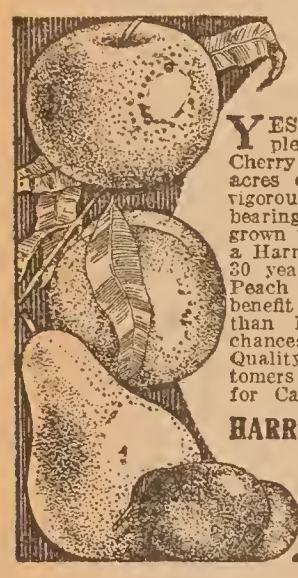
*Certified*
True to Name Fruit Trees



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**Trees** Apple, Cherry, Pear, and Peach trees two to three feet tall at $5.00 per hundred. Order now.
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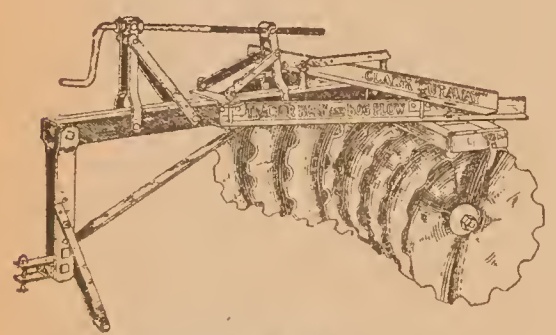

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For this sturdy machine, with its extra heavy disks easily and quickly breaks up and pulverizes soil that's too tough for the average plow or harrow.
The CLARK CUTAWAY Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow is an investment that pays for itself many times over because it makes productive land out of waste land. Equipped with heat treated disks of cutlery steel forged sharp for better work and longer service. They're unconditionally guaranteed for 3 years. For all tractors, also 2 and 4 horses.
Mr. A. W. Moore of Southport, N. C., writes—
"I have been clearing new land for the past fifteen years. During that time I have used almost every kind of plow. The Bush and Bog Harrow purchased from you is the only one that was satisfactory. With a Bush and Bog Cutaway Harrow, it makes clearing new land a real pleasure."
Mail the coupon for FREE book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," and catalog fully describing the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow and other Clark "Cutaway" farm implements.

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# With the A. A. Fruit Grower

## Virus Diseases of the Raspberry

How can the raspberry diseases, commonly known as virus diseases be controlled?

THERE are several diseases collectively spoken of as virus diseases of raspberries, namely mosaic, leaf curl and streak. Authorities generally agree that these diseases are caused by a virus found within the plant which is carried from diseased plants to healthy plants by various species of plant lice. Mosaic is characterized by a yellowish mottling on the leaves and frequently also by a dwarfing of the leaves with an upward curling of the margin. Leaf curl can be recognized by a downward curling of the leaves together with a dwarfing in size. The canes are also dwarfed and very brittle.

Streak can be recognized from the leaves, which become very dark green and curl downward so that the undersides of the leaves are frequently facing upward. At the same time, the cane changes to a deep bluish tint with short dark reddish streaks.

We do not know of any control for these diseases and the only method to combat them is prevention. The first step necessary is to be sure you get plants which are free from disease. Because these diseases are carried by plant lice it is a good idea not to plant them closer than a thousand feet from other bramble fruit which may be infected with these diseases. It is also advisable to plant red, purple and black varieties as far apart as possible, preferably at least 100 feet. The reason for this is that certain types of mosaic may not be serious on one variety of berries but when it is spread to another variety it may become very severe.

The only way of ridding a berry patch of these virus diseases is to examine the bushes and dig out any diseased plants. They should be destroyed by burning.

## Fall or Spring Planting

In setting out apple trees, which is usually advised, spring planting or fall planting?—C. D., *New York.*

MOST authorities seem to agree that for the northeastern section of the country the advantages of spring planting more than offset the disadvantages. One of the advantages often spoken of for fall planting is that trees get a chance to become thoroughly established in the soil. On the other hand, there is more danger from winter injury. This injury seems to be caused more by a drying out of the tree than it is by actual low temperatures. If trees are set out early in the spring while they are still dormant, they have an opportunity to get fairly established in the soil without the disadvantages of fall planting.

## Controlling Fire Blight

Is there any practical method of controlling fire blight? Many of our trees were badly affected last spring, and we seem to be making no progress in stopping it.

FIRE blight is not easy to control. It has been demonstrated experimentally that it can be controlled, but if your near neighbors' trees have the disease your trouble will be greatly increased. We would advise the pruning this winter of all branches that show traces of the disease as well as the removal of all water sprouts. In the spring, branches should be removed as soon as they become infected. Infection usually occurs through the succulent tip growth. Water sprouts are particularly liable to infection and this is to be avoided because through them the disease gets into the larger branches.

When diseased branches are pruned it is important to disinfect the cut surface with corrosive sublimate 1 to 1000. If this is not done the knife is likely to infect the cut surface and allow the disease to continue as though nothing had been done. Frequent inspection and pruning is important during the growing season.

## Use Only Vigorous Strawberry Plants

MANY times the strawberry bed looks so fine to the grower that he dislikes to dig up the plants for setting out the new bed. Consequently there is a tendency to take the smaller plants from the outer edges of the row. When this is done the grower is merely cheating himself.

Over in New Jersey they tried out the proposition with these results. Plants were obtained by digging up the entire matted row and then grading them into various sizes. These were set out last spring and while they have not yet fruited the difference in size and vigor is very marked; the part of the field set with the strongest plants showed much the better appearance during the summer.

A record of yields was kept in 1927 and 1928 on two farms which secured plants from three different growers. There was quite a difference in the size of the plants which reflected itself in the yield as follows:

| *Source of Plants* | *Quarts Yield 1927* | *Quarts Yield 1928* |
|---|---|---|
| Grower 1 | 6,661 | 5,486 |
| Grower 2 | 5,318 | 4,400 |
| Grower 3 | 4,661 | 4,083 |

As a result of these trials, the New Jersey Experiment Station is recommending that the entire matted row be dug up when you are getting plants and that you discard the small and obviously weak plants before setting.

## How Currants Are Propagated

I have some very good black currant bushes and wish to increase them. Is this done from the roots, slips or other cuttings? Please explain the proper time to do this and exactly how if you can.

CURRANTS can be propagated by cuttings about eight to ten inches long made in the fall from vigorous wood of the previous season's growth.

They can be stored in sand in a cool cellar or they may be buried in dry ground with the bottom end up. These are put out in the spring, three inches apart, leaving about two buds above the ground. It is also possible to make the cuttings just before they are set out in the spring.

## Spray for Peach Leaf Curl

What concentration of lime sulfur should be used to control peach leaf curl. Will a concentration of 1-8 injure the trees.—T. F. D., *New York.*

LIME sulfur 1-8 will sometimes cause injury. A dilution of 1-15 will control leaf curl, but the spray must be applied very thoroughly during the dormant season, preferably before winter sets in. It is possible to spray for curl just before growth starts in the spring.

## Certified Raspberry Plants

Is it worth a premium in price to get certified raspberry plants that have been inspected by the state?

IN New York State there is a law which requires all nursery stock to be inspected by the state before it can be sold. Therefore, there should be no sale or distribution of raspberries in New York State unless they have been inspected and certified by state inspectors.

A seventy colony apiary is equivalent to about forty acres of land in both labor and income.

FARMEX FACTS

When Charles Sprague Pearce painted the mural "Labor" for the Library of Congress in Washington, he pictured two young farmers of a bygone age clearing the land. To Mr. Pearce's mind, pulling out a stump with antique implements was *labor.* You'll probably agree that he was right.

FARMEX
EXPLOSIVES

This painting is fitting for the wall. For such methods today would push any farmer to the wall. The modern farmer uses Farmex Explosives to remove stumps and boulders, just as he takes advantage of modern machinery. Write for information on explosives for the farm and special booklet for ditching.

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BERRY PLANTS
Flowering SHRUBS
and ROSE BUSHES

RED RASPBERRIES
*The most delicious of small fruits*

VIKING New Red RASPBERRY

Berries large, firm, quality good, very productive, ripens early, brings highest price on market. Perfectly hardy in temperature of 35 below.

All orders will be filled with plants, guaranteed true to name, certified free from disease, from the originator's farm. Prof. F. C. Reeves, Canadian Horticulturist, Prince Edward Island.

Send for Catalog and let us tell you more about this splendid variety that leading Farm papers and Experimental Stations have referred to so favorably.

Good strong plants, well rooted, $1.00 per dozen. $8.00 per 100, 25 or over at 100 rates.

The leading commercial varieties at greatly reduced prices.

Trees of genuine merit, strong, healthy, well-rooted, satisfaction-giving trees, that is the only kind we sell. This is the sort you can depend upon to give you the best results within the shortest possible time. Our catalog will tell you more about our products.

It's free.

THOMAS MARKS & CO.
Wilson, Niagara County, New York
*"The Home of Good Nursery Stock"*

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The "Bush" Borri-Supreme and Aldrich Everhearing Strawberries. "Blue Ribbon," "Chief" and "Viking" Raspberry. "Ora Neill" blackberry. "Minn. No. 24" Currant, "Fredonia" Grape, etc. All kinds of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines. 48 years in business. Catalog free.

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**Strawberry Plants**

Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.

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A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.
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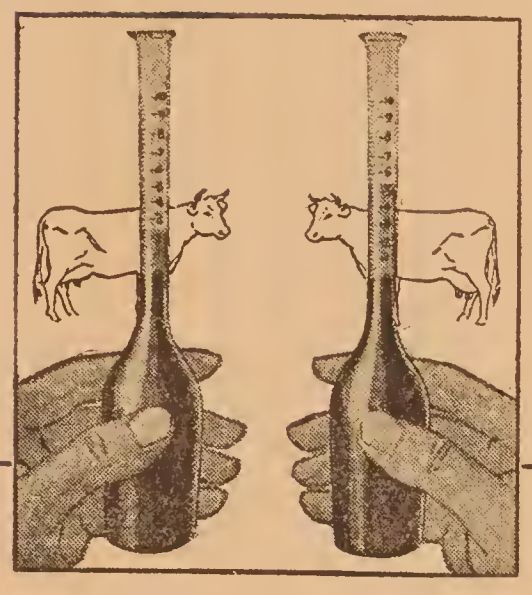
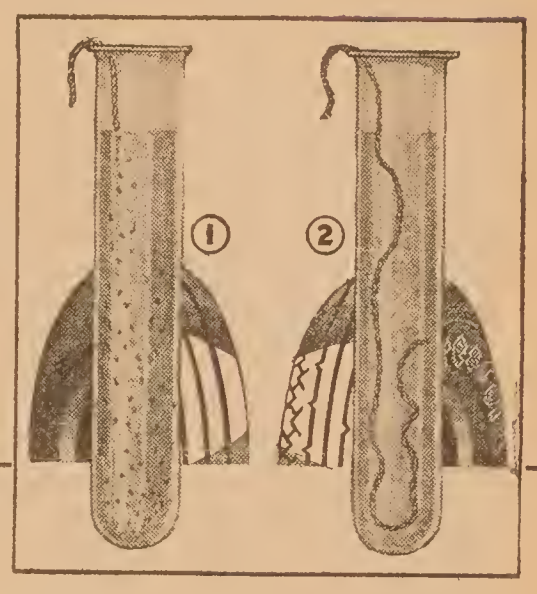
# What Is Gum-Dipping?

Gum-Dipping is the Firestone trade name for that patented, basic process which makes Firestone Tires fundamentally different from all other tires. It is one of the reasons why Firestone, through many years, has easily been able to make good the statement: "Most miles per dollar." It is not something done to a tire after it is made. It is something very vital done before the tire is made.



**The Babcock Test**—*Sulphuric acid dissolves the non-fatty solid constituents of milk. As sulphuric acid is dropped into the milk in a test tube, the fat separates from the milk and rises to the top and shows the amount of butter fat present. Note the difference in the two samples.*

**The Firestone Test**—*Sulphuric acid also dissolves cotton. Test tube No. 1 shows a cord taken from a used tire that has not been Gum-Dipped and it disintegrates in the acid. Test tube No. 2 shows a cord taken from a used Firestone Gum-Dipped Tire and it remains intact.*




*Write us for U. S. Department of Agriculture information on testing milk. Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.*

## *To grasp*

the full significance of Gum-Dipping, it is necessary to know something about how a tire is made and what goes on within a tire on the road. The body of the tire bears the principal strains in service. To it is attached the tread which provides traction and takes the wear of the road.

## *The usual tire*

body is built up of layers or plies of cotton cord between which rubber has been forced. Rubber is incompressible. Hence the tire body practically does not expand or contract to meet road shocks. It flexes—that is, it changes form.

## *The strain of the flexing*

tends to pull the plies apart and also to pull the cords themselves apart. A tire flexes about seven hundred times in a mile—which gives some idea of the strains and the friction which a tire must endure.

## *The great enemy*

to tire life is internal friction. Years ago the fabric was square-woven—and the cotton cords sawed, one across another.

## *If cotton rubs*

against cotton, the tire soon heats up and collapses. That is why the square-woven fabric tires were so short-lived. Then came the tires with parallel cords that could not saw each other. Making the cords parallel was a great advance—but it was only part of the battle against internal friction.

## *It was realized*

that if the fibers of cotton in a cord could be insulated one from another, then a step-up in tire life could be had comparable to that made by shifting from square-woven fabric to parallel cords. That is what all tire makers have been striving for. That is what Firestone has achieved.

The Mark of Quality

## *Every cord*

used in Firestone Tires has been treated with a rubber solution which penetrates every cord and coats every fiber; and thus not only the cords, but also the very fibers within them are insulated.

## *Eight pounds*

of fine, pure rubber are, by the patented Gum-Dipping process, integrated into every one hundred pounds of cotton cords. This means three extra pounds of pure rubber added to an average set of tires—and added where it means most to the strength and the life of the tire. This extra rubber all goes into the cords of the tire—where you never see it.

## *Why*

does Firestone put in this extra value? And what does it mean to you? It means just this. The performance—the extra value—has been shown for years on the road and in the laboratory. It has been proved that Gum-Dipping:

*—increases the flexing life of a cotton cord by 58%.*

*—increases tire life by from 25% to more than 40%, according to the severity of the service—the more severe the service, the higher the percentage.*

## *Firestone*

Gum-Dipped Tires are not just tires. They are thirty years of organized experience. They are sold only through Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores and only as Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—bearing the Firestone name and bearing the Firestone emblem that appears on this page.

## *Wherever you live—*

city or country—a fresh and complete stock of Firestone products is near-by.

**Firestone**

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*Not more acres . . .*

# but more per acre!

**YOU don't need more land to get a bigger crop. You can greatly increase the yield and profit from the land you now farm. You can do it with the little effort and the small investment necessary to buy and apply Armour Fertilizers!**

**It doesn't matter what you grow — corn, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, truck, or canning crops — Armour Fertilizers will help you grow it better — and bigger! And they will give new life and greater value to pasture and hay lands. There is an Armour Fertilizer for each crop and for every soil.**

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*General Offices*

**111 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, U. S. A.**



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*Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost*

Pays for itself many times over. One man and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. Protects you against uncertain labor and season. In stock near you. Investigate Now.

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A GUIDE to successful gardening. Maule's vegetable and flower seeds are full of vigorous life. Guaranteed. *Write for your free copy of* Maule's Seed Book.

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**N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED RUSSET**

and smooth rural potatoes. Heavy yielding strain.

DR. H. G. PADGET, TULLY, NEW YORK



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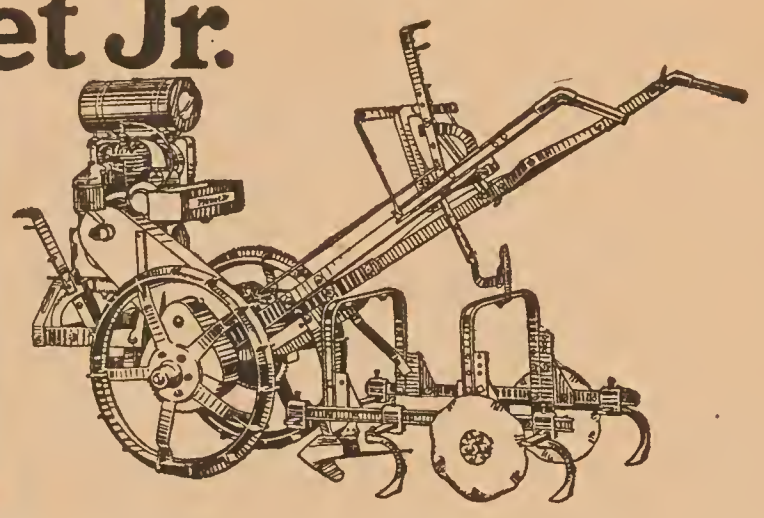

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Let the Planet Jr. Garden Tractor cut your costs and give the better crops you've always wanted. Use it for light plowing; for harrowing, pulverizing, multiple row seeding, spreading fertilizer, single or multiple row cultivating, weeding, spraying—doing the work better, quicker and at less cost than by horse or hand. Made by the makers of Planet Jr. farm and garden implements, famous for 60 years. Mail the coupon today for complete information!

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Send me the new Planet Jr. Garden Tractor Catalog and your Time Payment Plan.

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## *With the A. A.* Vegetable and Crop Grower

## A New Tomato

*By* PAUL WORK

*A. A. Vegetable Crop Grower*

THE tomato world is all agog over the Break O'Day tomato which is being offered commercially for the first time this year. This new variety was fairly widely tried out last year and promises great merit. In our Cornell trial it was as early as any Earliana, although some stations found it a trifle later. The fruit is of Marglobe type, large, round, smooth, red and very attractive. The vine is more vigorous than that of Earliana, but not as vigorous as Marglobe. It represents a cross between Marglobe and Marvana. If Break O'Day turns out to be as good as it appeared last year, it will probably replace, almost entirely, the Earliana which has been a money-maker, but also a thorn in the gardener's flesh for many decades. The principal merit of Earliana is its earliness.

*Paul Work*

### Originated By F. J. Pritchard

All three of the varieties mentioned above, Break O'Day, Marglobe, and Marvana were originated by Dr. F. J. Pritchard of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C. Dr. Pritchard died suddenly in the midst of his work on January 13th, at the age of 56. Few have had the privilege of making as distinguished contributions to the vegetable industry as Dr. Pritchard. He is best known for his work with tomatoes, having studied a number of serious disease troubles. The fusarium wilt of tomatoes does not trouble greatly in New York, but further south the fungus lurks in the soil and causes wilting and death of plants. Spraying and dusting are useless and so resort must be had to disease resistant stocks. Years ago, Dr. Pritchard found that the Marvel, a French variety, is decidedly resistant to this disease. He crossed it with Stone, producing Norton and others; with Globe, producing Marglobe, and with Earliana, producing Marvana. Marglobe, in particular, has become one of our most prominent tomatoes. More recently, he crossed Marglobe and Marvana, selecting for earliness and the new Break O'Day is the result. Dr. Pritchard was working on a number of other improved varieties and it is a tragedy that his work should be thus interrupted.

### Regional Markets

The regional market issue is a vital one for vegetable growers and consumers in the state of New York. For a clear-cut presentation of the plans that have been devised over a long period of study, write to the State Department of Agriculture & Markets, Albany, N. Y. for a copy of the report of the New York State Conference of Mayors entitled, "Regional Market Needs in New York State."

### Producer Versus Consumer

Under this caption there appeared an editorial in the Elmira Advertiser of January 12, 1931, commenting upon a report from the meeting of the New York State Vegetable Grower's Association at Syracuse, to the effect that growers are interested in combating the influx of produce from outside the state. The editorial raises the question as to whether the state should foster the interests of producer or consumer.

More than once, in growers meetings, proposals have been made for arbitrary restrictions of the free movement of produce from growing section to market, or from market to market. In al-


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One packet each of Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish, Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies, and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas.

**"Everything For The Garden"**

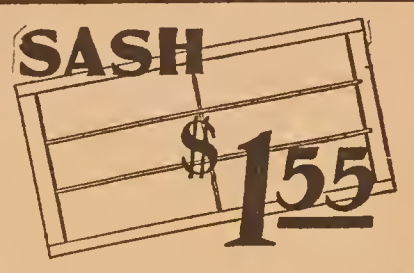
is the title of our annual catalogue. For 1931 it is a beautifully illustrated book with 16 full color plates and hundreds of interesting illustrations direct from actual photographs of results from Henderson's seeds—the finest and most complete catalogue we ever issued.

**PETER HENDERSON & CO.**

**35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK**



**SASH**



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| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . | $1.55 |
| Painted, two coats, no glass . | 1.85 |
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The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.**

**1857 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn. N. Y.**



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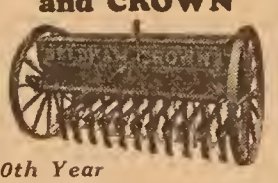

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with Finger or Crown Fertilizer Feed. Light draft—great strength—

**ADJUSTABLE GATE FEED**

Sows seeds from buckwheat to kidney beans, also high analysis fertilizer successfully. All sizes and styles, also repairs. Lime Sowers and Grass Seeders.

Wilson & Jones, Hall, N. Y., (Charles S. Wilson, Member Federal Farm Board), Certified Seed Growers, using Needham Crown Drill, raised 52 bushels wheat per acre and Libby, McNeill & Libby grew 25 tons cabbage per acre fertilized with Needham Crown in 1930.

**CROWN MFG. CO.** Box 425, Phelps, N.Y.

*Agents wanted in open territory*



**OATS**

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

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most every instance, growers have been wise enough to see the folly of such a movement. Effort to "combat the influx of garden truck" can best take the form of better methods of production and marketing on the part of our own people, and we believe this is generally understood by thinking growers. Solving the problem this way is in the interest of the consumer as well as of the producer. The way for the grower within the state to improve his sales outlet is by offering better stuff in better shape and with better service. Competition, both within and without, will take care of the price and there is no indication at the present time that prices are likely to advance materially.

At present, the *average* vegetable grower cannot make a financial success of his business, provided all costs are considered. It is only the grower who produces a quality article at low cost that is really making money, and when carrots sell from the field at $6 a ton and celery at 50 cents a crate, it is pretty difficult for even the best to break even. The consumer has not much occasion to object when 50-pound bags of onions can be bought for 60 or 65 cents. Chain stores and green groceries are doing much to reduce distribution costs.

Of course, the most urban minded editor realizes that we cannot have proper development unless each important group of our people receives fair remuneration for its contributions to the welfare of society. If New York can produce a better commodity at a lower price, let us use New York products. If it cannot, let us import from other states or countries. At the same time, let us not neglect any effort to produce our best, and if the public does not want to pay for it, we will do something else.

## Storing Cut Seed Potatoes

IN sections where a few potatoes are grown as a side line, it is fairly common to cut seed and plant it the same day. However, in sections where a heavy acreage is grown, it becomes necessary to cut some time in advance.

Under these different conditions it has been found that a cork layer forms over the cut surface, preventing evaporation of moisture and forming a protective coating to keep out decay organisms. Experience shows that this cork layer forms most rapidly when the potatoes are kept at a temperature of 70 degrees in a dark, moist place.

Where they are planted immediately after cutting the cut surface usually heals but if the weather is very hot or very cold or if the soil is very dry this healing may be slow and rot-pro ducing organisms may gain entrance to the seed piece and prevent normal growth.

## Buy Hardy Alfalfa Seed

We have read of the Ontario Variegated Alfalfa. Is this a better variety than Grimm, and how can it be recognized?

ONTARIO Variegated Alfalfa is not considered a better variety than Grimm, but ordinarily it costs less. It is imported from Canada, and the seed should be stained purple.

The United States Department of Agriculture has devised a verification system by which the dealers are permitted to advertise the state where common alfalfa was grown. This is a protection only where growers realize the states where hardy common seed are grown. For example Oregon grown alfalfa seed is not suited for New York conditions, while that grown in Idaho or Michigan has given good results.

## Prepare Early for Oats Seeding

RESULTS obtained in oats seeding tests at the Ohio Experiment Station during the past seven years are clear and concise. In the first place early seeding proved its superiority over later seeding. Little difference was found in the relative yields of oats seeded at an early date on disced or plowed land, but discing sometimes has an "edge" over plowing because the ground may be put in shape quicker with a disc.

As a seven-year average the loss in yield for each day's delay in planting after April 10 amounted to a little more than one bushel. In 1929, plowing and seeding on April 24 resulted in a crop of 52 bushels per acre. Plowing May 22 and seeding the same day produced only 22 bushels.

One practical interpretation which farmers can make of these tests, is that they must be adequately equipped to put their land in shape when a few days of bright spring weather permits.

—Robert A. Jones.

## Seed Treatment for Rhizoctonia

Can you tell us what is the matter with our potatoes and how to treat them? We didn't have a very large crop of potatoes last fall. The vines grew large and the joints looked just as if they had little green potatoes on them. I don't think they had too much fertilizer. There just seems to be a few small potatoes in a hill. Do you think this is a disease that we could prevent by treating the seed before we planted it?—Mrs. A. M. R., *New York.*

YOUR potatoes last year were troubled with a disease called rhizoctonia. This is a fungus which attacks the plant near the surface of the ground and blocks up the tubes which carry the starch from the leaves to the roots. This starch, of course, is made in the leaves and inasmuch as it cannot get to the root, it is stored in the stems in the form of thickened stems and little tubers usually located at the joints.

Consequently, a plant with this disease looks unusually healthy until dug when there are either no potatoes or else a very large number of small potatoes which have no market value. The usual seed treatment with corrosive sublimate or some of the newer dust treatments will control this disease if at the same time the crop is rotated so that the ground is not too badly infected.


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Russet Rurals, Irish Cobblers. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. **IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.**

# Good Clover *Means* Good Grazing

CLOVER cannot grow luxuriantly without plenty of potash. The pasture above was liberally fertilized with lime and phosphorous. Note the absence of clover, at left, where this was the only treatment. Where plenty of potash was added, at right, clover thrived.

Clover furnishes your herd with feed rich in minerals and protein and gives new life to your sod. Dairymen from Maine to Maryland have found that a good pasture fertilizer like a good potato fertilizer must contain plenty of potash.

Last season fertilized pasture produced good green feed two weeks before unfertilized pasture was fit to graze. This earlier grazing decreased feed costs and increased milk flow enough to pay for the fertilizer, before unfertilized pasture was ready to graze.

Fertilized pastures kept on producing feed after the unfertilized grass was dry and brown. In 50 tests in nine northeastern states the average profit was $29.62 above the cost of fertilizer. This profit was secured by more days of good grazing—earlier in the spring and later in dry weather.

It will pay you to give your pasture 600 pounds of well-balanced potato fertilizer per acre six weeks before you turn out your cows.

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*of Amsterdam, Holland*
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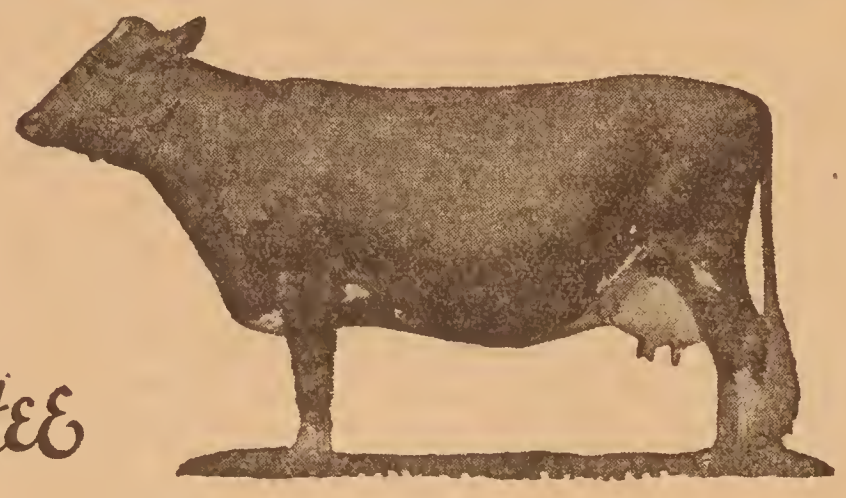

"We Guarantee *this* Feed of Champions *to give you* — **More Milk** *for your* **Feed Dollar"** *—says Uncle Charlie*

G. W. HACK of Connor Park Farms, Berwick, Pa., says he has tried them all and now feeds his entire herd on B-B 24% Dairy Ration. At the Columbia County Fair, Orva's Delight, shown above, walked away with Grand Champion honors. With the Guernsey competition, the stiffest in years, the Connor Park herd took six firsts, three seconds and four thirds, quite a field day for this B-B fed herd.

### Gets Quick Results

Bull Brand Feeds are profitable for any dairyman. From Oakdale, Md., Oscar Martin writes that his cows gained ten gallons of milk in less than two weeks after he switched from a higher priced feed to Bull Brand. Howard Kriebel of Lansdale, Pa., says, "I've been feeding my 22 cows a brand that I thought couldn't be beat. But with B-B my cows have increased 75 pounds of milk per day and are holding it." "Two full pails more a day on B-B," writes M. B. Ryan, Bomoseen, Vt." "After changing to B-B my herd jumped 40 qts. a day," says Robert Bell of New Egypt, N. J.

Results like these are general among the thousands of B-B users. Made on a perfectly balanced formula, from choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other necessary ingredients, B-B Feeds hold a ten-year-record for being most productive per dollar of feed cost.

### Our Money Back Offer

We are so sure that you will get better results with B-B Feed that we will make you the squarest offer you ever heard of. Get from your dealer (write us if he can't supply you) enough B-B to last one or two cows for 30 days. Feed according to directions. At the end of that time compare milk production, condition of the cows and feed cost. If B-B hasn't given you most milk per dollar of feed cost take the empty bags and your figures back to your dealer and he'll return your money without question. With all their remarkable productiveness, B-B Feeds *are surprisingly low in price.* Better take steps to join the big family of B-B feeders right now.

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*With the A. A. DAIRYMAN*

## N. Y. Dairymen Awarded Honor Roll Diplomas

EACH year the National Dairy Association awards honor roll diplomas to dairymen whose herds average better than three hundred pounds of butterfat. The records on which these diplomas are based are secured from Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, commonly referred to as "Cow Testing Associations," and Herd Tests which are sponsored by most of the purebred cattle associations.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association is a cooperative group of from twenty to thirty farmers who hire a tester who goes to each farm one day a month to weigh the production of each animal in the herd, to make a butterfat test of each animal's milk, and to figure the cost of feed during the month. A recent development has been made which might be called "central office testing" where the tester has a permanent office and the milk samples from each dairy are mailed to him once a month. This enables one tester to handle many more herds.

The following is a partial list of dairymen in New York State, who have been awarded 1930 honor roll diplomas by the National Dairy Association:

**Cattaraugus County**

J. M. Burdick, Little Valley
E. B. Clark, Great Valley
C. B. Phillips & Son, Ellicottville
L. H. Slocum, Little Valley
Leon Wright, Franklinville

**Cayuga County**

Mrs. J. P. Adams, Auburn
Bellmath Farm, Sennett
LaMotte J. Close, Locke
G. L. Ferris, Atwater
D. J. Herrington, Cato
Wallace Monroe, Red Creek
S. W. Morgan, Poplar Ridge
R. E. Mosher, Aurora
Adrian Personius, Genoa
Riley Brothers, Sennett
H. V. Sawyer, Ensenore
Fred Sexhauer, Auburn
H. R. Waite Farm, Auburn
F. E. Whitman, Moravia

**Chautaugua County**

George Cowles, Ashville
Earl Crowell, S. Dayton
C. D. Ellis & Sons, Fredonia
M. Gilbert & Son, Kennedy
Newton O. Hadley, Stow
Earl Hamilton, Jamestown
A. J. Harper, Sherman
G. J. Hunt & Son, Fredonia
Tom Mosher, Westfield
Benj. Pringle, Mayville
Lee White, Sherman

**Chemung County**

L. P. Breese, Elmira
H. E. Burrell, Watkins Glen
C. E. Carney, Watkins Glen
Robert Curren, Elmira
Olcott Farms, Big Flats
M. A. Roy, Horseheads
Scudder & Dann, Painted Post
Shappe & Saunders, Horseheads
M. D. Smith, Big Flats
Rudolph Steffen, Horseheads
H. S. Van Dusen, Wilawana, Pa.
Way & Cooper, Big Flats
H. C. Way & Fred Neilitz, Big Flats
J. Sloat Welles, Big Flats
Wigsten Farms, Horseheads

**Chenango County**

Barnes & Grotsinger, Norwich
Mrs. Maude Dwight, South Otselic
Geo. Graves, Norwich
Wm. Hagen, Pitcher
Everett Hovey, Bainbridge
Mrs. Elizabeth Marston, Oxford
A. R. Mundy, Norwich
E. J. Peckham, Bainbridge
Will Pike, North Norwich
W. H. Rogers, Oxford
Stokes Shepardson, Smyrna
E. P. Smith, Sherburne
R. D. Stanton, Oxford
A. G. Stavert, Georgetown
R. H. Volmer, Sherburne Four Corners
L. D. Wales, Plymouth

**Clinton County**

Ashline Brothers, Rouses Point
J. L. Atwood, Plattsburg
Datus Clark & Son, Peru
R. B. Dobbs, Champlain
B. E. Holden, Peru
J. F. Stafford & Sons, Harkness

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

John Sullivan, Peru

**Delaware County**

R. H. Burns, Meridale
R. S. Carley, Franklin
Ira D. Lawrence, Kelly Corners
Sam Mathis, E. Meredith
Ford Smith & Son, Franklin
C. G. Ward, Delhi

**Dutchess County**

G. S. V. Andrews, Lagrangeville
Eugene Ham, Verbank
John Ham, Millbrook
Thomas Ireland, Poughkeepsie
Leake & Watts School, Tivoli
G. F. McKinney, Lagrangeville
H. Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction
Herman Plankenhorn, Hyde Park
W. J. Pulver, Millerton
St. Andrews Novitiate, Poughkeepsie
James Stark, Pauling
Chas. Tucker, Stormville

**Essex County**

F. E.Bigelow & Son, Essex
W. W. Fortune, Essex
Hyland Farm, Lake Placid Club
Tablelands Farm, Lake Placid Club
C. M. Lewis, Crown Point
Nicholas Pendergast, Ray Brook
G. T. Stickney, Jay
West Brothers, Willsboro

**Franklin County**

Leon Chapin, North Bangor
Riley Brothers, West Franklin
J. W. Wheeler, North Bangor

**Genesee County**

Chas. Crofoot, Pavilion
Loyd Ficher, Alexander
Genesee County Home, Linden
Harper & Welker, Darien Center
Lewis Higley, Elba
Henry Kuppings, Attica
John McElwain, Pavilion
M. McEntee, Oakfield
James McGuire, Oakfield
Roy C. Searles, Oakfield
E. Stowell, Le Roy
U. S. Gypsum Co. (G. Ellis), Oakfield
U. S. Gypsum Co. (F. Long), Oakfield
U. S. Gypsum Co. (A. Ransom), Oakfield
E. H. Waite & Son, Alexander

**Greene County**

M. C. Albright, Athens
Leo J. Deamer, Halcott Center
Frank Kummer, Climax
Mrs. Ada Palmer, Hannacrox
T. J. Riley, Catskill
William B. Scudder, Halcott Center

**Jefferson County**

L. H. Austin, Ellisburg
Earl Bonnett, Adams
F. M. Collins, Mannsville
C. R. Langworthy & Son, Adams Center
Machold Farm No. 2, Ellisburg
W. R. Maxon, Watertown
Dr. G. E. Sylvester, Watertown
George Weaver, Watertown
Shirley Weldon, Adams

**Lewis County**

H. F. Farrington, Lowville
John Peterson, Lowville
Byron Trainor, West Leyden

**Livingston County**

J. G. Culbertson, Dansville
John Cullings, Pavilian
A. E. Davis, Livonia

**Madison County**

D. G. Agne, Verona
E. L. Benedict, Lebanon
A. N. Brand, Poolville
A. L. Brower, Morrisville
Colton & Miller, Canastota
C. E. Fisher, Casenovia
F. E. Gates, Chittenango
Harold Hubbs, Kirkville
L. Mosher, Hamilton
Herman New, Canastota
W. J. Smith & Son, Sheds
G. D. Whitford, Hamilton

**Monroe County**

D. N. Boice, Churchville
Chesboro Seminary, North Chili
M. H. Eisenhart, Fairport
Forest Fruit Farm No. 1, Webster
H. H. Halsey, Rochester
W. E. Janes, Est., Charlotte
A. W. Korts, Rochester
W. S. Lawton, Churchville
F. W. Lovejoy, Pittsford
Geo. Northrup & Son, Hilton
C. A. Odell & Son, Hilton
G. L. True, Adams Basin
W. H. Whitehouse, West Webster
O. J. Witter, Brockport

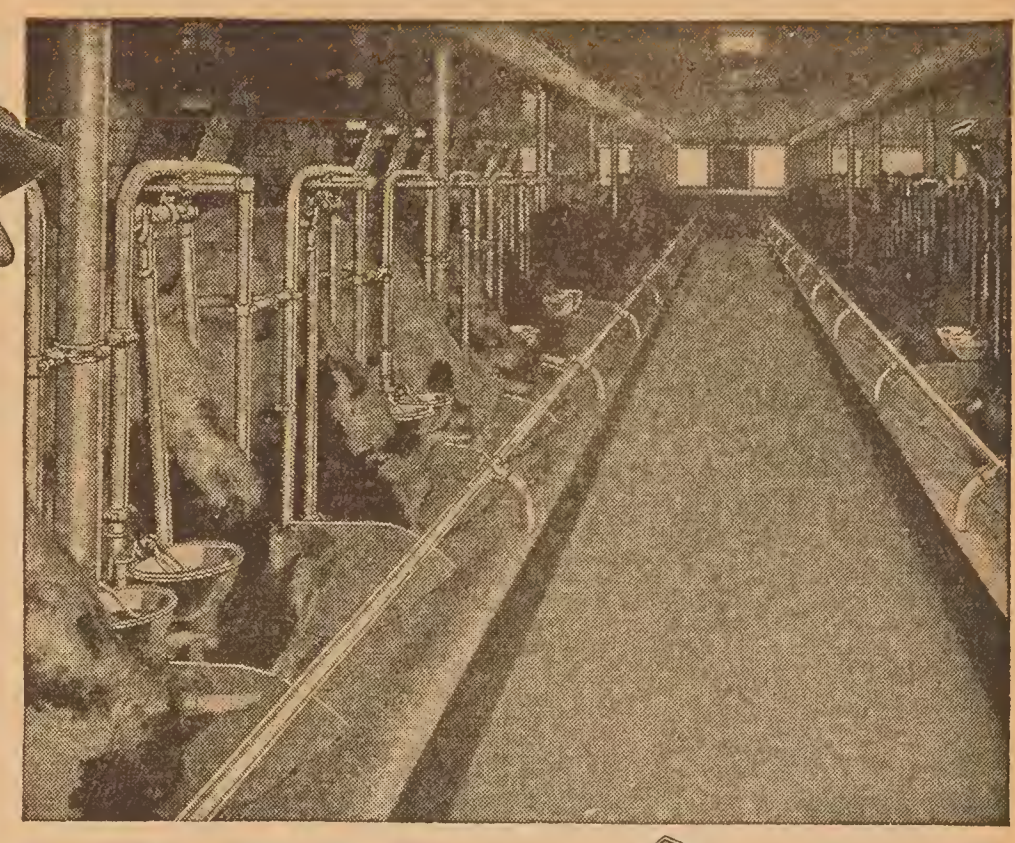
**Niagara-Orleans Counties**

F. J. Caldwell, Medina
L. E. Hixson, Barker
La Salle Jersey Farm, La Salle
F. E. Pease, Lockport
W. H. Richards, Lockport
Silsby Brothers, Gasport
Howard Vincent, Medina
Arza Wilson, Appleton

**Onondaga County**

Carl Abbott, Marcellus

(*Continued on Page* 12)



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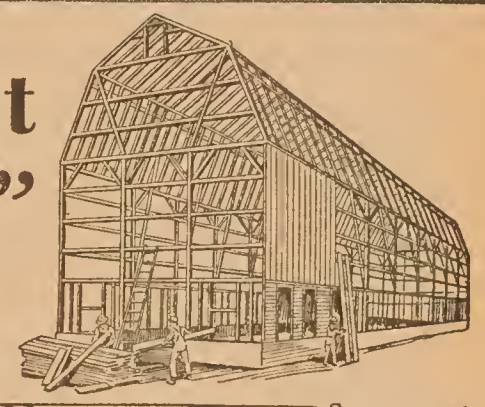

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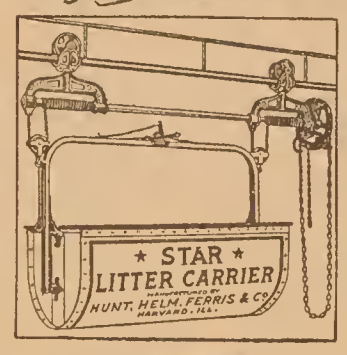


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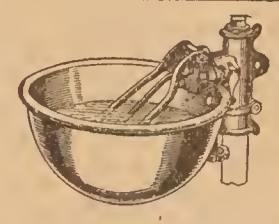

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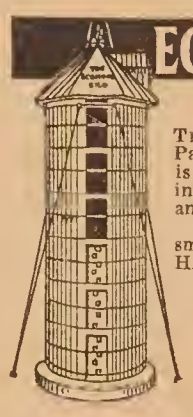

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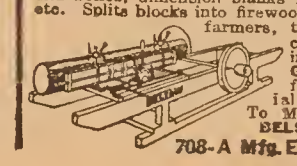

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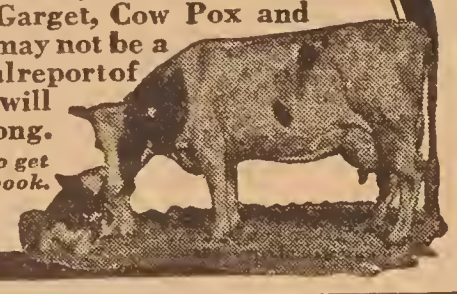

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(*Continued on Page* 11)

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## Some New Wrinkles in Farm Machinery

(*Continued from Page* CQ

from the power take-off of the tractor. Changes in standard combines have been made to add to their serviceability and also versatility in handling varied crops. Recleaners and grain weighers are being welcomed for combine use in many sections.

Grain separators have been made smoother running, requiring less power, and are easier to adjust and lubricate. Considerable progress has been made to standardize sizes so as to reduce stocks and yet offer full service to threshers. Grain cleaners, mounted on the decks of the separator have been found especially valuable in raising the quality of the grain.

Horse drawn equipment has likewise benefitted in design and use of quality materials which has characterized the whole field. Especially is this true of cultivators, both one-row and two-row which offer the operator easier control and also greater variety in attachments. Surface cultivators and sweeps have been found most effective for thistle eradication and for late cultivations, while many like the shovel types for earlier cultivations.

The trend toward legume hays is creating a demand for side-delivery rakes and hay loaders designed to save as large a per cent of the leaves as possible. Mowers with wider cut are more popular. New developments have been made in the way of a two-speed mower and also several tractor mowers. Lime sowers and manure spreaders, some of which have lime spreading attachments, are also increasingly popular.

Because of the need of additional plant food for the clover or alfalfa and also to secure a higher yield, the use of the grain fertilizer drill is increasing. Other planting machinery has likewise been improved especially in the field of fertilizer distribution as well as accuracy in planting. Truck growers will find that these improvements have also been extended to transplanters.

Two-row potato diggers are becoming common in certain areas. Some operate by the power take-off with a clutch to regulate the speed of the elevator chains. The potato sacker has


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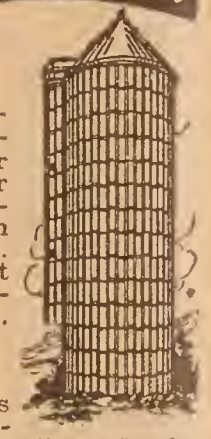

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been greatly refined the past year and will work with any standard one-row digger. Three to five men make up a standard crew.

Spraying and dusting machinery is being more widely used and, because of increasing number of applications, there is a tendency to increase the size of machine in order to do the work more quickly. In orchard work, in addition to the pressure sprayers, there is a type of machine which operates with an air blast.

The necessity of providing meal for Napoleon's army on the march to Moscow brought out the first known use of metallic disks or grinding plates. A change in market plans for many and an even greater need to provide home-grown grain for their livestock have made thousands of farmers realize the economic importance of the feed grinder for the first time during the past year. All sizes of grinders are equipped with blower fans which will carry the ground feed into bins or self-feeders. Small feed mixers are also now available for farm use which save much labor and do a more thorough job in preparing rations.

Ensilage cutters have likewise been improved in design so that they can operate at slower speeds and require less power.

## New Machines More Efficient

So many farms find their incomes depend upon the efficiency of the dairy herd, that greater attention is being given to barn equipment which will also help to remove the drudgery from the daily chores. Salt and mineral cups, which are rather new devices, supply these elements as desired, resulting in increased consumption of water. These cups are used in connection with automatic drinking bowls, and attach to the stanchions within convenient reach of the cows.

In climates where the cows must be stabled a large part of the year ventilation is usually regarded as a rather serious problem. The power ventilator, which is a rather new development for dairy barns, offers positive thermostatic control which is independent of weather conditions.

## The Latest in Milkers

The development of the combine milker and the more recent "rotolactor" at the Walker-Gordon farms has caught the popular imagination as to the possibilities of producing certified milk with great numbers of cows. To the dairyman with only a relatively few animals, machine milking offers the same advantage in speed, uniformity and cleanliness of product. Where the gasoline engine is used for power, it is now possible, with the heating attachment, to have hot water at hand as soon as the milking has been completed. Milking machines are now also available which provide lights for the barn so long as the motor is running. Another useful and novel device is a clipper which operates off the vacuum pipe of any standard milking machine, making it easier to keep the cows' udders and flanks clean.

While cream separators, to outside appearances, look the same as those of a few years ago, marked advances have been made in assuring easier running qualities and cleaner skimming under farm conditions.

Home conveniences such as light and water are assuming greater economic significance in connection with the production of poultry and dairy products. The high percentage of investment in farm buildings adds also to the importance of the water system and saves lights in their protection against fire. The increase in number of farm housewives who add to their income by keeping "paying guests" has also created a larger demand for water systems, farm light plants and gas plants for cooking. The newer models of farm light plants will do more than 100 jobs on the farm, all at a very low cost.

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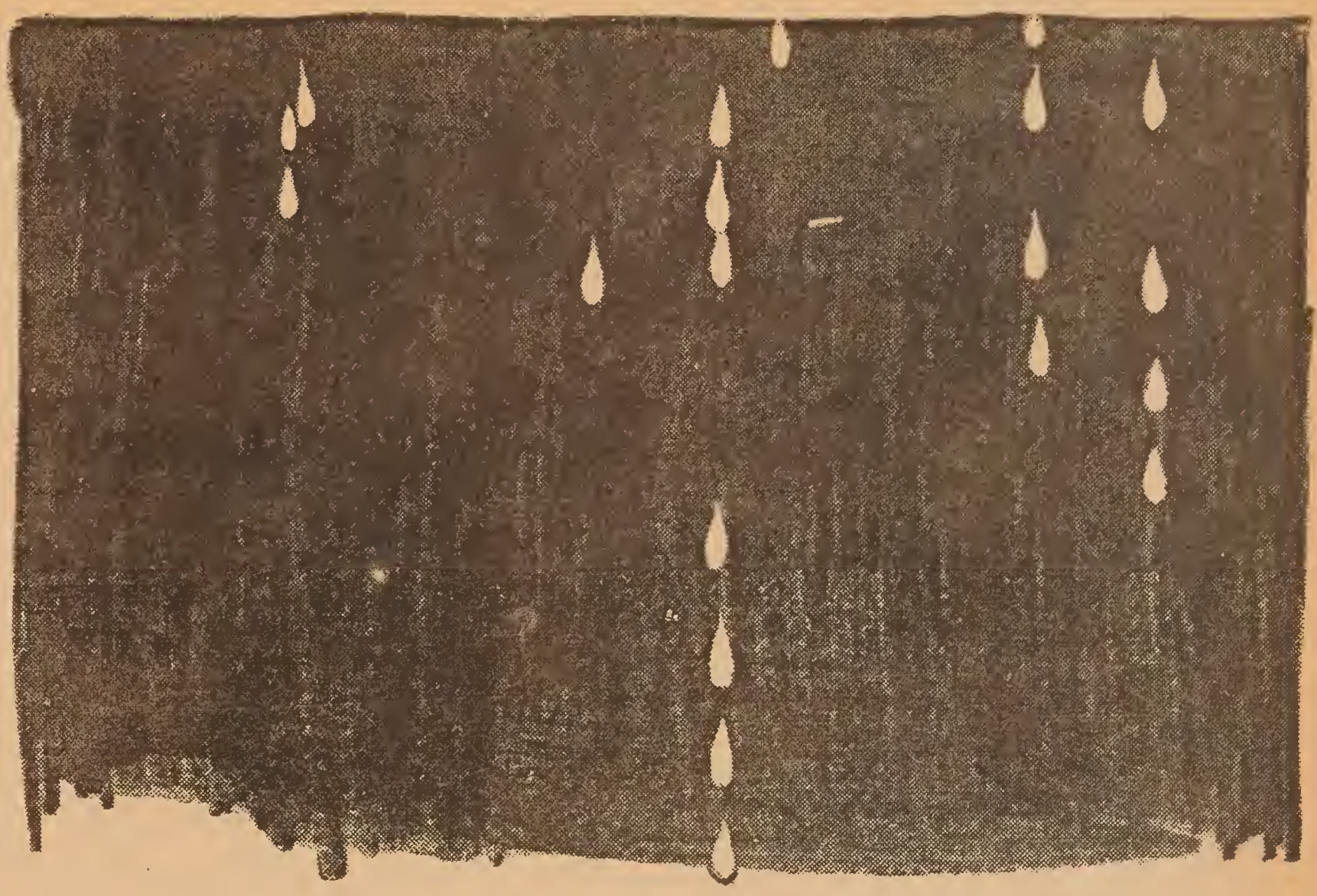
**The average cow in the Massachusetts dairy herd improvement associations produces more than 300 pounds of butter fat per year or 70 pounds more than the average for the state.**

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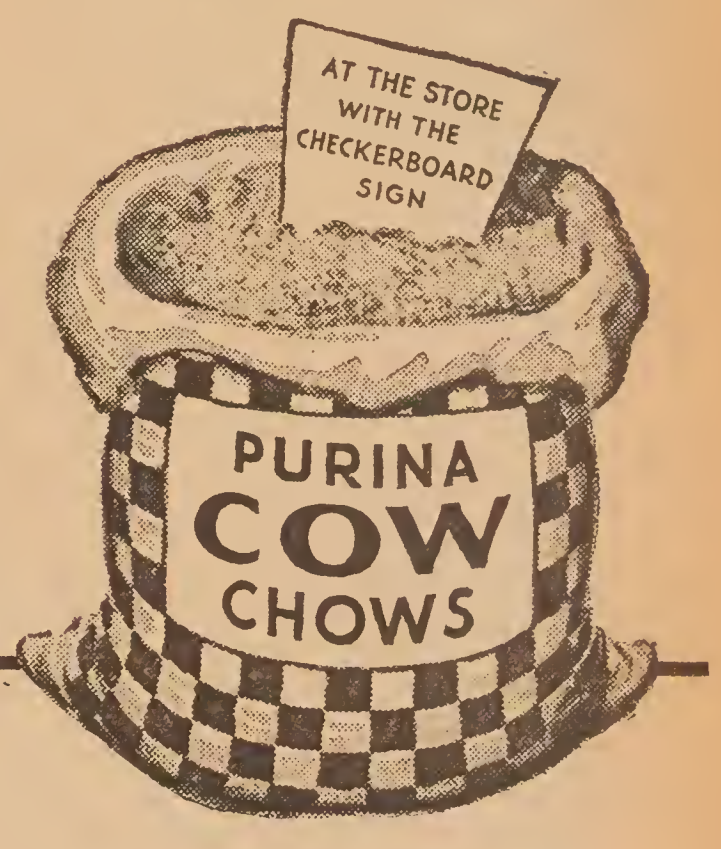


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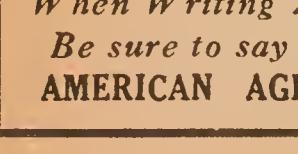

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### February Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| | (Metropolitan area) | | 1.50 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.55 | 1.50 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class I League price for February 1929 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Market Breaks Again*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Feb. 7, 1931 | Jan. 30, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 27½-28 | 29½-30 | 36½-37 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 27 - | 29 - | 36 - |
| 84-91 score | 23½-26½ | 25 -28½ | 35 -35½ |
| Lower Grades | 22½-23 | 24 -24½ | 28 -34½ |

The butter market suffered another relapse during the first week in February which started prices on the skids and by the middle of the week had lost fully 2c.

A number of factors were responsible for the break which came more or less unexpected to a large element in the trade. In fact, the Producers' Price Current carried a statement in its issue of January 31 to the effect that one of the largest cooperative associations has been willing to take on a sufficient quantity of surplus extras of 29c to maintain the market at that figure. Something went wrong for support was not forthcoming on Tuesday and values started downhill. The New York market responded to the sharp breakes that have occurred in the Chicago market both in spot and future values.

As the week came to a close retail rates, particularly in the chain stores were cut sharply that brought them close to the level of wholesale prices. This restored some confidence locally to the immediate position of the market. Buying for current chain store use broadened considerably with the result that a firmer tone prevailed at the close of the week.

The statistical story is a little more encouraging as we come to the close of the first week in February. On February 6, the four cities reported holdings totaling 19,537,426 pounds of butter compared to holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 22,448,953 pounds. From January 30 to February 6 holdings in the four cities were reduced 1,772,665 pounds compared with reductions during the same period a year ago of 1,763,763 pounds. It indicates that consumer buying has swung around once more to the blue side of the ledger.

## *Cheese Market Unchanged*

| STATE FLATS | Feb. 7, 1931 | Jan. 30, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 18 -19 | 18 -19 | 18- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21½-22½ | 22½-22½ | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

There has been no material change in the cheese market since our last report. Trading is quiet on cured cheese although the tone is about steady. As we have reported in previous issues fresh makes continue to drag. Prices remain unchanged.

There was just a slight touch of easiness to the undertone as the market came to a close on February 7 when reports from country markets stated that prices in some cases had eased off ½c. This had no effect on the New York market for very little fresh cheese is arriving.

## *Egg Market Still in Bad Shape*

| NEARBY WHITE | Feb. 7, 1931 | Jan. 30, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23 -25 | 24 -25½ | 43-44 |
| Average Extras | 22 -22½ | 23½- | 42- |
| Extra Firsts | 20½-21 | 22½-23 | 41-41½ |
| Firsts | 20 - | 21½-22 | -40½ |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21 -24 | 24 -25 | 45-46 |
| Gathered | 18½-20½ | 21 -23½ | -44 |

The egg market is still a source of headaches and what-have-you. The whole situation is little better than a Chinese puzzle. Prices have fallen in some cases to levels that even the most pessimistic never expected. In one way the low prices are working to an advantage. Receivers as well as jobbers and retailers are willing to carry more stocks on hand due to the fact that the low level of the price does not represent too much money tied up.

The storage situation has been an important factor in keeping egg prices low. Storage stocks have been liberal and they have been working out of the warehouses at an average rate of eight thousand cases a day, at prices ranging from 11c to 14c. At the same time the 1931 storage deal has started on the Pacific Coast where storage packed goods are going into the freezers at 26c. However, dealers show no inclination to store the current production of nearby white eggs and consequently these are selling at prices below the Pacific Coast whites.

On February 6, the ten cities making daily reports held approximately 4,000 cases of eggs whereas a year ago they held 92,000. From January 30 to February 6 cold storage holdings were reduced 134,000 cases whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 52,000 cases.

Throughout most of the heavy producing territory weather has been comparatively mild and a heavy movement of eggs has resulted. At the close of the first week in February severe storm conditions existed throughout the East and this may have a temporary effect on the market in the form of advancing prices.

## *Live Poultry Market Unsatisfactory*

| FOWLS | Feb. 7, 1931 | Jan. 30, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colored | 20-22 | -21 | -27 |
| Leghorn | 17-19 | 18-20 | 23-25 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 23-28 | 22-27 | 23-25 |
| Leghorn | 21-22 | 20-21 | 21-23 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-38 | 30-38 | 25-35 |
| Leghorn | 32-35 | 32-35 | -30 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | -15 | 18-19 |
| CAPONS | 37-40 | 33-37 | 30-40 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 30-40 | 25-35 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-26 | 25-28 | 25-26 |
| GEESE | -19 | 18-20 | 22-25 |

The live poultry market as a whole, which includes both the freight and the express market, has been an unsatisfactory proposition for the first week in February, which is a repetition of the state of affairs that has been existing for some time. It is generally accepted by the trade as a whole. There is no doubt that consumption is falling behind. On the other hand, we have another factor that is also having its bearing and that is the supply. The incoming cars have just been about twice as many as the market could handle, and almost half of the excessive supply consists of fowls. It is quite evident that the low price of eggs in the West is resulting in a heavy marketing of fowls. For the week ending February 6,233 freight cars of live poultry were available. The average tonnage of each car being in excess of 18,000 pounds.

When the market opened on Monday slaughter houses had reported fairly good conditions. It was not long however, before many began to have their doubts and by Tuesday the buoyancy had left the market entirely and reports indicated 224 cars available. From then on the situation grew steadily worse.

In the express and truck market only the very select stock has sold in a small way higher than the freight market. Leghorn fowls sold better than colored goods and worked out fairly well. Chickens and small pullets have been selling freely and Rock broilers have been holding steady, inclining slightly to an upward turn. Fancy capons and hen turkeys sell readily when available. A flood of Long Island ducks hit the market but they moved out satisfactorily.

## *Fruits and Vegetables*

The apple market for both barrel and basket goods has been moving along moderately, although ordinary goods are not enjoying much popularity. These are in the poorer class. The select marks are beginning to show a little more life. Fancy McIntosh are bringing up to $2 per basket while Baldwins, Greenings, Delicious and Northern Spys bring $1.75 for the best. Other qualities range downward as low as 50c per basket.

State cabbage is selling very slowly. Bulk stock brings from $18 to $20 per ton and once in a while we hear of a little shading, bringing some sales as low as $17.

State carrots are moving along slowly at 50c to 75c a bushel depending on condition. California carrots are beginning to experience a little better demand. They are fancy.

The onion market is weak and irregular. Yellow onions from Western New York and Orange County bring from 85c to $1 per hundred, with Reds worth 10c to 15c more. Orange County boiler whites are bringing from 50c to $1.00 per 50 pound bag.

The demand for Maine and Long Island potatoes is very quiet. The market as a whole is weak and prices are trending lower. Maine goods per 150 pound sacks bring from $2.75 to $3., while Long Island in the same package are worth 25c more. Maines in bulk per 180 pounds bring $3.25 to $3.50 while Long Islands bring from $3.65 to $4.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—No steers nor bulls on sale. Few cows steady. Common to medium $4.00-5.25. Low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Steady. Choice $13.00. Fed medium $8.50.

HOGS—Steady 160-220 lbs. $8.50-8.75.

LAMBS—Two loads good and choice New York fed Western lambs around 25c higher at $9.75.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts moderate all the week. Demand slow. Market steady in early part, weak and not cleaning up on Friday. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 14-15c; fair to good, 12-14c small to medium 10-12c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS: Receipts moderate all the week. Demand fair to good for fancy only. Undergrades hard sellers. Market steady. Good to fancy, each $10.00-12.00; fair to good $7.00-10.00; imitations, each $3.00-6.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light during the week. Demand slow and carryovers daily. Market weak at 12-18c per pound.

## *Hay Market Unchanged*

Receipts of hay have been moderate during the week and with fairly good demand prices have held steady. Undergrades have had slow inquiry while top grades have been meeting good demand. As usual very little top quality hay has been arriving, the bulk of the offerings being of medium and low grade in small bales. Prices on straight timothy in large bales remain from $24 to $28 with $1 off for small bales. Mixtures range from $20 to $26 depending on size of bale and grade.

Oat straw gained a little during the week and is now selling at $12 to $13 with rye and wheat at $14.

"LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DISEASES", a book which has just come to our desk, seems to be of exceptional value to everyday farmers. The book covers the common diseases of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry and gives in a brief, understandable way, the principal facts, the symptoms and the treatment for diseases and parasites.

This book is written by W. A. Billings of the University of Minnesota, and is published by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City and sells for $3.50.

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# Farm News from New York

## *Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers Plan Reorganization*

IN 1921 the American Farm Bureau Federation sponsored a national grower-owned cooperative marketing organization called the Federal Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., with headquarters in New York City. The Federated has handled over 175,000 cars of produce for growers valued at around $90,000,000. This tonnage was secured in about twenty different states.

For several years we have heard rumors of dissatisfaction and lack of confidence on the part of growers in the management of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers. This lack of confidence resulted on January 15, in the resignation of Arthur Rule, the head of the organization.

We also understand that the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers have been having some financial difficulties. It appears that they have done a creditable marketing job, but that they, or an affiliated company, the Federated Growers Credit Corporation, have found it impossible to effect collections from growers to whom they have advanced production credit to the amount of about $2,000,000. This undoubtedly is due in a large measure to a serious drop in prices of fruits and vegetables.

### Growers Confer With Farm Board

There is a move on foot to reorganize the concern or perhaps we should say, to organize a new company by enlisting the support of the Federal Farm Board and by taking what is the good and discarding the bad from the old company. Recently, thirty representative growers from a dozen different states met to talk over the situation and intend to present a rather definite plan for organizing to the Federal Farm Board. It is believed that these men speak for growers producing from twenty to twenty-five thousand cars of produce. Fruit and vegetables with an annual value of over one and a half billion dollars, is the largest commodity group in American Agriculture, the products exceeding the annual value of wheat by $73,000,000 and cotton by $338,000,000. It is pointed out that the fruit and vegetable industry, exclusive of citrus fruits and grapes, have secured little recognition from the Farm Board. In fact, it is understood that only $69,000 has actually been advanced to this group, as compared to the millions advanced for growers of other farm crops.

There has been some discussion as to how a national marketing organization for fruits and vegetables should be created, particularly as to whether the national should be established first so that local and regional cooperatives could be built around it, or whether the formation of a national association should be deferred until a sufficient number of local or regional units are available. It is generally believed that there will not be many locals or regionals created until they secure assistance and have a suitable national outlet for their tonnage.

## Propose Change in Commission Merchant Law

A NEW bill which will be introduced into the New York State Legislature soon is of great importance to every New York State farmer who ships produce to the metropolitan market. Briefly, it is a revision of the New York State Commission Merchants Law. At present, this provides that dealers in New York State who buy farm produce on commission, must secure a license from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and take out a bond of three thousand dollars for the protection of shippers. In several recent cases where commission men have failed during the past few years, this bond has been insufficient to settle with shippers who were not paid. As a result, there has been some agitation to increase the bond.

Another loophole in the old law was that it applied only to dealers who bought on commission. The fellow who bought outright was not required to secure a license or take out a bond.

The two principal changes, as we see them in the proposed revision, are that the bond is placed on a sliding scale from $5,000 to $25,000, and that the law will apply to buyers of farm produce whether they charge commission or buy outright. The proposed law will act as a protection only to New York State shippers. It is somewhat similar to the Federal Perishable Commodities Act which went into effect December 2. The Federal Law is designed to protect farmers who sell to dealers in other states, and the proposed law, if passed, will protect New York State farmers who ship to New York State markets.

## Reforestation Progress

W. G. Howard, superintendent of lands and forests of the State Conservation Department, recently reported to Commissioner Morgenthau concerning the state forestry program, both as to what has been done and what is planned for the future. In 1930, 20 counties appropriated about $67,500, while the state appropriated about $49,000. 17 counties planted nearly 5,000,000 trees.

The state contracted for and acquired 45,000 acres on an average of $3.70 an acre. The average cost to plant trees was $7.56 an acre. 5,411 acres were reforested, the areas varying in size from 500 to 3600 acres.

A note comes from the Conservation Department to the effect that anyone who is thinking of purchasing trees from the Conservation Department for reforestation in the spring, should get their orders in early. On January 31st there were already orders for 7,500,000 trees, an increase of half a million over the number ordered on the same date last year.

## Western New York Chick Show

ON March 6th and 7th in Batavia, there will be a Western New York Farm Bureau Baby Chick Show and Convention. The show is under the auspices of the Genesee County Farm Bureau with other New York western farm bureaus, and the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture cooperating. A program may be obtained by writing to the Genesee County Farm Bureau office, Batavia, New York.

A profit of $1073.16 was realized by nine members of the Warner 4-H sow litter club during the past year, according to a report by Clarence Nelson, local leader.

## *New York County Notes*

ERIE COUNTY—The first quarterly meeting of the Wyoming County Board of Junior Extension was held in Warsaw, January 23rd. The Steuben-Allegany Ayrshire Club held its annual meeting January 21, and elected F. Alvord of Friendship, president; C. T. Conklin of Brandon, Vermont, Secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders Association delivered an address.

Western New York sent 176 delegates to the State Grange in Olean the first week of February. The Agricultural report from the Ten Broeck Academy, Franklinville, shows success of its system of long time home projects carried on by boys in their home farms.

The Erie County Conservation Society is spreading feed for pheasants in various sections of western New York. January weather was favorable for putting up ice. Prices of all farm produce are very low and business of all kinds is very dull. Large white hennery eggs are selling on the Buffalo market at 22 and 23c the last of January.

GENESEE COUNTY—Snow plows are kept busy. We are getting plenty of snow which will help the wheat fields. A great many farmers will face a crisis this spring. No other work is available yet and no means to continue farming. It is true that everything is cheaper but it all begins at the farmers end of the line. A farmer that had to pay good prices before the sudden drop is out of luck now. Some who were always able to meet their taxes found it hard this year. Mr. John Walker, who recently resigned his position as Genesee County 4-H Club agent is to take a similar position in Erie County. He gave a talk on "4-H Work in Western New York" over the radio station WBEN, Buffalo, January 29th.—R. E. G.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—We are having a very nice winter here. Some snow drifts. Pleasant Valley Grange put through 10 candidates for first and second degree. On February 10th they will be put through. No market for butter or eggs. Western butter has killed the market here. New York buyers are buying homes and farms here. All are willing to do so because it is a good place to live; lots of fruit, peaches, apples, and fishing.—P. S.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Butter is selling for 40c per lb., eggs 25c a dozen, poultry 23c a lb., beef 10 to 12c a lb., hay $20 a ton. We have been having a very nice winter although most are feeling the hard times. Money is scarce. It is real discouraging to farmers this spring. Many are leaving their farms to work for other people. Women do inside work and men outside work.—Mrs. C. L. B.

ORANGE COUNTY—It would seem that we are going to have bigger and better granges in Orange County. On January 24th the Grange Masters and Lecturers met in the court house in Goshen to discuss means for better meetings. There were 24 present with the meeting in charge of President Scott King. The Farm Bureau members of Orange and Sullivan Counties had a treat in the way of a bus to the Walker Gordon Farm on February 26th. Egg prices took still another drop this week, selling now at 20 to 22c a dozen. This is the lowest price quoted on eggs for this section in some time. Other produce prices are fairly stable. Butter is selling at 35c a pound, cheese 32c, potatoes $1.50 a bushel.—R. F. H.

## *G.L.F. Stockholders Elect New Directors*

THREE new directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., held at Olean, N. Y. on Feb. 2nd. The three directors are Fred L. Utter of Friendship, N. Y. who was nominated by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., and elected to succeed himself, Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y. who was nominated by the Farm Bureau, and Edson J. Walrath of Evans Mills, N. Y. who succeeds himself and is the nominee of the Grange. These directors were all elected for terms of three years.

Speaking before more than three hundred stockholders and patrons Commissioner M. C. Burritt of the Public Service Commission stated that farmers in this territory were to be congratulated on making it outstandingly the best section of the Union to live and farm in and brought out the fact that this success was being achieved largely through the intelligent development and use of cooperatives. The G.L.F., he declared is an excellent example of a farmers' cooperative organization set up with adequate reserves, competent personnel, and a sound financial structure.

### Advocates Long Time Program

H. E. Babcock, General Manager of the Exchange voiced a plea for a long time program of cooperative buying and selling, which as he expressed it, would protect the natural advantages already enjoyed by the New York Milk Shed producers.

These points were strengthened by the Treasurer's report given by E. J. Walrath, who said that the business year ending June 30 had been a banner year in the history of the cooperative from the standpoint of service to farmers. The loyalty of farmers to their organization was brought out by E. V. Underwood in his report for the Cooperative G.L.F. Holding Corporation in which he stated that farmers had purchased preferred stock liberally this past year in spite of financial distress.

Referring to the experience of the G. L.F., H. E. Babcock stated that it had taken ten years to finance, equip, and man the organization for the wholesale purchasing of farm supplies and he predicted that it would take another ten years to match the wholesale service already developed, with an efficient system of retail service agencies at the rural shipping points. Furthermore he added that the best guarantee of their value could be determined by the fact that it would take ten years to develop them.

### Selling Based on Quality

Time is also needed he declared to work out sound merchandising policies. Particularly is this true in the case of the things which the farmers have to sell cooperatively. Generally speaking, any selling program for farmers' produce must be based upon a productive program, except milk which is ably marketed by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn. With this one exception there is no other agricultural product in the New York Milk Shed of which there are large quantities of high quality stuff produced. This situation is being prolonged by the present system of payment for most New York State farm produce which actually puts a premium on low grade produce.

Given time, he concluded, this situation can be overcome. It is for this reason, he said that the G.L.F. believes that its proposed system of farm service agencies which combines the three functions of giving retail service on incoming farm supplies, furnishing farmers with working capital credit, and grading and shipping produce, stands the best chance of any plan yet proposed of ultimately grading New York State produce.

### Treasurer's Report

In spite of continuous declines in values according to Treasurer Walrath the volume of wholesale purchases of $29,940,-516.67 for the year ending June 30, 1930 represented about 20 per cent increase in value over the previous year. The average cost of operation he said for all of the Farm Service Agencies was approximately 5% or about one half of the average cost of operation of retail feed stores in New York State. He predicted that it would take from 300 to 400 such agencies to adequately serve the farmers in the territory and said the speed at which these were developed would be largely determined by the loyalty of patrons and their willingness to provide necessary capital.

Necessary working capital is made available said E. V. Underwood, Secretary, through the newly organized Cooperative G.L.F. Holding corporation which has a preferred stock authorization of $5,000,000. This subsidiary was formerly called the Producers' Warehouse and Elevator Company and while it furnished working capital for the G.L.F. and its Retail Service Agencies, it has an added responsibility in providing physical facilities necessary for the efficient operation of the G.L.F. With the completion of the feed mill in Buffalo last spring, the facilities for the wholesale handling of feed, seed, and fertilizer are adequately taken care of. The progress of the Exchange he concluded will be influenced by the available working capital, a fair share of which should necessarily be furnished by those who directly use the organization.

The other members of the G.L.F. Board of Directors are Fred L. Porter, Crown Point, Leigh G. Kirkland, Randolph, N. Y., Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, N. Y., Henry Burden, Cazenovia, N. Y., George A. Kirkland, DeWittville, N. Y., and Raymond C. Hitchings, Syracuse, N. Y.

**LET ME HELP YOU SUCCEED WITH CHICKENS**

I started raising chickens when 12 years old, and am still at it. I have condensed the results of my experience into this book which I will gladly send *free* on request. It tells how to raise chicks successfully.

Learn how to brood chicks correctly, and success will follow, as surely as day follows night.

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*Full Blooded* American Quality Chicks

American or Eng. S.C. White Leghorns $11. a hundred. Anconas-Brown Leghorns $12. a hundred. Barred and White Rocks-Reds - Black Minorcas $13. a hundred. White Wyandottes-Buff Orpingtons $14. a hundred. Light mixed $8. a hundred. Heavy mixed $9. a hundred. 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Extraordinary Quality. Get catalogue and complete price list. Order at once.

Reference: Curwensville National Bank.

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**WENE CHICKS**

**NEW LOW PRICES ON HIGH-GRADE UTILITY CHICKS**

We have arranged our matings in all breeds to make possible the lowest prices we have quoted in many years.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—In our Select, Special and Super Matings, every Leghorn female must be a mature hen, weighing 4 lbs. or more and producing eggs weighing at least 24 ozs. to the dozen. Special and Super Matings headed with R. O. P. Cockerels from high-record dams.

CROSS-BRED STRAINS for broiler and roaster trades.

ALSO STRAIGHT ROCKS, R. I. REDS AND WYANDOTTES.

Write for beautiful new book, the best we have ever issued; FREE.

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**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100, providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

**CHERRY HILL CHICKS**

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
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| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

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**Bigger Poultry Profits**

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

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**HIGH GRADE CHICKS**

| Feb. and March Delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff & Brown Leghorns | $13 | $62.50 | $125 |
| Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
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| Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants | 20 | 95.00 | 190 |

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c; Also special mating chicks and six and eight weeks pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct from adv. or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.

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THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS* and *S. C. W. LEGHORN*

**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

**CRESTWOOD** Barron Tancred S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks

Free range mountain bred stock. Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels from blood-tested R.O.P. hens with official records up to 315 eggs. 100% live delivery, parcel post prepaid. $13 per 100; $62.50 per 500; $120 per 1000. 10% books order. Catalogue free.

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Box A Schaefferstown, Penna.

**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

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**Best Quality Chicks**

10 Extra Chicks given with each 100 if ordered before Mar. 1

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 | Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100 | | |

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

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**CHICKS** PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D. $1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg... | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guar. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**HILL SIDE CHICKS** WILL SHIP C. O. D.

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| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per. 34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
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Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

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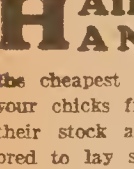
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.



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$10.00 Per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
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$10-100; $47.50-500; $90.00-1000
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## When You Buy Chicks

DURING the next few months New York State farmers will be spending approximately five million dollars for thirty-five million baby chicks to maintain their poultry flocks. The best estimate we can find indicates that about one-half of these chicks will be hatched in New York State and about one-half will be bought from outside the State.

Right now, however, the point we are most interested in is to give a few suggestions that may help our readers get their money's worth when they spend their share of this five million dollars. The first question that might logically come up when you begin to consider where to buy your chicks is a question of how much you shall pay for them. Chicks are advertised at rather widely different prices and, in general, you can expect to get about what you pay for. Of course, as the season progresses prices drop. That is, hatcheries usually charge less for June chicks than those hatched earlier. Aside from this, however, certain poultry breeders have built up high producing flocks at considerable cost to themselves and because of this they are able to get higher than average prices for their chicks. Assuming that you know what you are buying, high quality chicks are likely to be worth what they cost. After all, five cents more for a chick is not so much if, without any better care or feed, each hen will lay a dozen or two more eggs because of inherited ability.

### Health Is Important

Another thing which adds to the cost of chicks is freedom from disease. There is a lot of discussion about chicks from breeding stock tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Some will say that it is all bunk and that they would not pay any more for such a chick than they would for ordinary stock. Bacillary white diarrhea *can* be inherited by chicks, but this is not the only way they can get the disease. It may be contracted after the chicks are hatched. Assuming that the chicks are kept under sanitary conditions, we believe that chicks from bacillary white diarrhea tested flocks are likely to suffer less losses than those not from such flocks. Unless you are going to raise them under such sanitary conditions, it may be a waste of money to buy them.

We frequently get letters from readers who have bought chicks advertised to be from flocks free from bacillary white diarrhea. Often they have sent chickens to a State Veterinary College and the report comes back "positive," indicating that the chicks have this disease. As we understand it, this is not positive proof that the parent stock had the disease because it is possible to contract the trouble after the chicks are hatched. If the hatchery can show a certificate indicating that the flock which produced the eggs had been regularly tested for bacillary white diarrhea and the reactors removed, they can advertise chicks from stock free from this disease.

### Delays in Filling Orders

One of the most prolific sources of complaints handled by the A. A. Service Bureau is failure to receive chicks promptly. Chicks are not like dry goods; a hatcheryman cannot go to a shelf, pick off the chicks, and fill an unlimited number of orders. He had to figure ahead on his probable demand and try to meet it as closely as he can. As a result, he fills them in the same order they were received. Sometimes his hatches turn out poorer than he expected and he finds that he is unable to fill orders until several weeks after the poultryman wants the chicks. The best thing you can do to get them when you want them is to file your order early, specifying the date on which you would like delivery. If your order is first you are likely to get your chicks first. You cannot expect to order the

(*Continued on Page* 18)


**JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS**

**"Black Leaf 40"** Kills Lice

Just paint the roosts with "Black Leaf 40." The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes which kill lice.

**NO HANDLING OF BIRDS**

Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send $1.25 for 150 bird size.

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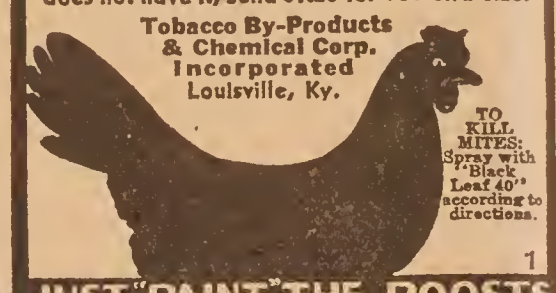


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ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
*Check items wanted.* 346 Warder St.

■ Brooder Houses ■ Laying Houses ■ Silos
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REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c. 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

**Baby Chicks**

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

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***S. C. R. I. Red Chicks***

Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B.W.D. Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

HILLVIEW FARM, Beach St., WRENTHAM, MASS.

**QUALITY CHICKS** CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 9 | $45.00 | $ 85 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. 10 Free Chicks Per 100 if ordered before Mar. 1st. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me.
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O.

**American Anconas—Record Layers—**
Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHIX** Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix 9c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

# Jared VanWagenen at Home

(*Continued from Page 3*)

his grass, wielding his axe, and milking his cows. Public speaking should be done by preachers and lawyers, and writing by poets, and historians and novelists. But now I ask you why may not a farmer excel in writing and speaking when we consider that he lives in the country whence comes the chief inspiration to speak and write.

In the south-east corner of Mr. Van Wagenen's home is the sitting room, equipped with a fireplace, and on the walls some pictures painted by his mother who was a student in the Carlisle Seminary in the fifties of the century past. This room is his office and here he writes the many articles that appear in American Agriculturist; here are brought into being the talks that he is giving over WGY. He has one book to his credit. It is entitled "The Cow"—a delightful story of the foster mother of the world and of the country which he call the Kingdom of the Cow. Then he has written a bulletin entitled "The Golden Age of Homespun"; a most charming story of spinning wheels, wooden plows, the cobbler's last, the water wheel, and the farm and home implements of 80 years ago. This is No. 203 of the New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

## Mr. Van Wagenen's Family

Mr. Van Wagenen was graduated from Cornell University in the year 1891. For the 39 years since, he has maintained a fond regard for his Alma Mater and returns there as often as opportunity permits. For a time he taught at Cornell but the lure of the farm drew him back to Lawyersville. He married Magdalena Lamont, a Cobleskill girl and the daughter of a farmer. They have four children—Sarah who married E. B. Terbush who lives in Ellenville, N. Y., Loraine who is teaching at Canton, New York, Jared 3rd, who is managing the home farm, and Margaret who is a freshman in Cornell University. Speaking of his son's vocation, I have heard him say that he would ask nothing more than that this son should be a respected steward of his father's lands.

I have been over the farm with Mr. Van Wagenen many times. I have heard him tell of the days when his father had the care of the farm and he himself found life wonderfully pleasant. But let us get the description of Hillside Farm in his own words —"I am persuaded that to no one else can come so many visions as to the boy on the dairy farm. For I see an old red barn, and beyond the barn an orchard of gnarled and ancient apple trees which greatgrandfather planted when he looked out on life with sunny eyes a hundred years ago. This orchard had always blooms in May and always there were apples from August until the last hard winter fruit was gathered in.

"There were Ox apples and Peggy Sweets and Hooks and Goodyear Pippins and Long Stems, and other sorts unknown to any pomologist save the farm boy, and their flavor and their fragrance will never pass. Beyond the orchard is a lane with stone walls on either side and walnut trees and wild beasts of the forest—chipmunks and chattering red squirrels and even woodchucks seeking shelter with shrill whistles of fright. And then at the end of the lane is yet another enchanted land—a grove of pine trees which dropped down pungent scented cones and whispered and sobbed even on quiet sunny days, and which, on windy evenings, when I was late with the cows, made a great solemn sound like the sea surf trampling on the sand.

## A Priceless Heritage

"Nor is this all, for beyond the pine grove are more walnut trees and great umbrella elms and maples from which to make sugar in the spring. There is a stream which is bright and clear and makes a pleasant babble in May and early June, but grows lazy and feeble as the summer wanes. If you lie prone on the little plank bridge (as I do still) and gaze steadfastly into the pool beneath, you may see darting minnows and dace and even suckers, and these fishes years ago were the finny leviathan of the deep. Then across the brook and running up against the "mountain" to meet the woodland are fifty acres of pasture—a land of trees and rocks and little ravines and old stone walls mostly fallen down. Is it not a priceless heritage for a boy to have the privilege when the sun is low, of going through scenes like these—to climb the hill and call the cows and send them splashing through the brook and then on up through the grove and lane and orchard and to the barn, and after milking to take them back again and leave them keeping watch under the stars? On such things as these was my boyhood fed and my clear-eyed son also knew all these enchantments."

Yes, Jared Van Wagenen at home is a farmer; one who prefers overalls and work shoes to a swallow tail suit (and as a matter of fact, I have never seen him dressed in formal black). He has affection for his land and his livestock; he loves his home because he believes the Grange teaching that "A well ordered household is essential to a happy home and without a happy home no farm is fully a success"; he is faithful to community interests; he believes in the righteousness of mankind. As a farmer at home he says "For a hundred years and more my people have worked on this old hill farm, and have lived by it and on the whole it has answered to their care. A hundred years ago it sent a boy to college and it is sending boys and girls to college still. Of the by-gone men who tilled it, none ate the bread of idleness and none has known want. I like to remember that out of its soil for all these years has been nourished a wholesome civilization and a generous life.

---

Losses of seedings on land that is not adapted to alfalfa is what makes alfalfa expensive. Be sure your land has enough lime.

* * *

Money spent for fertilizer should be considered a business investment. Like other investments it should be made wisely.

10% CUT FROM CATALOGUE PRICES FOR SHORT TIME ONLY

Complete for 6-Room House

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INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

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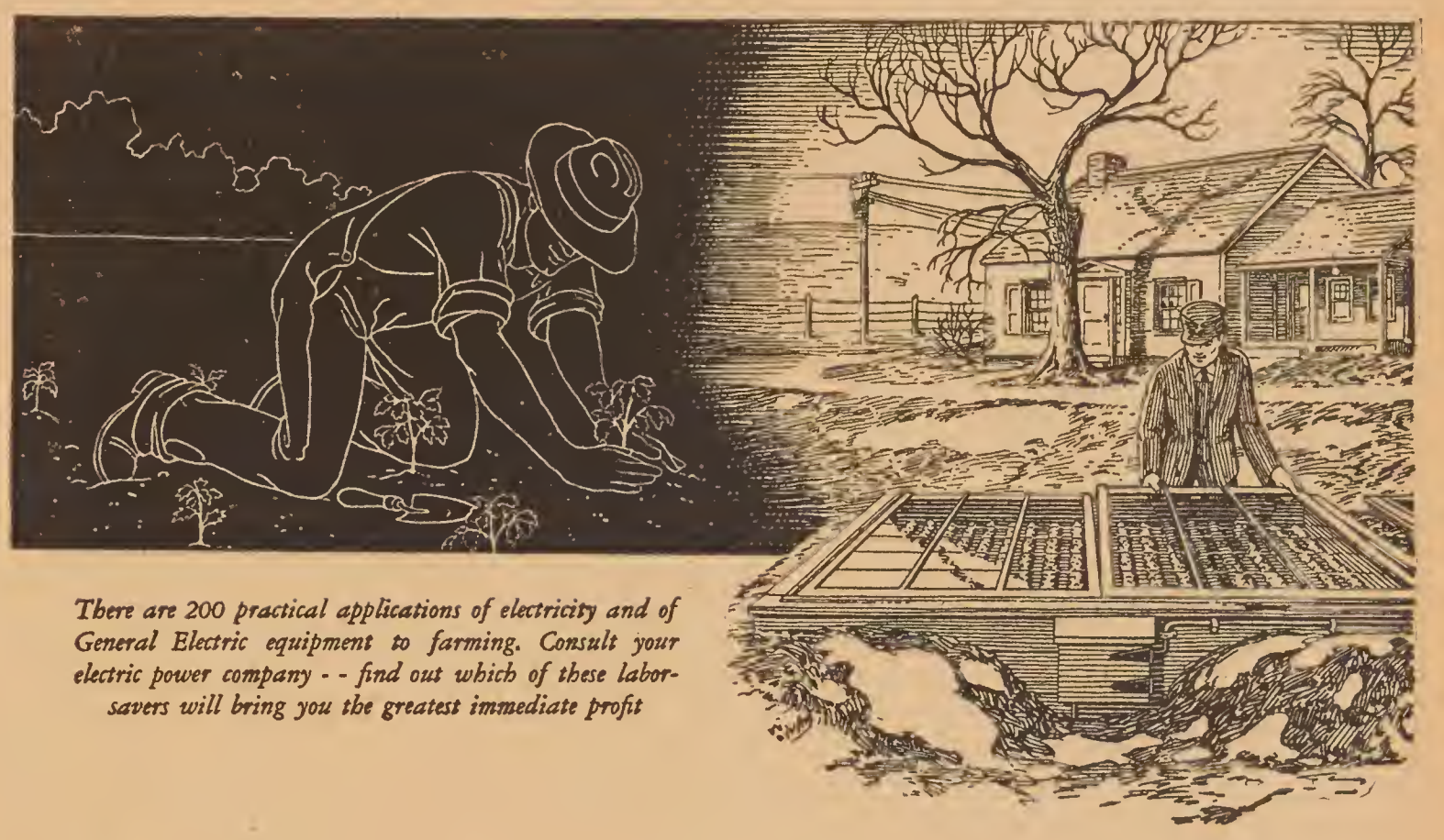

*There are 200 practical applications of electricity and of General Electric equipment to farming. Consult your electric power company - - find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit*

# General Electric Heating Materials

## Prepare the Crops for *Early* Markets

It's the off-season market that brings the highest prices.

General Electric will help you reach that market by means of controlled electric heat, applied to sprouting benches and hotbeds. It furnishes ideal conditions for rapid, wholesome germination and growth of plants during the early season.

Electric heat employing the G-E system is dependable, uniform, inexpensive, and clean. Its automatic regulation results in care-free operation in the dairy for water heating and sterilizing; in poultry raising, for incubating, brooding, oat sprouting, and water heating; on the diversified farm, for seed germinating, pig brooding, etc.

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These are but a few of the recent contributions of electrical research to agriculture. Day after day, scientific workers are developing new, practical methods and equipment for making some farm chore less burdensome —some farm operation more profitable.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

# BABY CHICKS


## KERR BABY CHICKS
### ARE *BRED TO LAY*

THE 3000 birds on our breeding farm are descended from hens with large official records in the egg-laying contests. Part of them are also trap-nested under the rules of the New Jersey Record of Performance. The egg-laying qualities of Kerr chicks from this ancestry are firmly fixed.

In 1929-30 competitions, Kerr White Leghorns made records up to 304 eggs in 365 days. Kerr Barred Rocks, 257 eggs in 51 weeks. Kerr R. I. Reds made records up to 273 eggs in 51 weeks.

The baby chicks you buy from Kerr Chickeries carry the same blood lines as do these contest winners. BRED to lay—available from stock tested for B. W. D., which is the best insurance for livability.

Write for the Kerr Chick Book and prices.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.**
**Dept. L, Frenchtown, N. J.**

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. Middletown, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass. Lowell, Mass.

(*Continued from Page* 16)

last minute and get chicks just when you want them.

You can expect, we believe. if the hatchery cannot fill your order when you want it, that they will return your money if you request them to do so.

Another source of complaints comes from chicks that die after they have been received. About all you can expect from a hatchery is that they guarantee live delivery of chicks. Every year we get letters from subscribers expressing dissatisfaction with the chicks they have bought and asking us to get some refund from the hatchery. The usual complaint is that a large proportion of them have died; sometimes within a week after they were received, although it is not uncommon to get letters of complaint where chicks have died several weeks after they were received and for that matter, we sometimes get letters in the fall, complaining of chicks purchased the previous spring.

There are an almost countless number of troubles which chicks may have, ranging from simple indigestion caused by wrong feeding, over feeding, or chilling to coccidiosis and intestinal parasites. Most of these troubles are not the fault of the hatchery and we fail to see how any hatchery could guarantee that the chicks will live and expect to stay in business. At the same time, there are cases where poultrymen, thoroughly trained in their business, suffer unusual losses in the chicks they buy. Probably in most cases these chicks became chilled in some way before they were delivered to the poultryman. Here again it may not be the hatchery's fault or for that matter, it may not be anyone's fault. An unusually cold snap may have come along just at the wrong time.

## Vigorous Chicks

All poultrymen know that not every batch of chicks has the same vitality. It goes back to inherited vigor, to the feed which the breeding stock receives, and possibly to the care of the eggs previous to the time they are incubated. The chick buyer should not, however, look upon hatcheries as institutions for trying to get his money and give as little as possible for it. After all, most of the profit on a first order is eaten up by overhead and the cost of getting the order. In other words, the profits that a hatchery makes are dependent upon their getting repeat orders and in order to do this they must give satisfaction.

Chicks frequently get chilled and as a result die from indigestion. When you buy chicks you can take steps to prevent this trouble. In the first place, of course, the brooder house should be heated for a few days before the chicks arrive, but more important perhaps, you can make arrangements with your postmaster to notify you as soon as they come and go for them yourself. Whereas the postman will deliver your chicks, you are taking a big chance if you allow them to ride for fifteen or twenty miles on a cold spring day. Sometimes subscribers tell us that they were not satisfied with the chickens but they either did not know how to refuse them, or they thought they would look better after they had them a few days. It is true it does not seem as easy to refuse baby chicks as it is livestock. However, in an extreme case and when you feel certain that you are not getting what you paid for, you may be justified in refusing to accept the shipment. Certainly, in our opinion, you are justified in refusing to accept it if the company ships you something which you have not ordered. Such cases have come to our attention a few times. One reader told us that he merely made an inquiry about chicks and in a week or so was surprised to receive a C. O. D. shipment. Such tactics are absolutely unjustifiable. In another instance brought to our attention a hatchery,

(*Continued on Page* 20)


**Genuine**
## Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I hatched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

**Big Discounts**

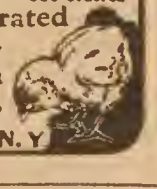
this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**
**Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.**

## Schwegler Wants You
**TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

**New Low Prices—10 Chicks FREE** With Each 100 Ordered

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.



SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRIDE O'NIAGARA CHICKS

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

"Pride o' Niagara" Chicks Are Positively
**GUARANTEED TO LIVE 7 Days**

Full cash refunds for all losses. Chicks bred for vigor, livability, rapid growth, high egg production. Every breeder blood-tested. Disease-free Leghorns, Reds, Barred Rocks. Valuable catalog gives full details. Write today.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 20 Ransomville, N. Y.

## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c, Barred Rocks 12c, Thompson & Hosterman Strain, S.C. Reds 13c, S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

**THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA.**
(The old reliable plant)

## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

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## PAY-STREAK CHICKS
### *Guaranteed To Live*

Our guarantee of livability insures your profit. Get full details of our offer. Purebred stock—especially selected. Finest foundation breeding and highly bred males have brought our flocks to unusual production levels.

*Free Catalog* PAY-STREAK CHICK NEWS each Month. New Method for Saving Baby Chicks, all Free. Why buy TWO Chicks to Raise One?

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## LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
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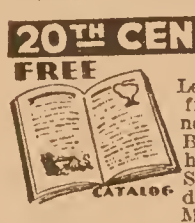
## CHICKS *on* EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.**

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS



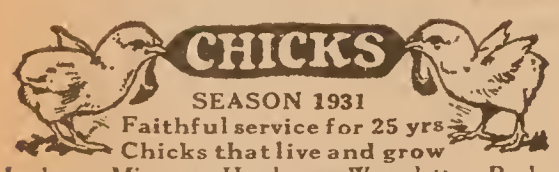

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trap-nest-pedigreed strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S.C.Reds, Minorcas, etc.

10 FREE CHICKS With Each 100 If Ordered Before Mar. 1st

WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices. WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today. 20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, O.

## CHICKS



SEASON 1931
Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow
Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
*Send for Free Catalog and Price List.*
**Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio**

## 300,000
**White and Brown Leghorn**
## CHICKS

Shipped C.O.D.—SEND NO MONEY—VERY LOW. Write for Catalog and PRICES.
PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE LEGHORN FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## White Rock Chicks

10 free chicks per 100 with early orders.

Flocks headed by 200-286 egg pedigreed males. Winners of five firsts at Cleveland Show. Beautiful true-to-type specimens. Ohio Accredited. Blood tested. Livability guaranteed. CATALOG FREE.

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## Quality Baby Chicks

Feb., March & April
100 500 1000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns $10.00 $47.50 $90.00

They are one of America's heaviest producers of large white eggs. Every mating for years back of these white beauties has been carefully selected from first class stock. 100% live delivery, postpaid, circular free.

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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000, 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

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## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR Feb. 23rd, March & April

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | | | |
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
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## "Hello! Folks."

## COOLEY'S Cut Prices

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## Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.

**GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.**

*Give them*

**STRENGTH**

*and* **GROWTH**

*with*

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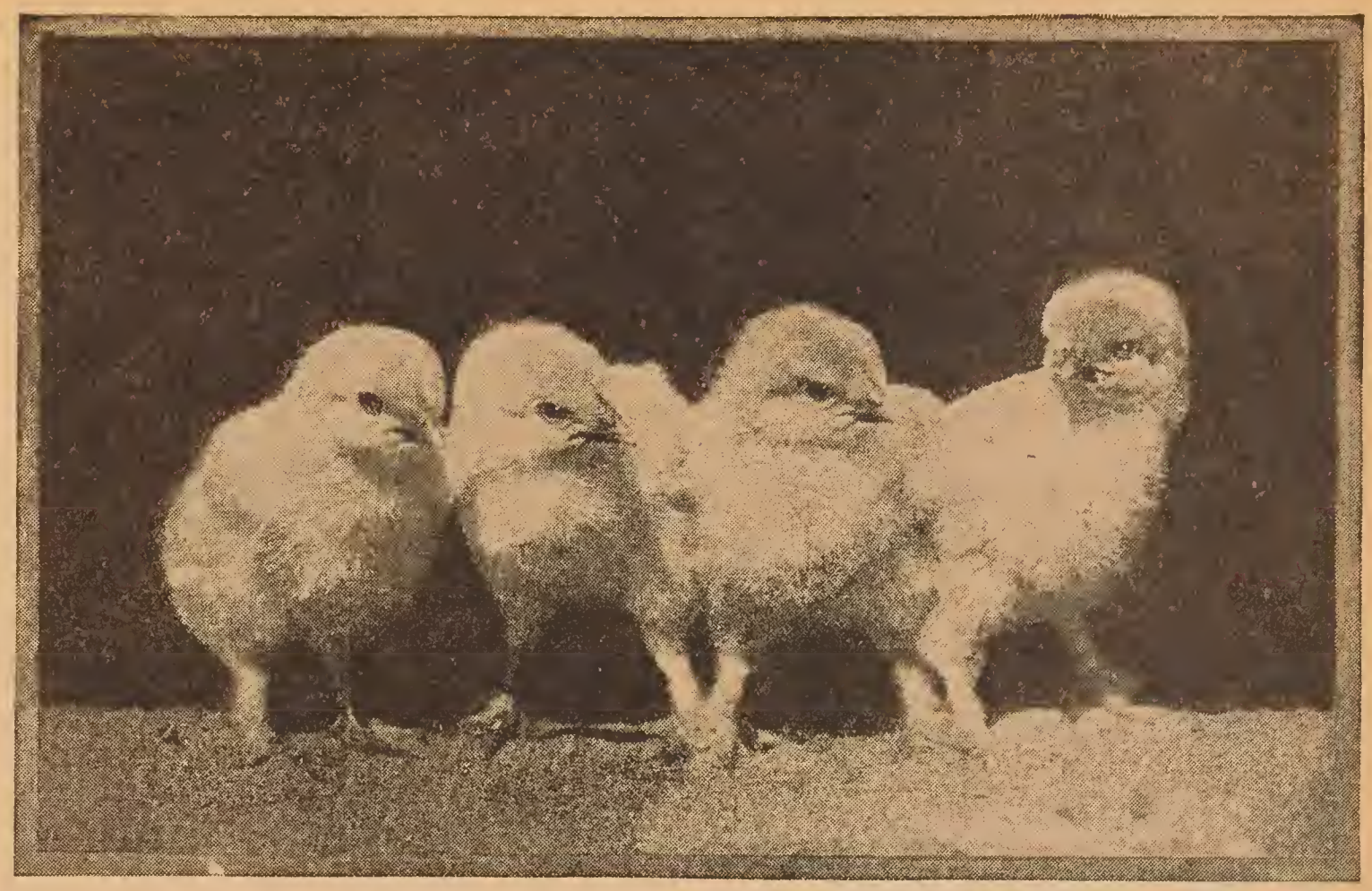

*From their first tiny crop-full until they are six weeks old, feed baby chicks Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This balanced baby chick starter with the oatmeal base can help you grow hardy, quick-feathering birds that are rarely troubled with common baby-chick ills.*

**The "*Ful-O-Pep Way*" is the *easy way* to build baby chicks into energetic layers and husky meat fowls. With the nourishing help of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, your downy hatch will change to feathered, one-pound birds in amazingly short order. • Oatmeal is a health and energy builder. Baby chicks respond to it by developing broad, deep bodies, capable of heavy egg production. It offers them materials they need for quick feather-making and for starting an unusual growth of firm breast meat. • Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a variety of other valuable ingredients . . . cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses (in dry form), essential minerals, and a variety of grain ingredients are all blended together in scientific proportion. Each ingredient has its own special work to do. All of them are finely ground and thoroughly mixed so that at every mouthful the chick gets *all* of the ingredients. • *See Your Quaker Feed Dealer.***

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*Chick Starter*

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**BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS**

# BABY CHICKS


## Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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## MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Pedigree Cockerels $5

**BLOOD TESTED—TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED**

**THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY**

*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*

Pullets Eggs Breeding Stock

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS — *Original Importer and Oldest and Largest Breeder of* — 100% DELIVERY PREPAID

**Big 5 to 7 lbs. "Barron" English Leghorns**

**Our Wyandottes**—are from Barrons world champions; contest records to 282.
**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live. 303 egg foundation.
**Our Non-Broody Reds** —Our own strain. Dark, Rich Color. Records to 289 eggs

*Catalog Free. OUR NEW LOW PRICES will interest you. Write for them. Special Prices to large buyers. Let us quote on number desired.*

**MORRIS FARM** (Tel. Bridgeport, 3-4741) **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

"When Better Birds Are Bred, Morris Farm Will Sell Them."—ROBERT MORRIS, Breeder

## "Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

10 extra chicks. $1.00 per 100 down books order. Ten extra chicks with each hundred on orders mailed Mar. 1 or before. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Our Big, Strong, Peerless Chicks will make money for you. Flocks carefully bred and culled with such leading strains as Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel, etc. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

| | Prices 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $48.75 | $ 95.00 |
| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Anc. | 6.50 | 12.00 | 58.75 | 115.00 |
| Wh. & S.L. Wynd. Buff Orps. & Black Min. | 7.00 | 13.00 | 63.75 | 125.00 |

Heavy Mixed 10c. Jersey Black Giants 16c.

**PEERLESS HATCHERY** Box 199 **LEIPSIC, OHIO**

## Buy C·M·L· Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks

**C. M. LONGENECKER** Box 40, **ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.**

## BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| | Per 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | 6.50 | $12 | $57 | $110 |
| Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks | 7.50 | 13 | 62 | 120 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8.00 | 15 | 72 | 140 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

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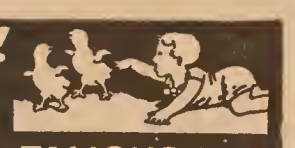
## LOOK! NABOB'S CHICKS



40 BREEDS.. FAMOUS LAYERS.. EACH BY A SPECIALIST

*CATALOG FREE!*

NABOB POULTRY FARMS

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## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | | | | |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leg. | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |

L. Mix. $8. per 100. H. Mix. $10 per 100. 100% live delivery, post paid, new circular free.

D. A. STIMELING, R.D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CLASS "A" CHICKS 8c UP

From extra heavy laying strain at very low prices. Several varieties. Special discounts. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

## CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY

R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding LEGHORNS AND ROCKS

Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS —big discount NOW.

Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. Guaranteed to live and outlay others. Egg-bred 30 years—laying contest records to 334 eggs. Thousands of satisfied customers. Laying hens, 8 week-old pullets. Bargain prices. Write for free cat'g & price list

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Bourbon Red Turkeys—For Bigger and Better BOURBONS.

Harvey's Red Jacket Strain. Young Toms 22-25 lbs; Pullets 14-15 lbs. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

## CHICKS From IMPORTED BARRON White Leghorns. Big hens. Catalogue free

BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, NEW WASHINGTON, O.

## FOR SALE WHITE EMDEN GEESE.

H. GILLETT, Stanley, N. Y.


(*Continued from Page* 18)

without authorization, duplicated a C. O. D. shipment which had been refused and returned. When you do go for the chicks you can take the proper precaution to see that they do not become chilled.

### Hatcheries Aim to Please

Summing up the few suggestions on getting your money's worth we would say: First, take plenty of time to study advertisements and catalogues before ordering. If there is a hatchery within fifty or sixty miles of you, you can well afford to take the time to make a personal visit. If you have secured good satisfaction in the past, there will be little incentive for changing unless you are certain that you are making an improvement. If you have not dealt with a hatchery or if you are certain that you wish to make a change, it will be worth while to talk with your neighbors and learn from them what hatcheries have given them satisfaction.

Second, do this studying early in the season and put in your order at the earliest possible moment. This does not mean that the chicks will be delivered immediately as you can tell the hatchery when you wish to have them. Your order will then be placed on file and you will be much more likely to get the chicks when you want them than you will if you wait until the last minute.

Third, do not be too quick to blame the hatchery in case the chicks do not come up to expectations. Be careful that they do not become chilled, feed them on a good ration, and keep their surroundings sanitary.

Fourth, if you do have complaints, make them promptly. You cannot logically expect to wait until fall before you tell what is wrong and then expect the hatchery to make some adjustment to you.

Fifth, most hatcheries do guarantee live delivery. Examine the chicks when they are delivered by the postman so that you will have a witness as to the condition and the number dead. Remember though, that most hatcheries put in a few extra chicks so if there are only a few dead it is probable that you are still getting the number that you ordered.

The vast majority of hatcheries are anxious to treat you fairly. It is unfortunate that there are a few that are unreliable. All kinds of chicks are hatched and sold for all kinds of prices. However, if you choose a hatchery which advertises in a reliable publication you will, on the average, get just about the quality of chicks which you pay for.


## SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 9.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 9.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 11.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 11.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 10.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

**SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**

**Box 2** **Liverpool, Pa.**

## BETTER BABY CHICKS

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## KERLIN LEGHORN CHICKS

**40-page book free**—Describes—quotes low prices, **"KerlinQuality":** Trapnested. Contest Winners. Greatest winter layers. Disease free. **Highest quality. Low cost. Free feed** with chick order. Big discount. Chicks—stock—supplies.

**Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.**

## Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks

TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn

Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

## Ferris Strain S. C. White Leghorn Chicks

& HATCHING EGGS also Pearl Guinea poults & eggs.

HAROLD UNGER, SHERBURNE, NEW YORK

## EXTRA Egg Profits

### Free Book Tells How

If your hens are only average layers figure out how much extra money you'd make if you had birds that laid 200 to 300 eggs a year. Figure it out on an average yearly price of 50c a dozen.

That EXTRA profit is ALL profit for it costs no more to feed and keep HEAVY layers than it does average layers.

Poultrymen who are making real money are raising the famous WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. These birds lay 200 to 300 eggs a year. And there's no guesswork about it. The trapnest records prove it.

Bigger egg profits can be yours if you start a flock of WILLGERODT PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORNS. You can do it either with hatching eggs or baby chicks. Remember each egg and each chick is the product of birds whose yearly egg record is 200 to 300 eggs.

Write for the Willgerodt Leghorn Book. It's full of valuable information and it's FREE.

**WILLGERODT BROS.** Department AA Red Bank, N. J.

## CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY

367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930

**$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY**

above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.

CLAYMORE FARMS, R. J. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

## QUALITY CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | $12.00 per 100 |
| Black Giants | $16.00 per 100 |

Mixed $10.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE

**S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.**

## PINECREST CHIX

**Order Now—Cash or C.O.D.**

CATALOG FREE

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks & Reds | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

*140,000 FOR MARCH AND APRIL*

| 100% Arrival Guaranteed | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Cir.free. John Shadel Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## No Bluff Chicks BUT REAL QUALITY

S. C. White or Brown Leghorn SPECIAL 200 to 290 Egg Strain. 18 years in business. Inspect all breeding flocks every 7 days. Chicks $10 per 100; Assorted Chicks $9 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write

H. C. HOUSEWORTH'S LEGHORN FARMS, Box A, Port Trevorton, Penna.

**BABY CHICKS** —*Heavy Laying Parentage.* Scientifically incubated. A heavy, vigorous product. You need our money-makers to meet modern business competition. Sold up to March 9. Heavies 12c; Light Breeds 10c. Write for catalogue.

MILTON POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

## KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS

$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings. Catalogue.

F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks

$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**Free Chick Catalog** in natural colors. Pure-bred stock. We are pioneers in the hatchery business. 100 per cent live delivery. Write today for our new money-saving price list. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Golden Rule Hatchery Box 109 Bucyrus, O.**

## SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas

Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.

SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## Barred Rock Chicks

February 24 and after $10.50 per 100 postpaid. 100% live del. guar. Wh. Leghorns on advance orders only

**WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.**

# RICH IN NOURISHMENT

## "COMPLETE IN VITAMINS"

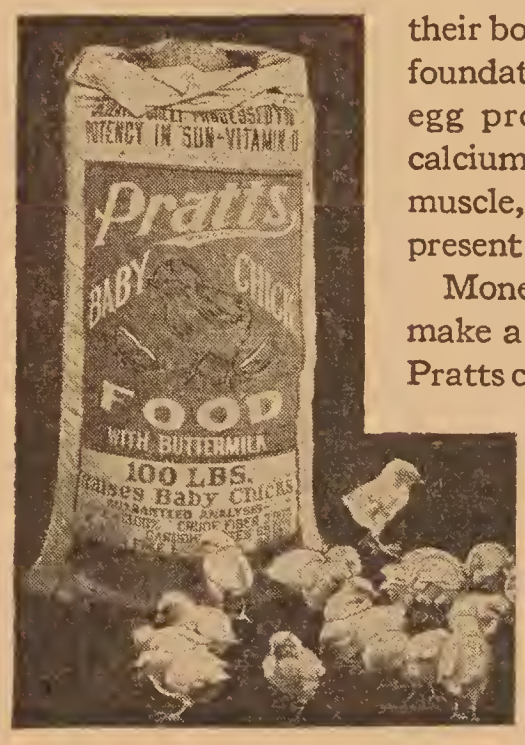
## Save the cost of Cod Liver Oil. This fine old chick food, rich in all the nourishments, is processed with an abundance of Sunshine Vitamin D

It takes more than animal products, grain, and minerals to make a baby chick food. The magic spark that enables a chick to assimilate these body-building foods are the vitamins!

With Pratts a new phrase has been added to the old one "rich in nourishment." The new phrase is "complete in vitamins." It has a deep significance.

Chicks must have Vitamins A and B in order to assimilate growth and weight from feed, and to resist disease. And D, the anti-rachitic vitamin, must be furnished for chicks to assimilate those foods that prevent leg weakness, crooked bone, poor frame.

That's why Pratts process the "original baby chick food" to make it complete in vitamins. Now chicks are *sure* to get splendid growth-promoting nourishment from its ground hulled oats, dried buttermilk, meat scrap, cooked wheat, sterilized bone meal, ground whole-corn, wheat middlings, ground millet; rape, alfalfa meal.




It also takes extra minerals to build their bodies quickly, strongly, on a solid foundation for future health and long egg production. So a full supply of calcium, phosphates, magnesium for muscle, phosphorus for feathers, are all present in this splendid starting food.

Money can't buy and science can't make a better starting food for chicks. Pratts costs no more than any good food. The difference in cost between it and the cheapest and poorest food is but a fraction of a cent per chick.

Write us for the name of your nearest Pratt dealer so you can reserve a season's supply now. He can also supply an all-mash starter and growing food, if you prefer it.

We call your attention to two other feeds handled by the dealers: the splendid Pratt broiler mash, and the standard buttermilk growing mash that gives such remarkable results.

**THE POULTRYMAN'S VITAMIN GUIDE—FREE**

A complete answer to lots of questions. Here's authoritative information in handy chart form sent free and postpaid on request. Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. 17.

*Name* .....

*Town* .....

*R. F. D.* ..... *State* .....

# PRATTS *Buttermilk* BABY CHICK FOOD

## • COMPLETE IN VITAMINS •

*Prices for Pratts Quality Feeds are the lowest in their history*

# FYR-PRUF

*(pronounced Fire-Proof)*

# STOVE *and* NICKEL POLISH

*Cannot*

# BURN

*or*

# EXPLODE

**Once you have tried this safe, clean polish—that cleans and polishes both stove and nickel parts in one operation—you will realize how easy it is to keep your stove looking like new.**

**Fyr-Pruf Stove and Nickel Polish never creates dust or leaves an odor—and it will neither stain nor injure your hands. You can wash it quickly off with cold water and soap. You will find that Fyr-Pruf is easier to use and that it imparts a brighter and more enduring luster than ordinary polishes. Just try it!**

**15c**

***at all dealers***

**American Ammone Co.**
**60 Warren St., New York**


# Beds and Bedding

## *We Consider the Place Where We Spend One-Third of Our Lives*

IN the cold weather, or any other weather for that matter, beds are very important parts of our homes. We spend about one-third of our lives in them, so they deserve some care and thought. The twentieth century housewife has much to be thankful for. Among the many labor savers the modern bed and mattress are surely to be counted. If you have ever wrestled with a feather bed in a frantic endeavor to get it to lie evenly or with a dusty straw mattress that was equally refractory, you will appreciate fully the manufactured mattress that only needs a turn over each day.

Whether we buy cheap or more expensive makes will depend usually upon the depth of our purse, but a wise buyer will get the very best she can afford; they usually prove the cheapest in the long run.

Cheap springs are not long in sagging, and, when two persons sleep in a bed like that, it is very uncomfortable, for it is almost impossible to keep them from rolling into the centre.

### Slip Covers for Mattress and Pillows

Mattresses should have slip covers made for them, when they are bought. Have two pieces of factory cotton (muslin), the same length and width as your mattress and sew between them a strip of cotton of the same width as your mattress is deep; allow for seams, of course. Snaps or buttons and buttonholes are used to close it at one end. This cover can be taken off and washed and boiled. This is not only more sanitary but also saves the mattress covering.

Another help is a piece of wool felt to cover the wire springs. It should be tied securely on so as not to worry one when turning the mattress. Mattresses should be turned every day; end for end one day and from side to side the next. Bed coverings should be turned over the foot of the bed on rising to allow for thorough airing. When making the bed turn back the clothes and remove one by one beginning with the top covering. Punch in pillows from opposite corners so as to rouse up the flattened feathers or down.

By the way, pillows are protected in the same way as mattresses with a slip of cotton over the ticking. Instead of fastening with buttons I sew them up with the sewing machine using the longest stitch. This is easily ripped open when the slip needs washing. Over this goes the regular pillow slip.

Sheets should be of ample length, especially the top sheet. Turned down a good six inches or more over the quilts and blankets they help to keep them clean and at the foot they should be tucked under the mattress.

Nothing is more uncomfortable on a cold night than to feel a cold draught coming in at one's feet. With a short double blanket it is an easy matter to fold it so that one half is longer than the other and can be tucked under the mattress and yet have a double thickness over one's body. With short single blankets one can lengthen them by sewing a strip of muslin on to the foot of them. This will go under the mattress and keep them in place.

Some housewives protect the top ends of their quilts and comforters with a muslin or cotton case that is about a foot or so deep. These are tacked or buttoned on. Coverings should, if possible, be of wool. Woolen blankets, light weight comforters and down quilts are the best. Heavy coverings cramp and tire one's body and are not healthful. Restful sleep is a very precious thing and a comfortably warm bed is a great help towards inducing it to come.

—MRS. T. T.

## Early Spring Style Hints

THE stylists tell us that blue is to be the smartest color for spring, ranging in shade from dark blue to the daintiest and most delicate of light blues. All sorts of names are given blues such as Guardsman blue, admiralty blue, clematis blue for the dark shades, amulet blue and "flower" for the lighter shades.

Brown and varying shades of beige will be a close runner-up with blue for popular favor. Rich dark brown and the more delicate sea sand shades are named. Green, red, rose cedar and the light yellows are also prominent among fashion's favorite colors.

## Prunes to Please a Prince

PRUNES have been called the poor man's dish, and yet in any of the following combinations they become a rare treat.

In cooking prunes for sauce it should be remembered that they must first be soaked for at least three hours in an earthen dish, in water to cover and then cooked very slowly in the same water until tender. But little additional sugar is required.

Shopping bag No. B-5535 *comes stamped on yellow percale for easy quilting. The design is made up of applique patches of percale which are included in the package. Also included in the package are the wooden dowels for holding the bag firm at the top, button, snap fastener, padding for quilting, yellow percale for lining and black binding. This is a very practical and attractive bag.* Price, 85c. *Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

### Prune Betty

Butter slices of bread, and in a pudding dish put alternating layers of bread and cooked, pitted prunes. When the dish is nearly filled pour in the juice from the prunes, cover closely and bake forty minutes in a slow oven. Serve either hot or cold with whipped cream or a pudding sauce.—L. M. T.

* * *

### Prune Pudding No. 1

Stew one-half pound prunes, remove the stones and add one cupful sugar, one beaten egg, one scant cupful melted butter, one cupful bread crumbs. Mash these with a potato masher, add sweet milk to make a soft batter, pour into buttered pudding dish, cover and bake forty minutes. Uncover and brown. —L. M. T.

* * *

### Prune Pudding No. 2

Cook large prunes in a very little water, until tender but not soft, and quarter. Mix two soupspoonfuls cornstarch, with one-fourth cupful cold milk. Bring one cupful top milk to boiling point, stir in cornstarch, a dust of salt and a few grains of nutmeg. Cook on asbestos mat until mixture thickens. Stir in one-fourth cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful lemon extract, and one cupful prunes. Remove from fire, stir in stiffly beaten white of one egg, chill and serve.—L. M. T.

### Prune Fluff Salad

Cook large prunes until tender, allowing all juice to evaporate before they are removed from the fire. Do not have as soft as for sauce. Remove stones carefully and cut in quarters lengthwise. Cut pecan meats in shreds, and add to the prunes. Sprinkle lightly with a few grains of salt and paprika, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice and one tablespoonful grape juice. Toss lightly, cover with one cupful whipped cream arrange on heart leaves of lettuce, chill and serve.—L. M. T.

* * *

### Prune Chocolate Balls

Wash one cupful of prunes and dry them on a soft cloth. Remove stones and run through a food chopper. Combine the prunes with one tablespoonful granulated sugar and one teaspoonful honey. Form in balls, dip in melted sweet chocolate and dry on waxed paper.—L. M. T.

## Oneida County in Contest

FROM Oneida County comes the news that the County Home Bureau has donated $25.00 for prizes for the best plans made this year for improving school yards in that county as a feature of the Rural School Beautification Contest. One successful florist and nurseryman, a native of Sweden, has donated $20.00 worth of shrubs for the best plan to be given in prizes. His reason for doing so was that in his native country the school yards are objects of beauty. It is very pleasing to encourage a project which looks towards making our own school surroundings more attractive. He is also donating a silver cup to be given to the school that does the most towards beautifying its grounds, and he is willing to continue the cup prize for the next five years.

The local Home Bureau of Rome has donated $25.00 for the schools entering the contest in that city.

## Clinics for Foot Sufferers

Feb.—13 Ticonderoga, P. H. Rooms 9-2, Miss Shand, Dr. Craig.
Feb.—16 Corning, Health Center 9-3, Miss Bacon, Dr. Allaben.
Feb.—17 Geneseo, Village Bldg. 1-5, Miss Mead, Dr. Cleary.
Feb.—17 Brewster, High School 9:30-1:30, Miss Leonard, Dr. Carr.
Feb.—17 Auburn, Auburn City Hosp. 9-3, Miss Hawkins, Dr. Severance
Feb.—19 Amsterdam, Health Dept. 10-3, Miss Kenny, Dr. Craig.
Feb.—20 St. Johnsville, Masonic Temple 10-3, Miss Kenny, Dr. Craig.
Feb.—23 Cortland, Co. Nurse's Office 9-3, Miss Davis, Dr. Allaben.
Feb.—24 Fulton, Teaching Center 1-4, Miss O'Farrell, Dr. Severance.
Feb.—24 Tonawanda, Red Cross Rooms 1-4, Miss Brown, Dr. Cleary.
Feb.—24 Hartsdale, High School 10-12, Miss Havens, Dr. Carr.
Feb.—24 White Plains, Board of Health 1-4, Miss Havens, Dr. Carr.
Feb.—27 Hoosick Falls, Municipal Bldg. 2-4, Miss Springer, Dr. Craig.
Feb.—26 Schodack Landing, School 9-12, Miss Springer, Dr. Craig.
Feb.—26 Castleton, High School 1-3, Miss Springer, Dr. Craig.

Protect yourself by using your own glass, soap and towel; keep your hands away from your mouth and nose, and wash your hands after going to the toilet and always before eating. Protect others by being cleanly in all your habits; by sneezing, coughing and spitting only into your handkerchief.

* * *

Meals, like clothes, need to be varied with the changing seasons.

*"Are you a good girl yet?" "No, mother—I'll ring when I am"*—LIFE.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *A Man Stands Up for Male Housekeepers*

THE old argument as to whether men should do women's work has received new attention in a recent copy of the American Mercury by Mr. Ralph M. Farley. This gentleman says that men are far better at housekeeping than women are. He makes some rather sweeping charges against the gentler sex; perhaps he is right in some of the things he says. He accuses women of failing as housekeepers for four reasons;

1. They are unalterably conservative
2. They won't accept improvements
3. They are not mechanical
4. They won't follow directions

He illustrates every one of these points by incidents from his own observation, one of them being that a woman who had been presented with a good electric dish washing machine scrapped it at the first opportunity because she said it cluttered up the kitchen sink. The long and short of his argument was, that men would be better housekeepers than women.

He did not enter into a discussion as to whether women are better at business than men. Furthermore, the great loophole in his whole argument is that he did not take into consideration that a stupid woman would be poor at anything, just the same as a stupid man would be, either in business or in housekeeping. The idea that because a woman is a woman she must, therefore, be a good housekeeper does not hold true any longer. We do not expect every man to qualify as a mechanic or a truck driver just because he is a man. If we do, from my own personal experience with men mechanics, I could say we would be disappointed. There is no definite answer to Mr. Farley's statement because there is no way to give the matter a fair test. No doubt the men who are good mechanics and good organizers could help us struggling women with many of the mechanical aspects of housekeeping, and it is just as true that many of the successes earned by men, either in business or on the farm, have been due to the business intelligence of their wives. At any rate, it is stimulating to have our abilities challenged once in a while and to look at our job from the view point of one on the outside, who perhaps sees the faults better than we realize.

Before ending this bit of philosophy I want to remind our Corner Readers that we would like to hear from them regarding the time schedule which our reader requested in last week's issue. This is in the nature of a contest and we are offering three dollars for the best letter telling how to organize the work of the day and of the week so as to allow time for extra sewing and other seasonal jobs. Two dollars will be paid for the next best letter, and one dollar for all others printed. These letters should not be over three hundred words in length, and should be mailed to Aunt Janet before March 8.

—AUNT JANET.

### Charming Spring Style

2985

Dress pattern No. 2985 *is like a breath of spring itself, with its pretty printed crepe silk and graceful cowl collar. The flounced sleeve frills are very modish just now, and the curved outline of the skirt is both graceful and comfortable. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3¾ *yards of* 39*-inch material with* ½ *yard of* 35*-inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

### Jacket Dress

2968

Pattern No. 2968 *is a charming adaptation of the indispensable spring coat and frock. Blue and white thin woolen plaid is used for the coat and skirt, while the upper part of the bodice is in a matching blue shade of plain woolen. It may also be made in contrasting flat crepe silk or wool jersey, or even with a silk dress and velveteen jacket. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4⅛ *yards of* 39*-inch material with* 1⅓ *yards of* 39*-inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps. (Don't send coin). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR
That's why

CLOTHES WASHED WITH FELS-NAPTHA LOOK AND SMELL SO NICE!

FELS-NAPTHA'S *extra* help makes it easier to give clothes the fragrant, airy, clover-field sweetness that comes only when clothes are clean through and through!

That's because Fels-Naptha brings you *two* cleaners instead of *one*. Not "just soap," but good golden soap and plenty of naptha combined in a generous bar. Working together, these two busy cleaners give you *extra* help—dissolving grease, loosening every particle of dirt and washing it away—safely, quickly, thoroughly!

Fels-Naptha's *extra* help does away with hard rubbing, too. That saves your clothes. It saves you. And did you know that there's bland, soothing glycerine in every Fels-Naptha bar? Did you know that, because it works so quickly and gets your hands out of water sooner, Fels-Naptha also saves your hands?

Next washday, be bargain-wise—try Fels-Naptha. It works well in tub or machine. For soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. Get it at your grocer's.

• • •

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-2-14, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

FELS-NAPTHA

To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

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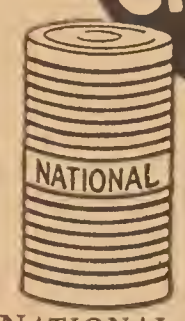


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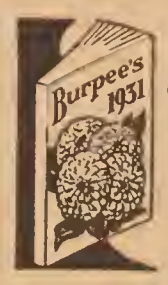


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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

It develops that Jack and the "Lady of the Roses" are not on good terms. One day Jack tells David and Jill a fairy story about "the princess and the pauper." The story is so consistent that it is difficult to imagine that it is entirely fiction.

* * *

THERE was no mention of towers or flags; no reference to wavings or to childhood's days. There was only a stiffly polite little conversation about colleges and travels, with a word or two about books and plays. Then the callers went home. On the way the boy smiled scornfully to himself. He was trying to picture the beauteous vision he had seen, this unapproachable Princess in her filmy lace gown,—standing in the tower window and waving—waving to a bit of a house on the opposite hill. As if that could happen!

"The boy, during those last three years, had known only books. He knew little of girls—only one girl—and he knew still less of Princesses. So when, three days after the call, there came a chance to join a summer camp with a man who loved books even better than did the boy himself, he went gladly. Once he had refused to go on this very trip; but then there had been the girl. Now there was only the Princess—and the Princess didn't count."

"Like the hours that aren't sunshiny," interpreted David.

"Yes," corroborated Mr. Jack. "Like the hours when the sun doesn't shine."

"And then?" prompted Jill.

"Well, then,—there wasn't much worth telling," rejoined Mr. Jack gloomily. "Two more years passed, and the Princess grew to be twenty-one. She came into full control of her property then, and after a while she came back to the old stone house with the towers and turned it into a fairyland of beauty. She spent money like water. All manner of artists, from the man who painted her ceilings to the man who planted her seeds, came and bowed to her will. From the four corners of the earth she brought her treasures and lavished them through the house and grounds. Then, every summer, she came herself, and lived among them, a very Princess indeed."

"And the boy?—what became of the boy?" demanded David. Didn't he see her—ever?"

Mr. Jack shook his head.

"Not often, David; and when he did, it did not make him any—happier. You see, the boy had become the Pauper; you musn't forget that."

"But he wasn't a Pauper when you left him last."

"Wasn't he? Well, then, I'll tell you about that. You see, the boy, even though he did go away, soon found out that in his heart the Princess was still the girl, just the same. He loved her, and he wanted her to be his wife; so for a little—for a very little—he was wild enough to think that he might work and study and do great things in the world until he was even a Prince himself, and then he could marry the Princess."

"Well, couldn't he?"

"No. To begin with, he lost his health. Then, away back in the little house on the hill something happened—a something that left a very precious charge for him to keep; and he had to go back and keep it, and to try to see if he couldn't find that lost health, as well. And that is all."

"All! You don't mean that that is the end!" exclaimed Jill.

"That's the end."

"But that isn't a mite of a nice end," complained David. "They always get married and live happy ever after—in stories."

"Do they?" Mr. Jack smiled a little sadly. "Perhaps they do, David,—in stories."

"Well, can't they in this one?"

"I don't see how."

"Why can't he go to her and ask her to marry him?"

Mr. Jack drew himself up proudly. "The Pauper and the Princess? Never! Paupers don't go to Princesses, David, and say, 'I love you.'

David frowned.

"Why not? I don't see why—if they *want* to do it. Seems as if somehow it might be fixed."

"It can't be," returned Mr. Jack, his gaze on the towers that crowded the opposite hill; "not so long as always before the Pauper's eyes there are those gray walls behind which he pictures the Princess in the midst of her golden luxury."

To neither David nor Jill did the change to the present tense seem strange. The story was much too real to them for that.

"Well, anyhow, I think it ought to be fixed," declared David, as he rose to his feet.

"So do I—but we can't fix it," laughed Jill. "And I'm hungry. Let's see what there is to eat!"

## CHAPTER XVIII

### David To The Rescue

IT was a beautiful moonlight night, but for once David was not thinking of the moon. All the way to the Holly farmhouse he was thinking of Mr. Jack's story, "The Princess and the Pauper." It held him strangely. He felt that he never could forget it. For some reason that he could not have explained, it made him sad, too, and his step was very quiet as he went up the walk toward the kitchen door.

It was after eight o'clock. David had taken supper with Mr. Jack and Jill, and not for some hours had he been at the farmhouse. In the doorway now he stopped short; then instinctively he stepped back into the shadow. In the kitchen a kerosene light was burning. It showed Mrs. Holly crying at the table, and Mr. Holly, white-faced and stern-lipped, staring at nothing. Then Mrs. Holly raised her face, drawn and tear-stained, and asked a trembling question.

"Simeon, have you thought? We might go—to John—for—help."

David was frightened then, so angry was the look that came into Simeon Holly's face.

"Ellen, we'll have no more of this," said the man harshly. "Understand, I'd rather lose the whole thing and—and starve, than go to—John.

David fled then. Up the back stairs he crept to his room and left his violin. A moment later he stole down again and sought Perry Larson whom he had seen smoking in the barn doorway.

"Perry, what is it?" he asked in a trembling voice. "What has happened—in there?" He pointed toward the house.

The man puffed for a moment in silence before he took his pipe from his mouth.

"Well, sonny, I s'pose I may as well tell ye. You'll have ter know it sometime, seein' as 'twon't be no secret long. They've had a stroke o' bad luck—Mr. an' Mis' Holly has."

"What is it?"

The man hitched in his seat.

"By sugar, boy, I s'pose if I tell ye, there ain't no sartinty that you'll sense it at all. I reckon it ain't in your class."

"But what is it?"

"Well, it's money—and one might as well talk moonshine to you as money, I s'pose; but here goes it. It's a thousand dollars, boy, that they owed. Here, like this," he explained, rummaging his pockets until he had found a silver dollar to lay on his open palm. "Now, jest imagine a thousand of them; that's heaps an' heaps—more'n I ever see in my life."

"Like the stars?" guessed David.

The man nodded.

"Ex-*act*ly! Well, they owed this—Mr. an' Mis' Holly did—and they had agreed ter pay it next Sat'day. And they was all right, too. They had it plum saved in the bank, an' was goin' ter draw it Thursday, ter make sure. An' they was feelin' mighty pert over it, too, when ter-day along comes the news that somethin's broke kersmash in that bank, an' they've shet it up. An' nary a cent can the Hollys git now—an' maybe never. Anyhow, not 'fore it's too late for this job."

"But won't he wait?—that man they owe it to? I should think he'd have to, if they didn't have it to pay."

"Not much he will, when it's old Streeter that's got the mortgage on a good fat farm like this!"

David drew his brows together perplexedly.

"What is a—a mortgage?" he asked. "Is it anything like a *porte-cochere?* I *know* what that is, 'cause my Lady of the Roses has one; but we haven't got that—down here."

Perry Larson sighed in exasperation.

"Gosh, if that ain't 'bout what I expected of ye! No, it ain't even second cousin to a—a—that thing you're a-talkin' of. In plain wordin', it's jest this: Mr. Holly, he says ter Streeter: 'You give me a thousand dollars and I'll pay ye back on a certain day; if I don't pay, you can sell my farm fur what it'll bring, an' *take* yer pay. Well, now here 't is. Mr. Holly can't pay, an' so Streeter will put up the farm fur sale."

"What, with Mr. and Mrs. Holly *living* here?"

"Sure! Only they'll have ter git out, ye know."

"Where'll they go?"

"The Lord knows; I don't."

"And is *that* what they're crying for—in there?—because they've got to go?"

"Sure!"

"But isn't there anything, anywhere, that can be done to—stop it?"

"I don't see how, kid,—not unless some one ponies up with the money 'fore next Sat'day,—an' a thousand o' them things don't grow on ev'ry bush," he finished, gently patting the coin in his hand.

At the words a swift change came to David's face. His cheeks paled and his eyes dilated in terror. It was as if ahead of him he saw a yawning abyss, eager to engulf him.

"And you say—*money* would—fix it?" he asked thickly.

"Ex-*act*-ly!—a thousand o' them, though, 't would take."

A dawning relief came into David's eyes—it was as if he saw a bridge across the abyss.

"You mean—that there wouldn't *anything* do, only silver pieces—like those?" he questioned hopefully.

"Sugar, kid, 'course there would! Gosh, but you *be* a checkerboard o' sense an' nonsense, an' no mistake! Any money would do the job—any money! Don't ye see? Anything that's money."

"Would g-gold do it?" David's voice was very faint now.

"Sure!—gold, or silver, or greenbacks, or—or a check, if it had the dough behind it."

David did not appear to hear the last. With an oddly strained look he had hung upon the man's first words; but at the end of the sentence he only murmured, "Oh, thank you," and turned away. He was walking slowly now toward the house. His head was bowed. His step lagged.

"Now, ain't that jest like that chap," muttered the man, "ter slink off like that as if he was a whipped cur. I'll bet two cents an' a doughnut, too, that in five minutes he'll be what he calls 'playin' it' on that 'ere fiddle o' his. An' I'll be derned, too, if I ain't curious ter see what he *will* make of it. It strikes me this ought ter fetch somethin' first cousin to a dirge!"

On the porch steps David paused a breathless instant. From the kitchen came the sound of Mrs. Holly's sobs and of a stern voice praying. With a shudder and a little choking cry the boy turned and crept softly upstairs to his room.

He played, too, as Perry Larson had wagered. But it was not the tragedy of the closed bank, nor the horror of the threatened farm-selling that fell from his violin. It was, instead, the swan song of a little pile of gold—gold which lay now in a chimney cupboard, but which was soon to be placed at the feet of the mourning man and woman downstairs. And in the song was the sob of a boy who sees his house of dreams burn to ashes; who sees his wonderful life and work out in the wide world turn to endless days of weed-pulling and dirt-digging in a narrow valley. There was in the song, too, something of the struggle, the fierce yea and nay of the conflict. But, at the end, there was the wild burst of exaltation of renunciation, so that the man in the barn door below fairly sprang to his feet with an angry:—

"Gosh! if he hain't turned the thing into a jig—durn him! Don't he know more'n that at such a time as this?"

Later, a very little later, the shadowy figure of the boy stood before him.

"I've been thinking," stammered David, "that maybe I—could help, about that money, you know."

"Now, look a-here, boy," exploded Perry, in open exasperation, "as I said in the first place, this ain't in your class. 'Tain't no pink cloud sailin' in the sky, nor a bluebird singin' in a blackb'rry bush. An' you might 'play it'—as you call it—till doomsday, an' 'twouldn't do no good—though I'm free ter confess that your playin' of them 'ere other things sounds real pert an' chirky at times; but 'twon't do no good here."

David stepped forward, bringing his small, anxious face full into the moonlight.

"But 't was the money, Perry; I meant about the money," he explained. "They were good to me and wanted me when there wasn't any one else that did; and now I'd like to do something for them. There aren't so *many* pieces, and they aren't silver. There's only one hundred and six of them; I counted. But maybe they'd help some. It—it would be a—start." His voice broke over the once beloved word, then went on with renewed strength. "There, see! Would these do?" And with both hands he held up to view his cap sagging under its weight of gold.

Perry Larson's jaw fell open. His eyes bulged. Dazedly he reached out and touched with trembling fingers the heap of shining disks that seemed in

(*Continued on Page* 26)

# When You Sell Timber

## *How To Get a Fair Price*

*By* R. R. FENSKA,
*New York State College of Forestry*

HOW many board feet of lumber or cords of wood have you on your lot and how much is it worth?

If the average small woodlot owner were asked the above question, he would, in most cases, reply, "I don't know." Such ignorance has resulted in many an owner selling his timber at a sacrifice. The buyer of standing timber always knows the value of a woodlot. When he discovers the owner does not realize its worth he sometimes takes advantage of it. Often he has purchased timber at a ridiculously low figure simply because the lump sum price sounded big to the owner.

### Guessing Usually Ends in a Loss

Once in a while, however, some farmer gets the impression he has a "Bonanza" or gold mine in his woodlot and refuses a fair price when offered.

A portable mill operator once made a certain woodlot owner an offer for his seven acre tract. The price was about what the timber was worth but the owner held out for nearly twice the amount offered. Not until the millman moved out of that particular region did the owner of the woodlot discover to his sorrow that he could not then get even the price originally offered him. It is, therefore, good business for an owner of timberland, if he desires to sell, to find out how much his woodlot is really worth.

Not so long ago a farmer in Western New York was asked by a representative from a wood-using industry how much he would take for the timber on his woodlot. The farmer replied, "How much am I offered?" The prospective buyer took out a pencil and notebook and began to do some figuring. Finally he said, "Well, there are 90,000 board feet on your lot and since it looks like good timber I'll give you $20.00 a thousand feet on the stump." This, of course, made a total of $1800 and the prospective buyer was willing to pay cash. It looked tempting to the farmer. Probably nine out of ten would have closed the deal by giving the buyer an option on the timber at the above price. This particular farmer, however, wondered if 90,000 feet of timber and $20.00 a thousand were the correct amount and the right price for his trees. He remembered reading in his farm journal that one should always have an estimate made of timber before selling it. He told his prospective buyer he would like a few days to think it over.

### Expert Estimates Put Seller in Best Position

In the meantime he consulted with a forester and they both agreed to go over the woodlot together. One look convinced the forester that the price of $20.00 a thousand was a fair one. The timber was especially large, of good quality, easy logging conditions, and right on a main concrete highway. Although plenty of stumpage could be bought for half this price this particular timber was really of the highest class and worth the price offered per thousand board feet.

The only question now was to determine if there were 90,000 feet on the area. Walking through the timber to find the boundaries of the area, the forester's suspicions were immediately aroused. He informed the farmer that he had at least 100,000 feet and probably more. The only way to find out was through a careful estimate of the timber. The farmer asked how much such an estimate would cost. He was told. Immediately he authorized the forester to proceed with a 100% estimate (that is, every tree was estimated for merchantable contents).

At the end of a strenuous day in the woodlot, the forester had his data. That evening he began to compute and compile his figures. Finally the job was finished. His suspicions were confirmed. Instead of 90,000 or 100,000 board feet, the woodlot actually contained 134,000 board feet. These facts were conveyed to the farmer in a simple and concise report. The farmer wrote his prospective buyer that he would sell his timber at $20.00 a thousand feet but that he found he had 134,000 instead of 90,000 board feet. This immediately brought the representative from the factory to the woodlot and began checking up his former calculations. Finally he offered to "split the difference". The farmer, however, held out for 134,000 at $20.00 per M or $2,680 for the lot. The buyer went back to his company. In a day he returned and paid the farmer $2,680 for his timber or $880 more than the original offer.

### Not All Log Scales Are Fair

Another way a farmer may easily be "gipped" is in selling his logs by log scale. Some scales give about everything that can be sawed out of a log, but others through faulty construction and application, give only about half or a third of the actual contents of a log. The average farmer doesn't know one rule from another.

### International Log Rule Official

There has recently been passed a law in New York State making the International Log Rule the official rule for all cases where a dispute arises as to contents of logs and no log rule is specified. This rule gives the full amount that can be cut from sound logs and should be insisted upon by all farmers when they cut and sell their logs. All other log rules give a less amount and therefore favor the buyer. Cases can be cited where a buyer bought logs for $10.00 a thousand by the Doyle Rule and sold them for $10.00 a thousand by the Scribner Rule and yet made a good profit.

When a farmer decides to cut and saw his timber himself into lumber for the market, he will usually find it to his advantage to make arrangements for the sale of his product before he begins sawing. In this way he will not saw his ash logs into inch lumber when 2-inch ash plank is the size in demand by the trade.

It is always good business and management for any woodlot owner, who is anxious to sell his lumber, logs or timber, to find out beforehand how much he has on his tract, what demand there is for it and what it is worth.

## Booklet On Wood Floors

THOSE of our readers interested in new or remodeled homes, refinishing old floors, porch floors, and so on, will find some interesting and valuable information in the new free handbook "Wood Floors", just put out by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.

The new publication, which will be distributed free to interested persons in single copies, covers the entire field of wood floor construction possibilities for the average home, including the modern tendency toward the reproduction of period type floors in both hardwoods and softwoods. It is fully illustrated.

Appearance, adaptability, wearing qualities, warmth, dryness, and cost are discussed for each type of residential floor together with its architectural adaptability. Under the general heading of "How to Make A Good Floor", such points as stiffness, grades and sizes of material, size of joists, sub-floorings, matchings, and general construction are covered. Finishing, waxing, when to lay the floor, how to lay the floor, wood floors on concrete, porch floors, canvas decks, and the resurfacing of old floors are other chapter headings inviting to the home enthusiast.—I. W. D.

## Preventing Farm Fires

Fires on the farm can be prevented. Following are suggestions from the National Fire Protection Association:

Provide a system of running water under pressure.

Provide all buildings with proper lightning protection equipment.

Rebuild all defective chimneys and see that all heating apparatus is properly installed. Keep chimneys, flues and stoves clean.

Allow no smoking in barns, or elsewhere where combustible material is stored.

Use fire retarding roofings.

Thoroughly cure hay, pea vines, and other roughage, before these are stacked in barns. Do not allow horse manure to accumulate in large piles in stables or against buildings.

Provide proper facilities for the storage and handling of gasoline and kerosene. Do not use gasoline for home cleaning or kerosene for starting fires.

Make sure all electric wiring and devices are properly installed.

## How to Prevent Accidents

EVER since time began, the principle of "safety first" has had three enemies. One is the desire men have to "take a chance" and see what happens. A second is carelessness and the third is thoughtlessness.

Although manufacturers of farm equipment have made many improvements in recent years to make their products safer, more reliable and more dependable, it is still and always will be important for operators to exercise care and precaution in their use. D. A. Milligan of Illinois has outlined the following list of "safety first" suggestions which he believes would be helpful in preventing injuries and accidents.

Don't walk behind horses when they are pulling hard. A single tree, trace or double tree might break and strike the driver.

Don't place yourself in such a position when working on machinery that you would be injured if the horses moved. The most trusted horse might take a step. Only a second is required to drop the traces.

Don't rely on clutches while working on or around implements which are attached to or are driven by a tractor. Place the gear shift lever in neutral so if the clutch should engage no harm is done.

Don't attempt to make adjustments on tractors while they are moving. You might lose your balance or slip.

Don't reach around moving power machinery wearing gloves with large cuffs or with jacket or coat unbuttoned.

Don't reach across a moving saw or work around one with refuse lying under your feet.

Don't stand in the line of movement of pulleys, wheels, etc. A wheel or belt might break or an attachment might loosen and be thrown.

Don't operate high-speed emery wheels without a shield over the emery wheel. Keep your eyes above the work being ground and wear goggles.

Don't stand beside or hold wire while it is being stretched. It might break.

### To Avoid Auto Accidents

IT would hardly seem necessary to emphasize the ordinary rules of the road in order to avoid accidents but the very large number of smash-ups which continue to be reported in the paper indicate that many do not obey even the simplest of rules. Therefore we are glad to emphasize the following cautions given by Commissioner Charles A. Harnett of the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles. If they prevent even one accident we will be well repaid for our trouble. Here are the suggestions:

Do not drive upon a railroad crossing at a grade crossing before making sure a train is not approaching.

Obey all traffic signals and heed all warnings.

Do not speed on crowded thoroughfares.

Do not attempt to pass unless the opposite lane is clear of cars.

See that your automobile is in good condition mechanically before starting out.

Do not drive on the left side of the highway.

Be sure to signal your intention when about to pass, turn or stop.

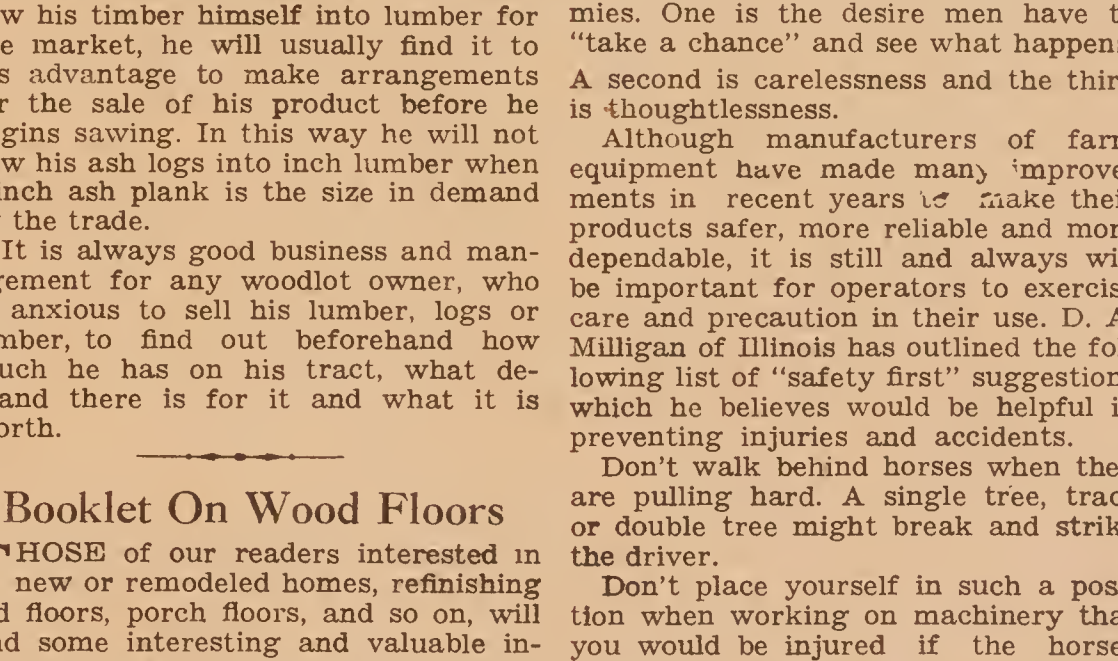
## Steel Square Pocket Book

EVERY wideawake carpenter and repair man who wants to get ahead and be able to show more skill than his competitors will thank us for calling to his attention the complete and practical little book "The Steel Square Pocket Book" by Stoddard, and published at $1.00 by the Scientific Publishing Co., New York City.

This is a pocket size book of 180 pages and 184 diagrams devoted entirely to the practical uses of the steel square found in ordinary building work. Some of the things taken up are the different types of steel squares; laying out octagons, circles, ellipses, ovals, and so on; how to find different pitches and angles; how to lay out ordinary rafters of different pitches, valley rafters, hip rafters, jack rafters, and other types of roofs; laying out framing and braces; stair risers, treads, balusters, and so on; and a large number of miscellaneous problems which can be quickly solved with the square if one only knows how.—I.W.D.

AGRICULTURE FOR RURAL TEACHERS *by Thomas Carson McCormick* differs from the usual text-book on agriculture in some very vital respects. First of all, it does not attempt to do vocational teaching in agriculture but rather lays a cultural foundation of general information about rural living which applies to all boys and girls whether they plan to continue living on the farm or to go elsewhere. It emphasizes the *appreciation* of agriculture and leaves the *vocational* or technical training to the higher and more specialized school. Professor McCormick wrote the book as a result of the demand of a general course in agriculture rather than several courses of technical work such as animal husbandry or agronomy. It takes into account the new influences at work in agriculture such as boys' and girls' clubs and demonstration work with men and women.

A very helpful list of questions follows each chapter. Ample references are also included. MacMillan, $1.80.



ABSENT-MINDED CARPENTER—*Funny where that bloomin' plank I was planing went to.*—PASSING SHOW.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads

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$5 to $500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY. 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

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OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY selling fruit and ornamental trees, roses, shrubs, evergreens, needs active reliable representatives. Full or part time. No experience necessary. Pay weekly. Six year replacement. FRUIT GROWERS NURSERIES, Newark, N. Y.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY, steady positions as salesmen for our complete line of high quality fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. Iron-clad guarantee. Experience unnecessary. Pay weekly. Free equipment. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Nurserymen for over 70 years, Rochester, N. Y.

POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School will graduate on March 22nd a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1st. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

TWO GERMAN AMERICANS, 35 and 22 years old, industrious, and dependable, experience in gardening, poultry. Can milk cow, also drive car. Desire job on estate or farm, together or single. Address WM. GERDES, Box 102, Fairton, N. J.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS—125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

MAPLE LABELS—Be Ready! Samples, prices—free. Other printing. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Guaranteed stick to tin. Advertising Price Lists. Beautifully printed samples, new ideas, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-Z, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK, PERCALES beautiful assortment 7 pounds $1.00. Silks assorted colors 5 pounds $1.00. Blanket remnants 3 pounds $1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Circular free. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, C. Mass.

SILKS, COTTONS patchwork; bright woolens; silk Jersey for rugs; wool batts. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED—To make good money taking orders for poultry specialty. Liberal commission on every sale. No investment required. C. V. HILL, 310 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

YOU MAKE BIGGEST CASH commissions, plus premiums, as my agent, selling new, concentrated, mineralized, vitaminized Poultry Tonic, under money-back guarantee. I worm 100 fowls free for your customers. Spare time profits, eight dollars daily; men or women. Write for most liberal offer ever made. SIDNEY FEIL, 4612 St. Clair Ave., Dept. BC-43, Cleveland, Ohio.

## HIDES—FURS

WE WANT your Furs. Top market prices. Write for Price list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Maine.

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; ten $2.00; Fifty cigars $1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO chewing 5 pounds $1.25; 10, $2.00; smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

LOOK! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds $1.00. Rich red chewing five pounds $1.50. Guaranteed. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds $1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch $1.20; 6½ inch $1.45; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.45; 6½ inch $1.70. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

REVERENCE BIBLE and Conscience Book $2.50. "The Bible is not the Ultimate Authority." IRVING N. KOHLER, M.D., Middleport, N. Y.

RUSTIC CEDAR FURNITURE two chairs, Settee $8.00 F.O.B. Table $3.00. G. VALENTINO, Cedar Brook, N. J.

"SAVE THE COW"—for Garget, Spider, Swollen or Caked Udder. Safe, sure, Satisfaction Guaranteed. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid $1.00. A. D. DRISCOLL, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

KODAK FILM DEVELOPED and six prints 25c. Two 5x7 enlargements 50c. Twelve prints from negatives 40c. 1931 Photo Calendar from any negative free with each offer. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

## Just David

(*Continued from Page 24*)

the mellow light like little earth-born children of the moon itself. The next instant he recoiled sharply.

"Great snakes, boy, where'd you git that money?" he demanded.

"Of father. He went to the far country, you know."

Perry Larson snorted angrily.

"See here, boy, for once, if ye can, talk horse-sense! Surely, even *you* don't expect me ter believe that he's sent you that money from—from where he's gone to!"

"Oh, no. He left it."

"Left it! Why, boy, you know better! There wa'n't a cent—hardly—found on him."

"He gave it to me before—by the roadside."

"Gave it to you! Where in the name of goodness has it been since?"

"In the little cupboard in my room, behind the books."

"Great snakes!" muttered Perry Larson, reaching out his hand and gingerly picking up one of the gold-pieces.

David eyed him anxiously.

"Won't they—do?" he faltered. "There aren't a thousand; there's only a hundred and six; but—"

"Do!" cut in the man, excitedly. He had been examining the gold-piece at close range. "Do! Well, I reckon they'll do. By Jiminy!—and ter think you've had this up yer sleeve all this time! Well, I'll believe anythin' of yer now—anythin'! You can't stump me with nuthin'! Come on." And he hurriedly led the way toward the house.

"But they weren't up my sleeve," corrected David, as he tried to keep up with the long strides of the man. "I *said* they were in the cupboard in my room."

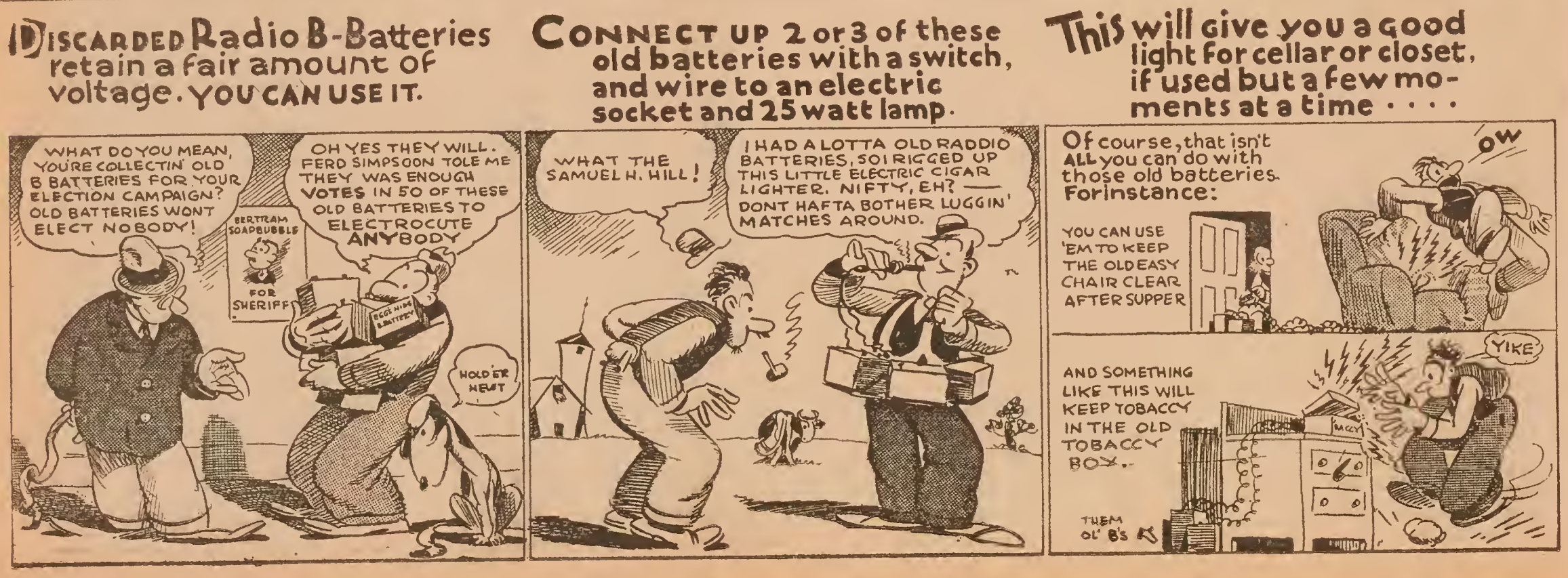
There was no answer. Larson had reached the porch steps, and had paused there hesitatingly. From the kitchen still came the sound of sobs. Aside from that there was silence. The boy, however, did not hesitate. He went straight up the steps and through the open kitchen door. At the table sat the man and the woman, their eyes covered with their hands.

With a swift overturning of his cap, David dumped his burden onto the table, and stepped back respectfully.

"If you please, sir, would this—help any?" he asked.

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Use Old B-Batteries* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Pays Higher Fee on Trucks

I have owned a truck since 1915. When I want to get my 1931 license I find rates are 80c a ton. The chassis weighs 3500 pounds, the body 1700, making 5200 in all. The license would be $41.60. In former years I paid $32.00. They say they have reduced the license fee yet I would have to pay $9.60 more. This is a one ton truck.

The big dump trucks that load from 6 to 8 tons, use the road every day, and cut ruts in them with heavy loads get their license from $20 to $35 cheaper this year. I am a farmer and do not use the road much and am supposed to pay more in these years of hard times for farmers.

WE referred this question to the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles. They report a change in the basis of charges for licenses on trucks. Formerly licenses were based on the combined weight and carrying capacity at a rate of $8.00 a ton or fraction of a ton. Now fees on trucks are based on the weight of the vehicle alone at the rate of 80c a hundred or major fraction of a hundred. In some cases this results in a fee somewhat smaller. The idea is that the size of the fee will not be changed greatly, assuming that the truck should carry a load equal to its own weight. Apparently in the case of our subscriber, the truck weight is heavier than it should be for its capacity.

The reason for changing the law was that it was difficult to have a check on the load because it would vary from time to time. It is well known that many trucks are loaded higher than their rated capacity. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles assured us that the change was not made with the idea of increasing the fee. Unfortunately, the fee has been increased for some of our subscribers at a time when they cannot afford any increase in expenses.

## State Troopers Again on the Job

A SUBSCRIBER recently reported that a check given him by William Brown had been protested at his own bank. The check was given our subscriber in payment for eggs. We wrote Captain W. W. Robinson of Troop "A" New York State Troopers of Batavia, who replied:

"In reference to your letter of the 22nd of December 1930, concerning the complaint of Albert E. Starling, Medina, N. Y., this is to report that William Sharts, alias Walter Sharts, William Brown, William Ross, has been apprehended and is now held for the action of the Erie County Grand Jury on a charge of abandonment in violation of Section 480 of the Penal Law, a felony. This subject is held at the Erie County Jail in Buffalo. He abandoned four children, under the age of twelve.

This subject is the person who gave your complainant the worthless check for $18.00. He also passed a number of worthless checks in Niagara County and is wanted for the same charge of warrants against Sharts and he will be prosecuted on these after the present felony case is disposed of."

## The Easy Puzzle Scheme

About a month and a half ago, I worked out a puzzle in a magazine and sent it in to the firm. The name of the firm is "National Home Magazine, Inc., 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill." The manager's name is L. Shulman. The first prize that is up is a Buick Sedan and cheaper cars for smaller prizes. L. Shulman asked me to get subscribers for the Gentlewoman magazine. I have sent in six dollars worth of subscriptions and on my official receipt, I have 519,000 auto votes toward the Buick Sedan. The contest ends May 25, 1931. I also have a Charter Membership certificate. The receipt and certificate are both signed by L. Shulman. He asked me to keep on getting subscriptions and he wrote a very encouraging letter. I'm willing to keep on working if there are any chances of getting one of the prizes.

A few days ago, he sent me the names of the people that won in the last contest. I was talking with one of your subscribers last night and he told me before I worked any more to write you and ask you if this firm was honest and reliable and you would tell me.

OUR subscriber enclosed a letter from this publication designed to encourage her and make her feel that she stood an excellent chance of winning a prize. However, if our subscriber had examined the letter closely, she would have found that it was a printed or mimeographed letter and not an individual typewritten letter sent to her only. Probably the same encouraging letter went out to thousands of other persons who answered the puzzle.

It goes without saying that no company is going to give an automobile for answering a puzzle and getting a few subscriptions. People enter contests from all over the country, and, assuming that the prizes are actually given, it is evident that the one who wins it will have to get an enormous number of subscriptions.

A large number of companies have submitted "easy puzzle scheme" advertising to the American Agriculturist but we do not accept any of them.

## Cash Your Checks Promptly

A SUBSCRIBER recently asked us to check up on a shipment sent by him to a man in Philadelphia. He received a check in payment but when it was deposited it came back with a note that the bank on which the check was drawn had closed its doors.

We immediately got in touch with H. A. Hanemann, Market Analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who reports to us that three rather large banks in Philadelphia recently closed their doors, one of them being the Bankers Trust Company. It seems that this bank is patronized rather largely by commission men in Philadelphia, and as a result they have been rather badly hit. Of course, the fact that the bank is in difficulty does not relieve the commission men of responsibility to pay shippers for produce, but if it puts them into too bad a financial state, they are simply unable to pay.

We are glad to be able to report that these banks that are now in the hands of the Secretary of Banking believe that they will be able to pay obligations without loss to any depositors. We trust that this is so and that all of our subscribers will get pay for produce sent to Philadelphia commission men who had their accounts with this bank. Incidentally, may we remind you to cash all checks promptly.

## Will They Live Up To It

SUBSCRIBER asked us about a correspondence school which sells, for $100, a correspondence course in installing loud speakers and radio equipment. He enclosed a beautiful guarantee in which the school agrees to have a job ready for the student when he completes the course at a starting salary of $50 a week.

It seems to us that there are two loopholes in this guarantee. In the first place, the figures we have available indicate that less than 10% of all persons who sign contracts for correspondence school ever complete the course. Perhaps this particular course has even a smaller percent of students who complete the course of instruction. The second loophole is that this guarantee will do a student no good if he should find the school has discontinued business about the time he finishes the course. It is surprising how easy it is to discontinue such a business over night and open up under a new name the next morning. Common sense tells us that no correspondence school can live up to such a guarantee.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Easiest Terms $5 DOWN ONLY ON ANYTHING

Mail Coupon for New FREE BOOK

SAVE 1/3 to 1/2 at Factory Prices

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Send today for this Sensational Sale Book! It's NEW! It's FREE!

It slashes factory prices to rock-bottom—the lowest prices in years for Kalamazoo quality! Over 200 styles and sizes—the Biggest Bargains ever—savings of 1/3 to 1/2. And the Easiest of Terms—Only $5 Down on Anything—*A Whole Year to Pay.*

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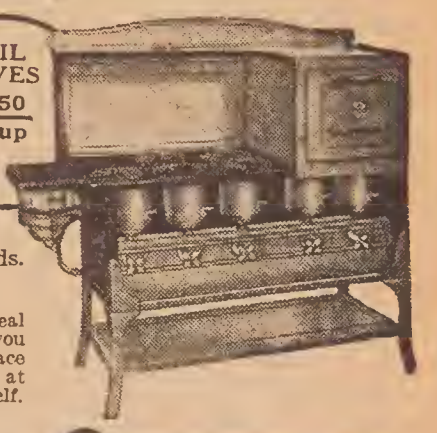
Mail the Coupon Now! Only $38.55 up for Coal and Wood Ranges. Only $77.60 up for Combination Coal and Gas Ranges. Only $25.60 up for Gas Stoves, $46.85 up for Cabinet Heaters, $16.50 up for Oil Ranges, $55.45 up for Furnaces.

**Beautiful Colored Ranges**

Send for this wonderful Book! IT'S FREE! See the modern coal and wood Ranges, and Combination Coal and Gas Ranges in glistening, colorful Porcelain Enamel. Your choice of Pearl Gray, Delft Blue, Ivory Tan, Nile Green, Ebony Black. Any Combination or Gas Range can be equipped to burn Pyrofax Gas at no extra charge. New styles of Cabinet Heaters in black and rich Walnut Porcelain Enamel Finish. Gas and Oil Stoves also in fascinating colors. Also Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Kitchen Cabinets, Vacuum Cleaners and other Household Goods.

OIL STOVES $16.50 up



**Free Furnace Plans**

Furnace prices are down. Everyone can now afford the comfort of real furnace heat. Send us a rough sketch of your floor plan—we'll furnish you with FREE plans—show you how easy it is to install your own furnace as thousands of others have. You save $40 to $60 on a Kalamazoo at these new low prices. You make another big saving by installing it yourself.

**750,000 Satisfied Customers**

Write for this money-saving book. It has more bargains than 20 Big Stores. Over 750,000 customers have saved 1/3 to 1/2 by buying direct from the factory. Factory prices are always lowest. Now they are lower than ever. There's nothing between you and Kalamazoo but the railroad tracks—you put all the in-between savings in your pocket.

**30 Days' FREE Trial**

Every Kalamazoo is sold on a 30 Days' FREE Trial, 360 days' approval test. Easiest of terms—only $5 Down on any stove, range or furnace. A Year to Pay.

**$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee**

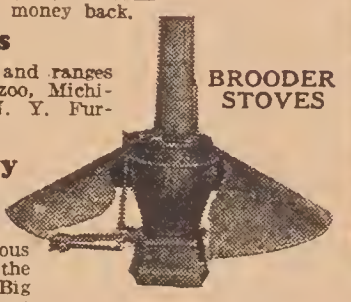
Every Kalamazoo is guaranteed by a $100,000 Bank Bond. You must be satisfied—or your money back.

**24 Hour Shipments**

Kalamazoo is close to you—all stoves and ranges shipped within 24 hours from Kalamazoo, Michigan or Factory Warehouse, Utica, N. Y. Furnaces 48 hours. No. delay.

FURNACES $55.45 up

BROODER STOVES



**30 Years of Quality**

You have heard of Kalamazoo Quality for 30 years. Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are built in our big 13 acre factory. Kalamazoo has tremendous buying power—that means purchasing the best raw materials at lowest prices. Big scale production enables us to manufacture goods of the finest quality efficiently at extremely low cost. By selling direct from factory to you, eliminating entirely all "in-between" profits, you get absolutely rock-bottom factory prices. Understand, you buy from the FACTORY—not from a mail order house, a wholesale house, or a retail house. You get lowest Factory Prices.

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**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.**
**Manufacturers**
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**Warehousing and shipping points, Utica, N. Y. and Kalamazoo, Mich.**
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Important: Be sure to put an (X) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your FREE Catalog.

Name .....
(Please print name plainly)

Address .....

City ..... State

*Above:* After selling some pullets, Mrs. J. R. Burns put 600 in laying quarters, bringing her laying flock up to 1,000 birds. These pullets weighed 4 lbs. at egg-laying maturity. G.L.F. Super Laying Mash and Super Coarse Scratch Grains are used. On the day this photo was taken (January 31), Mrs. Burns gathered 554 eggs. During the four years that G.L.F. feeds have been used, the average egg production per bird has steadily increased. For the past two seasons, the entire flock of pullets and hens has averaged close to 200 eggs per bird per year.

*Left:* Miss Edith Church reared 726 pullets and sold 139, housing 587 in September, where they have been laying heavily ever since. And needless to say, these pullets are eating G.L.F. Super Laying Mash. At the present time, the entire flock of 1,150 birds is laying better than 50%. January 30, Miss Church gathered 627 eggs. She is especially well pleased with the size and vigor of her pullets this year.

# 62c per pullet *with* G.L.F. STARTING & GROWING MASH

MISS EDITH H. CHURCH, Ithaca, N.Y., has been in the poultry business several years. Until a year ago, she fed a well known closed formula commercial feed. She was dissatisfied with the price. And last year at the suggestion of her neighbor she tried G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash, and secured the best results in her poultry-rearing experience.

Miss Church hatched 1,553 White Leghorn chicks in April and reared 1,478. She states that she never saw chicks grow as rapidly and feather as well as they did on G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash. Broilers weighed 1½ to 2 lbs. at eight weeks of age and she received top prices for them. The labor, heat, and feed costs, less income from broilers, amounted to only 62c PER PULLET up to the time they were put in the laying houses, September 1.

The neighbor, Mrs. John R. Burns of Ithaca, hatched 1,800 White Leghorn chicks last year and grew them on G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash. Broilers weighed 2 lbs. each at nine to ten weeks of age. Mrs. Burns has a retail market for dressed broilers and the income this past year paid the *entire feed costs* for broilers and for pullets up to laying age.

The use of G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash has doubled each year because one poultryman has told another of the exceptional results it produces at low cost. The fact that this feed is mixed and shipped into your community by your own cooperative organization guarantees you every saving that is consistent with highest quality. This year the extremely favorable price on this feed will make chick-rearing costs even lower.

**G. L. F.**
**STARTING AND GROWING MASH**

1. Is a complete feed.
2. Is mixed on approved open formula.
3. Chicks like it.
4. Is easy to feed.
5. Gives rapid growth.
6. Is unexcelled for broilers.
7. Is adapted for battery or colony brooding.
8. Is mixed fresh as shipped.
9. Mixed in your own mills.
10. Displaces a special starter—costs less.

### *Price*

On present markets, G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash is being delivered to G.L.F. Agent-Buyers in Syracuse Freight Zone at well under $50.00 per ton. To this wholesale price must be added the Agent-Buyer's handling charges.

*See your local G.L.F. Agent-Buyer or write to the address below.*

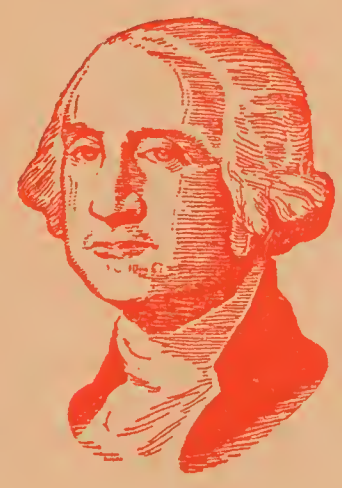
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

*The* **G.L.F.**

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

February 21, 1931

$1.00 a Year — Published Weekly



## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### To George Washington

*TO the hand and head that guided America's fight for independence stand shrines all over America. Quite fitting, of course, and natural. But wherever seeds of liberty and democracy, given off by America's struggle and carried by the four winds, have dropped on fertile soil, there also have sprung up shrines to George Washington. These shrines immortalize him in many countries as the champion of liberty. The greatest, the mother and father of all these shrines, however, are his monument in Washington, D. C., (left) and his old homestead at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, (below) where also stands his tomb.*

# SAVE FARM MONEY WITH THE SOCONY 3

**1. SOCONY GASOLINES:** Banner, proved by popular vote the best gasoline in the non-premium field. Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, long acknowledged the outstanding gasoline in New York and New England. In winter we particularly recommend "Special" because it gives quickest starting even in sub-zero weather. It's brisker, *livelier!* It saves your battery. It reduces the amount of choke gasoline in your crankcase. It will not knock on the steepest of hills — IT SAVES YOU MONEY.

**2. THE NEW SOCONY MOTOR OIL** —THE MOST ECONOMICAL MOTOR OIL: It is a completely dewaxed, 100% paraffine base oil which maintains the proper body at all engine temperatures and flows freely in cold weather. It reduces wear in your engine. It saves drain on your battery. And gives perfect piston seal, maximum power, minimum gasoline and oil consumption. Proved . . . Perfected—IT SAVES YOU MONEY.

**3. SOCONY WINTER GEAR OIL—** THE MOST ECONOMICAL COLD WEATHER GEAR LUBRICANT: Don't try to make a *summer* grade of lubricant in your transmission and differential do *winter* duty in gear shifting and gear lubrication. It's a costly experiment! Change to Socony Winter Gear Oil in your transmission and differential—IT SAVES YOU MONEY.

# STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# State Grange in Fifty-eighth Session

## *Officers Report Gain in Membership and Interest*

*By* H. L. COSLINE

*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

THERE were a number of features about the 58th annual session of the State Grange at Olean which made it unusual. In the first place, the report of the Secretary and Treasurer indicated that the Grange has never been in better shape. New York State has 869 subordinate Granges with a total of 129,857 members. Steuben County tops the counties in number of Granges, having 44. Monroe County leads all counties in the average size of Granges, having 18 Granges with an average of 312 members.

H. L. COSLINE,

Chautauqua leads all counties in total members with 7,524. Jefferson County comes second with 7,088, and Monroe County third, with 6,606. An unusual feature of this session, believed to be a record, was established when all but 25 of the 772 regularly elected delegates reported the first day of the meeting.

### Everybody Joined Last Fall

Another record was set which, at first thought, might seem to be a step backward. An unusually small class was initiated into the State Grange. The reason for this small class is that a special drive was made last fall, during which period several large classes were initiated in preparation for the National Grange meeting at Rochester.

National Master Taber was present and addressed the session on Tuesday evening. He pointed out that farmers get less than 38 cents of the consumer's dollar and that, while prices of farm produce have declined 35 per cent during the past several years, distribution costs have declined only 4 per cent over the same period. In speaking of the problem of taxation, National Master Taber said the farmer constitutes 30 per cent of the nation's population. He gets but 10 per cent of the national income and pays 25 per cent of it in taxes. The other 70 per cent of the population get 90 per cent of the national income and pay 9½ per cent in taxes.

### State Master Against Sales Tax

State Master Freestone also stressed the necessity for some changes in taxation. While approving of the gasoline tax because the proceeds are used to build roads, he disapproved of a general sales tax because it falls on the consumer in proportion to his needs rather than on his ability to pay.

Other speakers during the week included Maurice Burritt, Public Service Commissioner and well-known to American Agriculturist readers as a Western New York fruit grower, and as a member of the contributing staff for American Agriculturist; H. E. Babcock, manager of the G. L. F.; Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station, and James C. Farmer, lecturer of the National Grange.

Four Grangers attended the session who were at Olean for a state meeting 29 years ago. They were L. L. Allen of Watertown, State Grange Historian; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Wixon of Elmira; and Mrs. W. W. Ware of Batavia. Another Granger in attendance was Mrs. Wesley Young of Cherry Creek, New York, a daughter of F. N. Godfrey, First Master of Olean Grange and former State Master. Mrs. Young was invited to the platform and gave a word of greeting to those in attendance. Mr. Wesley Young is a prominent Chautauqua County dairy farmer and last year was selected as one of the 1929 New York State Master Farmers.

Each year, at State Grange, a silk flag is awarded to the Grange which has made the largest membership gain during the year. Last year, Midland Grange in Sullivan County won this flag but lost it this year to East Branch Grange in Delaware County which made a gain in membership of 255 per cent. Tupper Lake Grange in Franklin County made the largest actual gain in members, adding 89 to the Grange during the year.

During the past few years, there has been a remarkable growth in juvenile Granges. During the past year, 36 were organized and two were re-organized, making a total of 102 active units with a membership of 3,163.

### Report of Scholarship Fund

There was much interest in the report of H. M. Stanley, secretary of the Revolving Scholarship Fund which was created 7 years ago to aid young Grangers in obtaining a college education. Loans are made to members on the basis of a maximum of $200 for one year or $800 for a full four years' course. Over $21,000 have been loaned to young Grangers on this basis at an interest rate of 2 per cent during the college period, and 4 per cent following graduation until the loan is paid.

The resolutions acted upon by the State Grange are always of particular interest. Following is a partial list covering the more important ones acted upon:

A resolution, providing for inspection of fruits and vegetables brought into the State as a safe-

(*Continued on Page 7*)

# Soil Fertility Must Be Maintained

## *How Commercial Fertilizers Increase Yields and Improve Quality*

*By* A. W. BLAIR

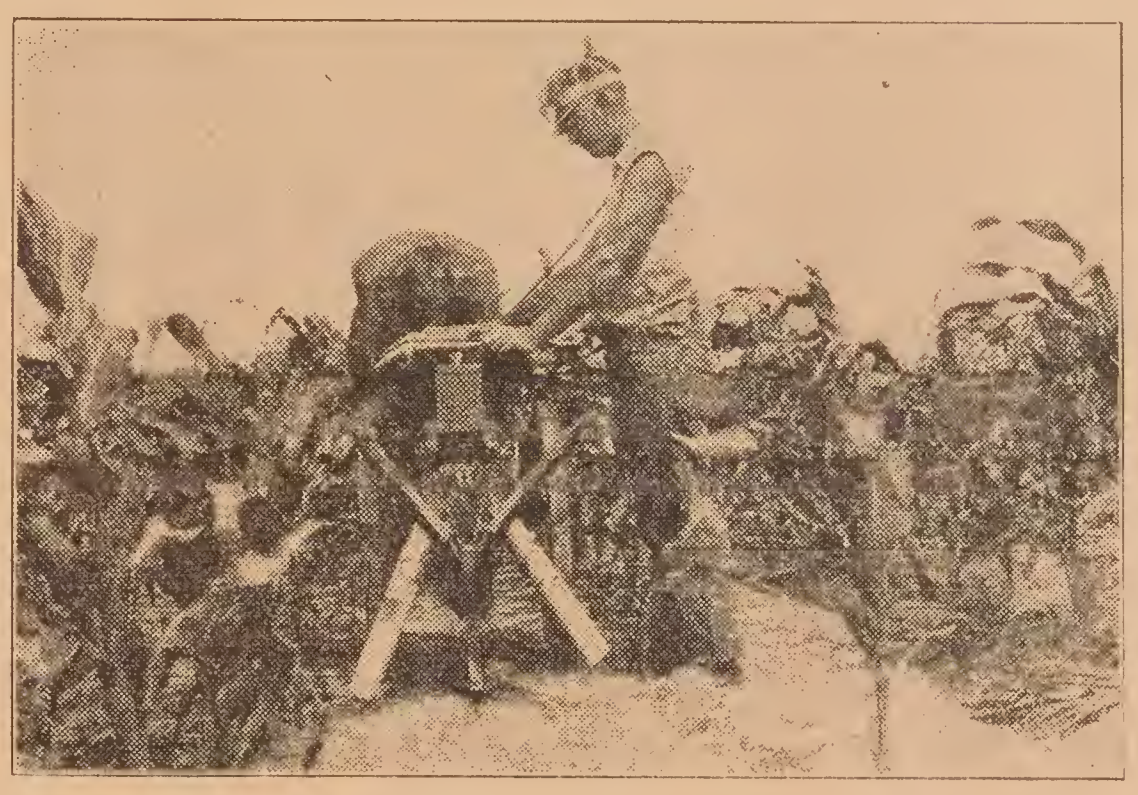
*Soil Chemist, New Jersey Experiment Station*

FORTY years ago New Jersey had almost two million acres of improved farm land and was using about 30,000 tons of commercial fertilizer. Today the improved farm land has dropped to one and one-half million acres, but we are using close to 140,000 tons of commercial fertilizer annually. During these 40 years the removal of crops, the losses due to water and wind erosion, and to the washing out of soluble plant food by rains and melting snows, have taken a heavy toll in the form of available plant food. Through education and experience the great majority of farmers have now come to understand that if this "taking away" process goes on indefinitely, without equivalent replacements, ruin ultimately awaits those who till the soil.

Already we have witnessed the abandonment of many hundreds of farms here in the East because the natural fertility had become so depleted that the land would not yield enough to support the families depending on it. Industry was calling for more labor and these marginal farmers gradually drifted into the towns and cities leaving the farms, in many cases, to grow up in grass and weeds. But New Jersey farmers have seen the handwriting on the wall and are using fertilizers liberally because they know from experience that it pays. The old adage which runs: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," has its application here. Generally speaking, those who have made the greatest success out of farming are those who have been the most consistent users of commercial fertilizers. Striking examples may easily be found among New Jersey fruit, potato, and vegetable growers. The majority of these men would no more think of omitting fertilizers than they would think of omitting cultivation of the crop.

Not only do fertilizers give increased yields but they produce crops of finer appearance and quality. Without the use of fertilizers many fruits and vegetables would fall below the standard of quality and appearance that is demanded by a discriminating and critical purchasing populace. With keen competition from the South and the West it behooves every grower to bring to the market the very best that he can produce, and the very best can only be produced by the use of fertilizers.

But fertilizers have done still more than increase yields and improve quality and appearance. Their use has greatly stimulated the fight against the ravages of insects and disease organisms; they have brought about improved drainage conditions, a wider use of lime, and better cultural methods, because the practical farmer and the trained scientists working together realized more and more how much these unfavorable conditions limited the effectiveness of the fertilizers for which the farmer was paying hard-earned cash. When crops are destroyed by insects or disease or limited by other unfavorable conditions, the fertilizer is to a certain extent lost. Correct these conditions and the fertilizer becomes a good investment.



***A fertilizer distributor that will make applications to growing crops of as low as fifty pounds of a nitrogen carrier per acre.***

As a nation we have been wasteful of our natural resources, but in no way have we been more wasteful than with the land itself. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, writing on this subject says: "No one looking at the farming of France can get away from the impression that just as it is a curse to a growing boy to have a fortune that he may spend recklessly, so it has been a curse to America that land has been so plentiful that the farmer has thought it no economic crime to

(*Continued on Page* 9)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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**Vol. 127 February 21, 1931 No. 8**


## Thought For the Week

FOR the benefit of those parents who sacrifice so much for the education of their children, and for the boys and girls themselves who work so hard for an education, it is good to know that education pays in actual dollars and cents. The College of Business Administration of Boston University recently found through a survey the following facts:

"The maximum income of the average untrained man who goes to work as a boy of fourteen is approximately $1,700;

"A partly trained man starting to work at about eighteen reaches $2,800 at the high point in his production;

"The well trained man whose earnings do not as a rule begin until the age of twenty-two, has by age thirty an income equal to that of a high school graduate at forty, and continues steadily to increase his income practically without a break.'

Less than one percent of American men have been college graduates, but——

55 percent of our Presidents
36 percent of our Members of Congress
62 percent of our Secretaries of State
69 percent of our Supreme Court Judges
72 percent of men in "Who's Who"

came from that one percent.

Education, however, cannot be measured alone in dollars. There are those better things of the mind and spirit which result from an education, as, for example, appreciation of books, music, nature, and, best of all, of our friends.

## The Trouble With Dairying

"If any one person had all the cows and was producing all the milk and then suddenly found that he had 15,000 more cans of milk than he could sell, there is no question as to what he would do. If industry were running the milk business and found that it had a surplus which it must sell at $1.00 a can, industry would take steps to get rid of some of the cows. That is exactly what must be done in Tioga County."—PAUL SMITH.

THE above is taken from a recent address made at a dairymen's meeting in Tioga County by Mr. Smith, who is a director of the Dairymen's League. This over-production in the milk business, or rather under-consumption, is not confined to New York State alone. About 40 percent more milk is now being produced in New England than is needed for fluid milk purchase. The remainder must go into cream and into butter. When one knows that butter is selling at the lowest prices in a generation, he can realize what the effect of a surplus is upon present fluid milk prices. If it were not for this surplus and if it were not for foolish competition between different groups of milk producers in both New York and New England, there is no earthly reason why fluid milk would not bring a good price.

Many farmers in several counties are cooperating to reduce the surplus by shipping out carloads of poor cows. The New York State College of Agriculture has proven that a cow must produce 8,000 pounds of milk before she begins to bring profit to her owner. The average milk production is only 5,000 and of course there are thousands of cows under this low average. A cow producing 3,000 pounds of milk in a year causes her owner a loss of at least $90. This year there are few farmers who can stand this loss. Why not get rid of these worthless brutes even if we have practically to give them away? Good cows must be kept and fed as well as ever. The way to reduce is to eliminate the poor ones. The dairymen who learn this lesson first will be the ones to pull through the present depression on top.

## New Hampshire Farmers Fight Daylight Saving

OUR New Hampshire editor, N. M. Flagg, in the New England issue this time, reports a legislative hearing on a bill for state-wide daylight saving in New Hampshire. Time and again at this hearing representatives of farm people told how daylight saving increased the costs of producing food and the inconveniences of rural life. Petitions and communications, mostly against the bill, arrived in such volume that there was a pile over a foot high of them. A market gardener told why it was impossible to work on many of the garden crops until they were dried off and of the value of late afternoon hours of sunshine during the haying season. A farmer's wife presented the problems that daylight time created for farm women.

One thing that makes us a little tired is to hear so much talk about farm relief and then have both the government and the cities stand for so many things that increase the cost of food production and make the farmer's problem difficult. We suggest that if you live in New Hampshire, that you immediately write or telegraph your representative in the legislature so that there will be no doubt in his mind as to how you feel about daylight saving.

## Insurance Ruling Unfair

RECENTLY we called attention to the new ruling in the compensation law whereby farmers are made liable under this law if they do not insure their hired men when these men are engaged temporarily for the farmer in any work not directly connected with farming. As we understand the ruling, the farmer's hired man may cut wood when the wood is to be consumed on the farm, but if it is to be sold off the farm, then the farmer must insure his hired man, under the compensation law. The same principle holds for any other outside enterprise.

We have had many letters protesting against this ruling and in cooperation with others have brought it to the attention of the authorities at Albany. The result was that a hearing was held by the State Insurance Department and the premium to the farmers for logging and lumbering was reduced from $375 to $166. This may be of some help to small lumbermen and operators of sawmills, but the decrease is of absolutely no value to farmers. The premium of $166 would, in most cases, be more than all the profit the farmer would make out of his outside enterprise during the entire winter. There has not been a winter in years when farmers have needed a little extra money as they have during this one, so this new ruling is particularly unjust at this time. The premium should not only be reduced; it should be struck out entirely so far as agriculture is concerned.

## New Jersey State College Needs Soils Building

NO institution or organization in New Jersey is doing more for the farmers than the State College and Experiment Station, but it has been handicapped for years by the lack of adequate buildings and laboratories. A soil science building is needed in particular.

The New Jersey State College under the fine leadership of Dr. Lipman, is outstanding in the contributions it has made in the field of soil science.

Because of this need, a request was made to the State authorities for an appropriation this year of $350,000. Governor Larson in his message cut this recommendation to $150,000. We hope the amount recommended by the Governor will not only be passed but increased, so that it will be adequate for the construction of a satisfactory building.

## A Definite Way to Save School Taxes

IN our February 7th issue, we called attention to the increased pay which supervisors get since the creation of so many central rural school districts, because of the law which gives them one percent of the State aid school moneys which they handle.

Assemblyman Irving Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Education in the New York State Assembly, has introduced a bill, No. 605, which would cause the State to pay this money direct to the county treasurer who will, in turn, pay it directly to the treasurer of each union free school district and each central school district situated within his county. It is estimated that State aid to union free schools is approximately $11,785,000. State aid to central rural school districts is approximately $1,942,000. Therefore, the total State aid to these two classes of districts amounts to $13,727,000. Of this sum the supervisors now collect one percent, which amounts to $137,277, a tidy sum worth saving to the taxpayers of the State, and it would be saved if Mr. Rice's bill is passed. Moreover, it is a direct saving to local taxpayers, because the one percent is a direct charge against the local district.

Many supervisors are public spirited enough to approve this bill which will result in the saving of public money. There is, however, as might be expected, some opposition. Therefore, we suggest that you write immediately to Mr. Irving Rice, Assembly Chamber, Albany, New York, in support of this bill.

## Eastman's Chestnut

UNRULY hens in villages cause just about as much trouble as unruly cattle on farms. Here is the way one man handled the situation.

One morning Brown looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbor:

"Look here, what are you burying in that hole?"

"Oh," he said, "I'm just replanting some of my seeds, that's all."

"Seeds!" shouted Brown angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"It is. The seeds are inside."

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

WENDALL WICKS of Oxbow, New York, has been a 4-H Club member for eight years. He has a long list of winnings with his Ayrshire animals and has traveled with them to the National Dairy Show several times. Recently he broadcast his experiences from radio station at St. Lawrence University. After he had given some of his experiences and told of some of the prizes he had won, Wendall said:

I do not wish to give the impression that winning prizes and traveling is all we get out of club work. The 4H Club provides for social and recreational development through the organized club.

*Wendall Wicks and a prize winning heifer*

Local 4H Clubs are organized on a school district or community basis with a local leader. At our meetings we learn fundamentals of parliamentary practice. By assisting our leader we learn to become leaders ourselves.

Each 4H Club member must keep an accurate record of expenses and receipts on his project. Thus, the 4H Club member increases his knowledge of business and thrift. Many of the projects afford opportunities for economic gain. I know of hundreds of 4H Club boys in this state who own one or more calves. I have in mind two brothers who own twenty-eight head of purebred Guernseys. I have twelve head of purebred Ayrshires. When I started in club work there were four purebreds in our herd; now, through the encouragement of a 4H Club, we have thirty-five head, all purebreds.

I believe this nation must look to the 4H Club member, the farmer of tomorrow, for continuous prosperity. We must have an intelligent and prosperous rural population if this country is to maintain its high standards.

## The A. A. Letter Box

Dear Friends:

How are you? I am fine. I am just a newcomer and am writing because I have been reading the letters other boys and girls send in. I am fond of moving pictures and pets. I would like boys and girls to write to me. Tell me how to join the Boys' Club and I would like to join. My father's name is Edward Dole and he gets the A. A. magazine. I have a pet cat and its name is Tommy Tiger. He is very playful and always follows me around. That is all I can say now. I am eleven years old.—DENIS DOLE, *North Collins, N. Y.*

* * *

I would like to write to an A.A. boy or girl. I am sixteen and my hobbies are sports and scouting.—ELIZABETH CHAPMAN, 927 *Paulding St., Peekskill, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Will some of our A. A. boys and girls write to Denis and Elizabeth. If others would like to get letters write to us and we will print it next month.*

## Scouting for Rural Boys and Men

*By* COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE
*Honorary President, B. S. A.*

KNOWLEDGE, wisdom, economy, thrift, diligence, cooperation, carefulness, prudence, and self reliance are the fundamental characteristics of the American farmer and his sons. With these as the bases of growth and development there is no limit to the advancement of the rural boys to whom opportunity comes for the great tasks of life beyond the environments of the farm.

One of the opportunities offered today to rural boys is the program of the "Boy Scouts" now made available to the farm boys of the land. The Scout plan is to broaden and intensify a boy's knowledge by a comprehensive program suited to every boy everywhere, Scouts in organized Troops, Patrols, as well as the Lone Scout Plan of Scouting. The Lone Scout, by joining this great brotherhood of boys, becomes a pal of all Scouts everywhere and has the advantage of the great leadership which has been developed for all Boy Scouts and men in Scouting.

Some time ago I met a farm boy about thirteen years of age in Virginia who was doing a very kind act by carrying a heavy package from an electric car to a buggy for an elderly woman. When he had finished his self-imposed task I said "You are a good Scout." He answered, "I am not a Scout yet". I said, "Well, you are playing the Scout game". He answered, "I picked up a Scout book somebody had lost on the road and have read a lot of things in it and I thought I would just try the game for the fun of it. That's why I carried the bag". I said, "Have you done many kind turns?" He answered, yes, a whole lot". I said, "Is it fun?" He said, "It's more than fun now. I hunt for things to do and father and mother want me to join the Scouts".

Scouting practice is an armour worn by boys that protects them from countless temptations and creates in them imperceptibly the longing for greater opportunities. To all Scouts these opportunities are bound to come. He who seeks shall find. A boy Scout is always "seeking." Seeking new knowledge of every kind, new puzzles, new tests, new stunts. His ambition to advance himself becomes second nature. Some one gets to know his qualities and wants him for a position that is vacant. He is chosen. Before him a world of opportunity is open. He has trained himself through the practice of the Boy Scout program to tackle the task, no matter how tough. His future becomes a drama of pleasure. Unselfish in his helpfulness, every one cooperates with him. Still greater opportunities of advancement and prosperity lie in his path. Scouting is the golden gate to a great future whose rewards have no limit.

## A Cheerful Letter

I HAVE enjoyed your paper very much. I wish I could make your readers feel the spirit 4-H Club folk have and realize how much in earnest we really are.

Agriculture has been on the front pages more or less for some time, and every one is wondering just how and when conditions will change. The present situation *is* discouraging, but that's where the 4-H folk speak up. Are they discouraged? 4-H'ers aren't quitters!

*Mary H. Morton*

At the Iowa State 4-H Boys' Convention last month, 83 per cent of the boys expressed a desire to stay on the farm. Does that sound discouraging? They believe in organized Agriculture, but they believe in *intelligent individual farmers* as good Farm Relief. The good old days when Uncle Jake farmed because he didn't know enough to do anything else, are over. Club boys realize they must make use of the things they have learned—crops, soils, livestock and grain judging, and the best methods and practices adaptable to their communities.

The girls are just as eager to help make rural conditions better. They want a part in improving rural conditions. With real homemakers with 4-H training, you may be sure that the *rising* generation of farm folk is *rising*.

They are grateful for what you older people have done, and so, cheer up! They are learning to help themselves, and as long as rural youth of America has the 4-H spirit, you can put your trust in them.—MARY H. MORTON, *Sec'y and Treas. Iowa State 4-H Clubs.*

## Boy Scouts Save Lives

IN a report made to Scout Executive James Killough of Albany, N. Y., two Boy Scouts are credited with having saved the lives of twin brothers when fire destroyed the home of the latter at Voorheesville, N. Y. The Scouts, Stuart McLaury and Delosse Gainsley, both of Troop No. 73 of Voorheesville, went with others to the fire when the alarm was first sounded, according to the report of their Scoutmaster C. A. Bouton. The boys arrived before the firemen. They knew of the children being within the burning building. Despite the fact that the structure was in flames the boys decided to attempt the rescue though an effort was made to dissuade them by a spectator who believed that it would be fruitless and that the children within the burning building had already perished. The boys, however, persisted, and brought out the children, just as the firemen arrived.

* * *

Simon N. Sterns, a 13-year old Boy Scout of Troop No. 101 of Demarest, N. J., through his foresight and quick action, recently saved a man from death. F. L. Geleman was working beneath his automobile adjusting the springs when the car slipped from the jack and pinned him to the ground, leaving Geleman's head only protruding.

Scout Sterns, happening along, quickly realized the danger and immediately rounded up his father and others by whose united strength the car was lifted sufficiently to release Geleman. A physician, immediately called, stated Geleman would not have lived another minute if the car had not been removed.

## Try These On Each Other

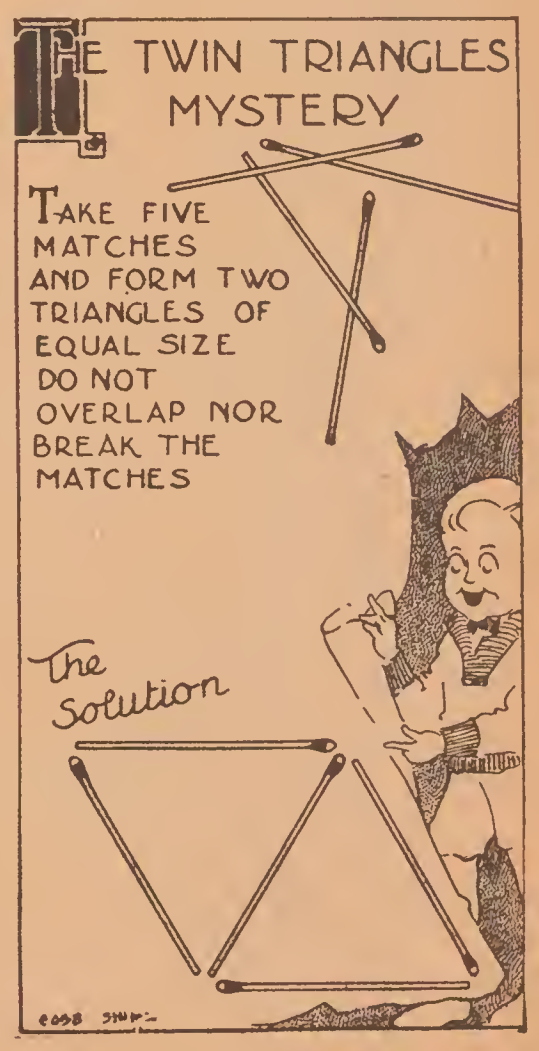
(*Answer Any Ten*)

1. Who discovered America, and when?
2. From what country did the United States get its independence?
3. What gallant settler spread his coat on the ground for a Queen to tread upon?
4. What man made a famous ride during Revolutionary days? From where to where?
5. Who was the "Father of our country"?
6. In what city did he first take office as President?
7. Who now lives in the White House?
8. Who was President when slaves were set free?
9. Who was the most famous Northern General in the Civil War? The most famous Southern General?
10. Who was Commander-in-Chief of our army in the recent World War?
11. Name the present governors of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

(*Answers will be found on Page* 6)

Which is heavier, a pound of gold or a pound of sugar?

Answer: A pound of sugar, because gold is weighed by troy weight in which there are 12 ounces to the pound. Sugar is weighed by avoirdupois weight with 16 ounces to the pound.



*This picture was sent us by H. L. Brown of Waterport, Orleans County, who says that his little granddaughter, who is pictured with some of her pets, has a baby brother whose parents propose to make the farm so attractive that he cannot afford to leave farming. This little girl is the sixth generation on the old farm since 1804.*

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## Ringing Apple Trees

Is there any real evidence to show that ringing of apple trees tends to bring them into bearing? Is there any danger of injury from this practice?—S. T., *New York.*

IF trees are vigorous in their growth, ringing, consisting of the removal of a narrow ring of bark, does not seem to injure them and may result in stimulating growth. However, this should not be done if trees are not vigorous. The theory back of the practice is that this ringing keeps the carbohydrates in the top of the tree and prevents their passing down into the roots.

Where practiced, ringing should be done early in the season before the fruit buds are formed. We do not find that experiment stations comment on the practice of ringing with much enthusiasm.

## Acidity in Orchard Soils

Is there any danger that the sulphur in a lime sulphur spray will get through the soil in sufficient quantities to make the soil acid in orchards?

THERE is undoubtedly some action along this line but we do not know that anyone has worked on the problem long enough to know just how serious a problem it may be. It is true that it takes from 2 to 3 pounds of lime to neutralize the acidity which might come from a pound of sulphur. It is our understanding that the experiments up to date have not shown much benefit from the use of lime in orchards.

## Controlling Raspberry Diseases

THE Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture at State College, Pennsylvania, recently published circular No. 133 on "Raspberry Disease Control." The following is a brief summary of the principal points in the bulletin:

Plant only plants that are as disease-free as it is possible to obtain.

Black raspberries should be sprayed with lime sulphur every year for the control of anthracnose and other fungous diseases. Spray other brambles as needed. Full directions are given in the bulletin.

Examine your berry patches at least three times during the growing season for plants infected with mosaics, leaf curls, and streak.

Scorch all diseased plants with a blow torch before pulling them out. This will kill all aphids or plant lice that otherwise would be shaken off the diseased plants in the process of pulling out and removing.

Pull and burn all plants affected with such diseases as mosaics, leaf curl, and orange rust. Young shoots from infected red raspberry roots are always themselves diseased so in pulling out diseased plants be sure and remove all the roots.

Plant red, black, or purple cane varieties at least 1,000 feet from each other. Mosaic, transferred from reds to purple cane or black varieties, becomes very virulent.

Locate the berry patch 1,000 feet or more from wild brambles as virus diseases live on wild berry plants and act as sources of infection.

Carefully select the site of your berry patch so that an orchard, a grove

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

## Answers to "Try These On Each Other"

(1) Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492. (2) England. (3) Sir Walter Raleigh. (4) Paul Revere: Boston to Concord. (5) George Washington. (6) Philadelphia. (7) President Herbert Hoover. (8) Abraham Lincoln. (9) U. S. Grant; Robert E. Lee. (10) General John J. Pershing. (11) Governors Franklin D. Roosevelt, Morgan Larson, and Gifford Pinchot.


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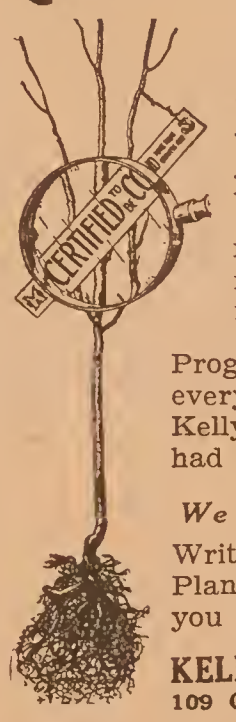


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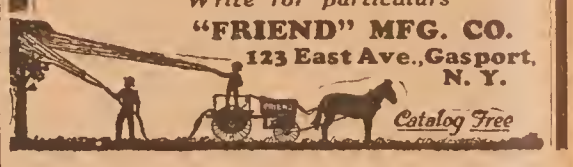




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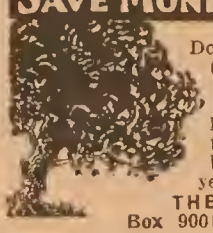


Don't buy apple, pear, peach, plum trees or grapevines until you receive our FREE catalog. It saves you money. High quality at low prices because we sell direct to you. Our true-to-name stock is budded from bearing orchards. Send for FREE year. Send for catalog—FREE.

**THE ROCKFALL NURSERY CO.,**
**Box 9001 Rockfall, Conn.**



## *Post Your Farm*
**AGAINST TRESPASSERS**
*Write the*
**SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
***461 Fourth Ave., New York City***

of trees, or a hill may serve as an effective screen to aphids from diseased to healthy berry patches. Remember also that rain and wind are very effective means for transferring aphids from diseased to healthy berry patches. Aphids have been carried over one-half mile in this manner.

Always remove the "handles" from young plants before planting. The "handles" usually are infected with anthracnose.

Keep the berry patch free of weeds. They help to keep the air moist around berry plants, thus producing a condition favorable for infection by fungus spores.

This bulletin may be secured free of cost by writing to the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

## Spray Injury to Roots

Is there any evidence that spray materials may get into the soil and injure the roots of growing trees?

WE do not know that this subject has been sufficiently studied to enable us to give a definite answer. It certainly seems probable that certain combinations of arsenic would prove very injurious to roots if it came into direct contact with them in a soluble form. However, there are certain features which are likely to minimize this action. In the first place, organic matter in the soil is likely to absorb any injurious substances. The roots of apple trees of course, do not come as close to the surface as do the roots of most cultivated crops. The presence of lime is also considered to be a protective element so far as injury from other substances is concerned. The possibility of such damage is a good reason for keeping up the organic supply in orchard soil.

## Super Spraying

Several times recently we have read or heard the term "super spraying". Just what is usually understood to be the meaning of this term?"

THIS term has been used to mean a more thorough, more efficient spray program and a more thorough application of the spray. Some orchardists are using as much as ten gallons of spray for a twenty-five year old tree. Then too, super spraying requires more time and this has been given as an objection because it makes it impossible to get over the entire orchard as rapidly as might be desired.

Everyone recognizes the importance of timeliness in application, but this objection has been met to a considerable extent by improved equipment which makes it possible to speed up the spraying. Many old spray rigs will not satisfactorily handle a spray gun because the pressure drops to too low a point. This results in a coarse spray which does not cover the trees thoroughly. Briefly then, the term "super spraying" means more spray put on more carefully and at high pressure by the use of efficient equipment.

## State Grange in Fifty-Eighth Session

(*Continued from Page* 3)

guard against the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases, received favorable action after amendment by the Committee on Agriculture providing that the inspection should be under the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Other resolutions which received favorable action included one in favor of a proposal that the State Department of Agriculture and Markets establish regional markets; one favoring the Miller bill to reduce to $5 the license fee on trucks owned and used on farms; one approving a bill before the Assembly providing for a three-quarter year motor vehicle license for farmers who do not use use their machines before April 1; and one favoring an amendment of the Vehicle and Traffic Law making it possible for traffic officers to arrest a violator without a warrant. Another resolution protested against abolishing one year Teachers' Training Classes.

It is interesting to note that farmers are independent thinkers and refused to approve some of the resolutions recommended by the committees which reported them. For example, a resolution was reported favorably recommending a change in the tax unit from town to county. This was voted down on the ground that tax collection by the county would be more expensive than under the present town system. There was quite a sentiment in favor of it and later a vote was taken to re-consider the resolution, but the vote failed to pass. The delegates also voted down a resolution asking the appointment of a temporary commission to investigate the matter of compensation similar to workmen's compensation to be paid to persons injured in automobile accidents. Apparently, this failed to gain approval because of the probable expense.

Another resolution opposed a bill introduced by Senator Kirkland and Assemblyman Smith to make it possible to merge two or more county fairs. The committee reported unfavorably on the resolution and their action was sustained by the delegates on the theory that the bill did not require the merging of fairs but only made it possible for them to do so in case they so wished.

The Grange also went on record as strongly favoring the adequate enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment and as disapproving the use of oleomargarine as a butter substitute either in public institutions or private homes.

It seems that some question has been raised as to whether or not Olean had the facilities for entertaining a session of this size. After the four-day meeting was over, those attending were unanimous in their approval of the way they had been taken care of. Several hundred delegates who arrived at Olean late in the evening were assigned to rooms by the Housing Committee and were guided to their rooms by a delegation of Boy Scouts.

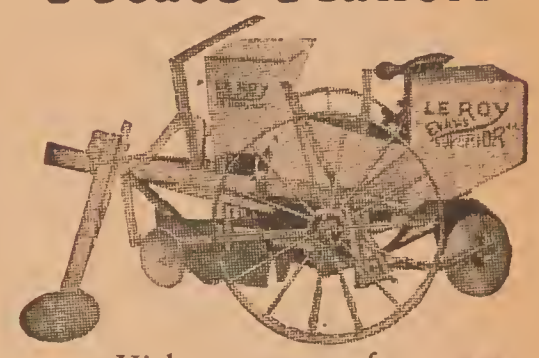
During Friday's session, Edward F. Devlin, chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, E. W. Fitzgerald, secretary, and Mark J. Hannan, treasurer, were invited to the platform to receive the thanks of the delegates. Along with them were a number of Boy Scouts representing those who had so efficiently guided the incoming delegates. The Scouts were introduced to the meeting and gave, in unison, the Scout oath.

## Japanese Beetle Gains Ground, But Slowly

FOURTEEN years after the Japanese beetle was first discovered in the United States near Riverton, N. J., the most remote point at which the insect has established itself is at New Castle, Pa., an air-line distance of 285 miles from the site of the original infestation. Beetle scouts from the United States Department of Agriculture this summer searched for the pest in 16 States, including Ohio, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Other isolated infestations at considerable distances from the beetles' starting point are those at Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Norfolk, Va. In the 14 years the beetle has been known in this country it has spread at the rate of but 20 miles a year.


**LE ROY**
(Evans-Superior)
**Potato Planter**

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All varieties mailed promptly.
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**Plenty of**
**nitrogen**
**makes profitable crops**

**Nitrogen makes plants grow—produces the fancy vegetables that bring the fancy prices on the early market. Use plenty of it in your mixed fertilizer at planting time and side-dress with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia when the growing plants begin to feed heavily.**

**Mr. A. Morris Todd of Sparrows Point, Md., is only one of hundreds of truck growers who increased their yields with Arcadian. He side-dressed his spinach crop with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. The result was a gain of 652 baskets per acre representing a net profit of $160 over and above the cost of the side-dressing.**

**Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia contains a guaranteed 20.56% nitrogen content — all quickly available. It is easily applied and can be obtained in moisture-resistant bags of 100 lbs. for convenience; 200 lbs. for economy.**

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**NITROGEN IS THE GROWTH ELEMENT**

**As essential as sunshine to growing crops. Be sure your crops get plenty of nitrogen both in the complete fertilizer you use at planting time and as top-dressing or side-dressing during the growing season.**

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# Royster —for truck crops

## Two New Jersey farmers say "excellent"

**After gathering 550 bushels per acre of fine radishes from his Royster-fertilized farm at Sicklertown, N. J., Nick Capasso planted Bountiful Beans, without any further fertilizing. And got a 500-bushel per acre yield on the bean crop! "Have used Royster's exclusively for 11 years and always find them excellent producers."**

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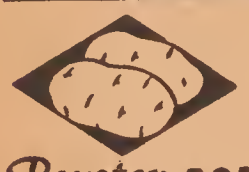
**For all crops and all types of soil—in favorable or unfavorable weather—Royster fertilizer has stood the test of nearly 50 years. Made of the best materials, Royster comes to you in excellent mechanical condition—and in full-weight bags. Try this good, reliable plant food!**



**Royster FOR POTATOES**

". . . used Royster's 6 years . . . vines mature 2 weeks earlier, are hardier; double usual size. Averaged 200 bu. per acre."
*Joe Robbins, Bath, N. Y.*

**Royster FOR TOMATOES**

". . . got 634 baskets to the acre and figure Royster's responsible for 158 baskets and better quality." *H. M. Case, Magnolia, Del.*

**Royster FOR ONIONS**

"from time of application to harvesting of crop, Royster's is superior to any I have used for over ten years."
*Henry Benthin, Elba, N. Y.*

# Royster

## FIELD TESTED FERTILIZERS

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## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

### Growing Early Cabbage Plants

What are the essentials for growing good, early cabbage plants at home?

THE following directions for growing early cabbage plants are taken from Extension Bulletin No. 148 on Growing Early Cabbage, published by the Connecticut Agricultural College:

"Good plants can be home raised. For the greatest success a greenhouse is necessary although a hotbed may do. Especially prepared soil is needed. A good type is composed of one-third loam, one-third rotted horse manure and one-third sand, preferably composted one year. Place this soil in flats or on the planthouse bench, about the middle of February.

### Prepare Hotbed Ahead of Time

Start heating the planthouse or have the hotbed ready a few days ahead. Mark out furrows spaced 1½ inches to 2 inches apart and ¼ inch deep in this fine, level, rich soil. Strew seeds thickly along furrow. Cover seed with soil or better still with sand. Level and press the soil down evenly with a brick or board. Apply water. Cover with burlap or newspaper to help quick germination. Each day if soil seems to be dry, add lukewarm water. If heat is maintained at 60 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, the sprouts will soon show.

When they show or lift the covering, remove the burlap or paper and allow them to grow naturally. Transplanting starts as soon as the operator can handle the small plants, usually when the first leaves are about the size of a dime. A flat 12x18 inches in size with seedling rows 1½ inches to 2 inches apart, seed sown thickly, should give 1,000 to 1,500 seedlings. Fill the flats with the specially prepared soil, level or strike off, mark out 1x1½ inch spaces or holes place the roots of the small seedlings in the openings, press the soil against the roots. When the flats are completely transplanted, place them under a bench for a day or two or cover them with newspaper. This enables the small seedlings to regain balance, that is, start growing again. In a flat 12 inches wide by 18 inches long and 2½ inches deep 104 to 108 good seedlings can be grown. More space means larger, stockier better plants. As an aid against damping off, apply sharp sand over flats until the soil is covered one-fourth inch deep. Lift the seedling tops if covered with sand.

### Add Water in the Morning

Care in daily watering, ventilation and temperature control will help the plants to grow fast and correctly. Water with a nozzle, only as needed and in the morning from 9 to 10 o'clock on bright days. The temperature needed is 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Give plenty of fresh air even if it is necessary to force the fire somewhat.

By March 15 to 20 commence hardening-off the seedlings. If they are in flats remove them to a cold house or cold frames. They will then be subjected to lower temperatures and less watering and slower, harder, firmer growth will result. As April approaches remove the sash or open the vents wide. Do everything possible to have the plants accustomed to outside conditions. Even


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My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.
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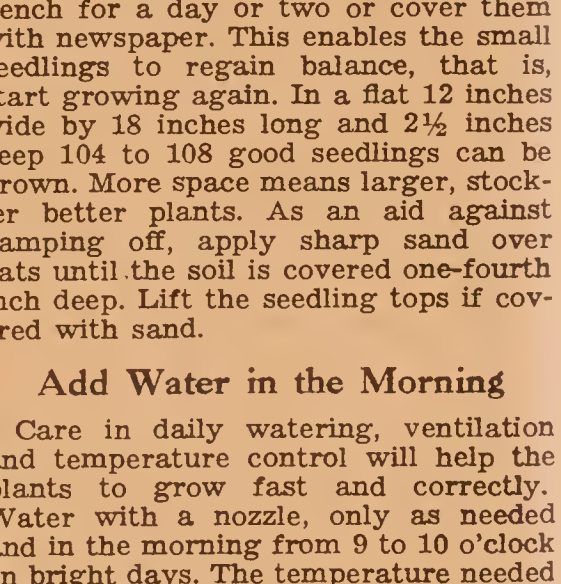

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Every bushel northern grown, from selected certified stock seed, and the best quality obtainable.

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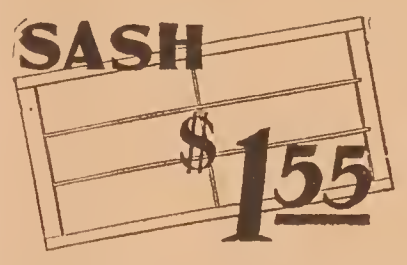


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| Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . | $1.55 |
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The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.**
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Mr. J. K. Beasley of Dunn, N. C., owns a Clark "Cutaway" Harrow that's still hale and hearty after 35 years of faithful service.

Here's what he recently wrote us about it—

"I have got a 10 disk Clark "Cutaway" Harrow. I want to get the boxes between the disks that hold them apart when tightening the axle nut and the wood boxes for same. You will be surprised how long I have been using this old harrow—only 35 years; the disks are VERY GOOD yet. I have been patching it up but it has been so faithful I want to fix it up good again. It is the best harrow in the world. I think it deserves a set of new boxes. It has been a good friend to my neighbors and community for cutting broom sedge and rough places where OTHER HARROWS BROKE or tore up. IT STANDS UP where the REST CAN'T."

**Clark "CUTAWAY"**

Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel, heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Disks guaranteed for 3 years. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Please send me FREE your catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....


removing the flats in late March or early April to the outside will help. Protection is necessary on unusually cold nights. Cover them with mats or cloth or return them to the frames of the plant house. Good sturdy six to eight inch plants with a purplish tinge should be ready for outside planting in the field or garden on or about April 5 to 10.

## Red Clover Seed

THE New Jersey Experiment Station reports on the results secured from domestic red clover as compared with seed from foreign sources. The four strains grown in this country seeded in the spring of 1928, had an average stand one year later of 89 per cent whereas the five plots seeded with red clover from foreign countries had an average stand of only 37 per cent. Seed from foreign countries came from Russia, Poland, Hungary, Ukraine and France. This seed came into this country with 1% of the seed stained green.

Purchasers of seed may be assured of getting seed from this country if they buy stock which has not been stained. Still better, they can buy what is known as "verified origin seed" and in this way know not only that it comes from this country, but that it comes from a state where the winters are at least as severe as they are in this section.

## Fertilizer for Cabbage

What is usually recommended in the way of fertilizer for the cabbage crop?

WHERE farm manure is available some growers will get good results by using farm manure, supplemented by superphosphate. For a complete fertilizer, a 4-12-4 or a 4-16-4 may be used where a relatively light application is needed, or a 5-10-5 or 5-8-7 where more plant food is required. If a more concentrated fertilizer with the same ratio is used, the amount of application can be cut proportionately.

## Soil Fertility Must Be Maintained

(*Continued from Page 3*)

lay waste one acre and then clear up another to take its place." But we have now laid waste to the very borders of a great and new country and there is no longer the new acre to take the place of the abandoned one. We must go back and build up the waste places. Millions of tons of valuable plant food have gone out into the ocean or been buried in mud flats along our great rivers or shipped to other countries in the form of exported grain and feeding materials. A vast part of this loss can never be recovered. Commercial fertilizers must play a very large part in making good this loss.

In our struggle to maintain the fertility of the soil we can gain many lessons from some of the old world countries where the land has been under cultivation for many centuries. Statistics show that notwithstanding this fact they can produce much larger average yields per acre than we in America can produce. Their land has been subjected to very much the same destructive agencies as has ours. How then have they maintained fertility? We must find the answer largely in their use of fertilizers.

In Holland the average consumption of fertilizers per acre under cultivation is 530 pounds; in Germany it is 337 pounds and in the United States it is only 35 pounds. Both Germany and Holland use approximately four times as much nitrogen per million of population as the United States. For the period 1923 to 1927 Germany's average yield of potatoes was 190.7 bushels per acre. The average yield for the United States in 1927 was 113 bushels. During the period 1923 to 1927 Germany's average yield of wheat was 27.2 bushels per acre and the 1927 average for the United States was 15 bushels.

Surely these countries have shown that there is a very close connection between good farming and a generous use of fertilizers. Does someone say that fertilizers are too expensive to use? The answer is that they are relatively cheaper today than in 1913.


**How to DOUBLE the "Size" of your PASTURES**

MULTIPLY by two the live stock you can graze per acre and it's better than doubling the acreage of your pasture land, because it involves no extra land investment.

Sounds crazy . . . but it's not. It is a straight business proposition—easy and not expensive. Fertilize your pastures with Chilean Nitrate of Soda. Chilean produces more grass and increases the amount of digestible protein. Promotes faster growth and deeper roots. Helps grass resist drought. Doubles the carrying capacity of the land. It's a practical proven way to reduce your cost of milk production. More farmers are learning this every year.

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Now Chilean is delivered to you in new 100 lb. bags. Contents and bag both reach you in better condition. Easier to handle . . . it's the bag without a backache. And the *price this year* is *low*.

Chilean is supplied in two forms—Original Chilean (crystallized) and Champion brand (granulated).

Now is the time to buy! Specify "Chilean"—the *natural* nitrate fertilizer—when you order your nitrate. That one word "Chilean" is your protection and your dealer's too . . . the biggest thing to remember in buying fertilizer.

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*See your Larro dealer today and start feeding for greater profit*

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
POULTRY, HOGS, DAIRY

*Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies*

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GRANGE "FARM RELIEF" IS CONTINUOUS

Grange Silos, every day, every month, are bringing farm relief to thousands of dairymen. No Washington arguments interfere. Grange users go right ahead saving money.

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**BEFORE WINTER DISCOUNTS EXPIRE**

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*With the A. A. DAIRYMAN*

## New York Dairymen Awarded Honor Roll Diplomas

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Last week we published the names of New York State dairymen who were awarded honor roll diplomas by the National Dairy Association. The following are additional names of these dairymen whose herds, either in Dairy Improvement Associations or herd tests, produced better than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow for the year.*

**Rensselaer County**

John Bates, Melrose
O. A. Borden, Schaghticoke
C. A. Breese, Hoosick Falls
John DeLee, Troy
Finch Brothers, Castleton-on-the-Hudson
C. W. Halliday, North Chatham
Chas. Henry, Nassau
Geo. Hoyt, Castleton-on-the-Hudson
F. B. Kimmey, Greenbush
G. P. Latimer, Schaghticoke
Henry Legal, East Schodack
Dr. G. R. Little, Schaghticoke
C. L. Middlebrooke, Nassau
I. G. Payne, East Schodack
J. F. Pratt, Schaghticoke
Taylor Brothers, Johnsville
Troy Orphan Asylum, Troy

**St. Lawrence County**

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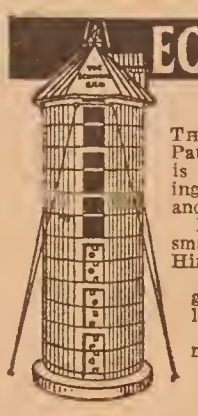

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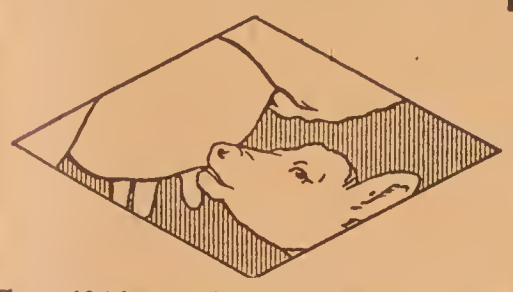

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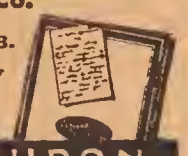

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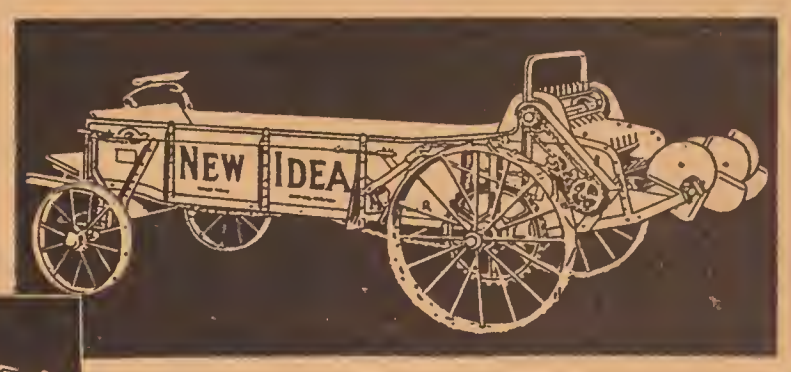

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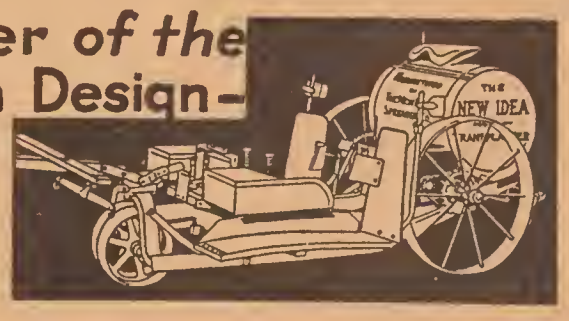


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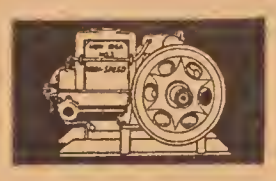

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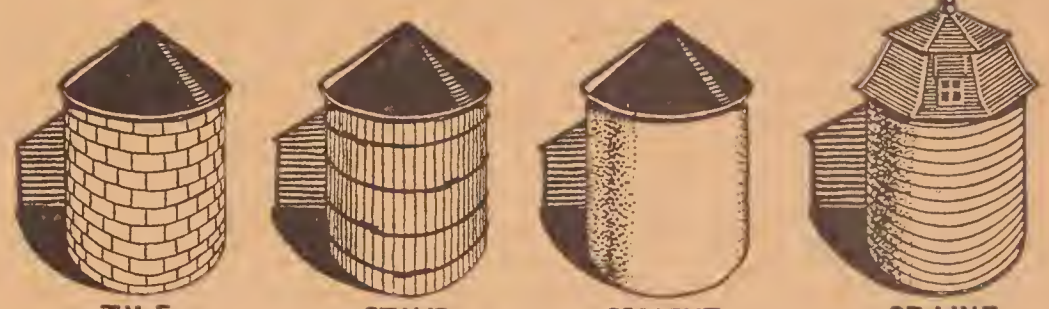


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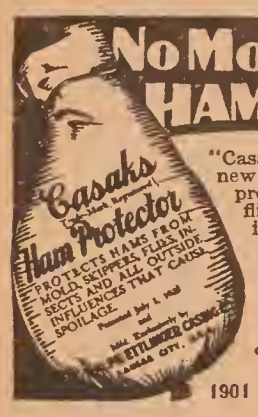


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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| (Metropolitan area) | | 1.50 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk | | |
| Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. | | |
| Milk Powder | | |
| Hard Cheese | 1.55 | 1.50 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for February 1929 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

* * *

### January Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for January for 3.5% milk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $2.14 |
| Expenses | .06 |
| Net Pool | 2.08 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | .10 |
| Net Cash Price to Farmers | 1.98 |

| | Net Cash | Net Pool |
|---|---|---|
| January 1930 | 2.62 | 2.47 |
| January 1929 | 2.91 | 3.01 |
| January 1928 | 2.80 | 2.90 |
| January 1927 | 2.57 | 2.67 |

The Sheffield Producers announce the January cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $2.04½ per hundred, ($2.24½ for 3.5% milk).

| | 3% | 3.5% |
|---|---|---|
| January 1930 | 2.64 | 2.84 |
| January 1929 | 2.84 | 3.04 |
| January 1928 | 2.85 | 3.05 |
| January 1927 | 2.64 | 2.84 |

## *Butter Continues to Fluctuate*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1931 | Feb. 15, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29 -29½ | 27½-28 | 37½-38 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28½- | 27 - | -37 |
| 84-91 score | 24½-28¼ | 23½-26½ | 32 -36½ |
| Lower Grades | 23½-24 | 22½-23 | 30 -31½ |

The week ending February 14 was another of almost constant fluctuation in the butter market. Last week we reported a new low point when creamery extras dropped to 27c. This caused sharp cuts in retail values on the part of the leading chain stores which resulted in a broader call for supplies to take care of the increased trade needs. This, together with a general expansion of buying interest in the jobbing trade cleaned up the market and on February 9 trade opened with advancing prices. The demand continued good on Tuesday. On Wednesday a reaction set in that caused values to drift backward. Thursday was a holiday and Friday found the market experiencing another good call from the buying trade. This absorbed Wednesday's loss and the market closes firm.

The outlook is still very uncertain and there is nothing that would indicate a definite trend of sentiment. Receipts are holding up well and everything indicates that the make will be maintained. Of late, the movement into distribution has been very satisfactory. The chain stores have been putting out fancy butter at 31c to 33c with some specials even at a lower figure. This is cutting into the available supply and if it keeps up it will have a very beneficial effect. The use of held butter is a little broader than it was, and the out of storage movement is running ahead of the same period for last year.

On February 13, the four cities reported storage stocks totaling 17,601,561 pounds compared to 20,704,112 pounds for the same day a year ago. From February 6 to 13 the out of storage movement totaled 1,935,865 pounds as compared with an out of storage movement a year ago during the same period totaling 1,744,841 pounds.

## *Weaker Trend to Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1931 | Feb. 15, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 17 -18 | 18 -19 | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21½-22½ | 21½-22½ | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

Everything points to a weaker trend in the cheese market as the market comes to a close on February 14. Western prices on fresh cheese, it is expected, will weaken slightly as production increases. Production is expected to increase following a swing to cheese manufacturing due to the relatively low prices prevailing for butter. Cheese [illegible] very close to the price level of a year ago, whereas butter has suffered severely.

Very little fresh cheese is coming to New York, which is fortunate, as very little is wanted. A few fresh States are arriving but they are not moving well, even when offered at lower prices.

On February 11, the ten cities making daily reports had in storage 12,218,000 pounds of cheese compared to 14,430,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. From February 4 to 11, the out of storage movement was in excess of that during the same period a year ago. On February 1 the U. S. storage stocks totaled 54,511,000 pounds compared with 53,672,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. From January 1 to February 1 U. S. storage holdings were reduced 8,815,000 pounds compared to a reduction of 9,806,000 pounds during the same period a year ago.

## *Eggs Again Lower*

| NEARBY WHITE | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1931 | Feb. 15, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23 -24½ | 23 -25 | 50-51 |
| Average Extras | 21½-22 | 22 -22½ | 49- |
| Extra Firsts | 20 -21 | 20½-21 | |
| Firsts | 19 -19½ | 20 - | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 20 -23½ | 21 -24 | 49- |
| Gathered | 17½-19½ | 18½-20½ | -48 |

The egg market continues to be a most discouraging proposition. Even the most pessimistic never expected to experience such a disastrous break in prices. Heavy receipts have been responsible for much of the grief. At the same time most of the trade shows no inclination to store the surplus. There has been some light speculative demand that has taken on some fresh mixed colored eggs but these have been stored in the face of a large reserve of the 1930 pack still to be marketed. There is no question but that it takes a lot of courage for a man to bet on the future when the cards lie as they do.

On February 1 U. S. storage stocks totaled 734,000 cases compared with 139,000 cases on the same day a year ago. From January 1 to February 1 storage stocks were reduced 1,160,000 cases compared with a reduction during the same period last year of 565,000 cases. This indicates quite clearly that if the retail trade will play ball heavy stocks can be moved.

The frozen egg market offers a problem. On February 1, U. S. storage stocks of frozen eggs totaled 75,378,000 pounds compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 44,080,000 pounds. From January 1 to February 1, holdings of frozen eggs were reduced 7,806,000 pounds, compared with a reduction during the same period a year ago of 9,464,000 pounds.

An item of note comes from the Pacific Coast to the effect that the surplus of Pacific Coast white eggs is being stored rather than cut prices further. Furthermore, the shipments of storage packings from the Coast during the third week in February are expected to be higher priced than the week previous.

## *Live Poultry Market in Better Shape*

| | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 7, 1931 | Feb. 15, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -22 | 20-22 | 27-28 |
| Leghorn | 20-21 | 17-19 | 23-25 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-28 | 23-28 | 24-28 |
| Leghorn | 21-22 | 21-22 | 22-24 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 37-42 | 25-38 | 25-36 |
| Leghorn | 30-39 | 32-35 | 28-33 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | 15-16 | -19 |
| CAPONS | 37-40 | 37-40 | 35-38 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 30-40 | 25-35 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-28 | 25-26 | 25-27 |
| GEESE | 19-21 | -19 | 20-23 |

During the week ending February 14 the live poultry market was in much better shape than of late. Leghorn fowls have been in the favor of the seller and fancy stock has brought a premium. Even colored fowls have been selling better but these have been at the freight market level. It has been almost impossible to establish wholesale values on chickens and pullets in the express market due to their scarcity. Broilers have been selling very well and toward the close of the week were trending upward, although just as the market came to a close supplies were not clearing as satisfactory. Late shipments were timed poorly. Hen turkeys are a little higher while old toms stay at 30c.

## *Bean Market Quiet*

The bean market is exceedingly quiet and the general tone is weak. Demand as a whole has been very limited. Even the most favored lines are feeling the sluggishness. Marrows have been bringing $4.75 to $5.25 for average with Jumbos at $5.25 to $6.25. Pea beans range from $4.75 to $5.25; Red Kidneys $9 to $9.75; White Kidneys $7 to $7.50; Round Cranberries $5.75 to $6.50.

## *In the Produce Market*

Potatoes are trending downward. Stocks arriving from Maine are more than plentiful while trade is unsatisfactory. Maines in 150 lb. sacks bring $2.75 to $3 while Long Islands bring $2.50 to $3.25. Bulk goods from Maine bring $3.15 to $3.40 while Long Islands bring $3.50 to $3.85.

The onion market continues slow, irregular and uneasy. Yellows bring 65c to $1 with Western New Yorks having a little better of the deal. Orange County reds bring 75c to $1.15.

Cabbage shows a little more life. Bulk goods bringing $18 to $20 while State cabbage in bags brings from 75c to $1 per 90 pounds depending on quality and dock or street. Street sales being about 10c above dock sales.

## *Hay Closes Firm*

The hay market closed firm after a week that started only fair. The supply of hay was slightly in excess of the fair demand and only a moderate amount of business transpired. Top grades have been scarce and moved freely. One car of straight No. 1 timothy in small bales sold at a premium. Straight timothy has brought from $23 to $28 with mixtures ranging from $20 to $26. Sample hay $19 to $20. Oat and wheat straw $12 and rye straw $14. Straw market is slow.

## CATTLE

**T. B. tested fancy, high-grade OHIO HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY SPRINGERS**

$110 per head delivered; Jersey and Milking Shorthorn springers $90 per head delivered. These cows are young, sound and good producers. A choice offering in reg. Guernseys and Jerseys. All ages. Fine wool ewes $4.50 per head delivered. Coarse wool ewes, registered sheep, all breeds. Low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**LEWIS F. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y.**

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**PIGS FOR SALE**

Size—Quality—Breeding

**6-8 weeks old $4.00 each**
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Berkshire and Chester crossed, Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Good average stock that should give satisfaction in every way. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Pay your expressman on arrival if satitsfactory, if not, return at our expense. No charge for crating.

**Dailey Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel 1085**

**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 weeks old, $4. 8-9 weeks old, $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

**PIGS** Selected Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Berkshire and Chester crossed—6-8 wks. old $4; 8-10 wks. old $4.50. Good, rugged, fast growing stock. *Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Give us a trial.*

**Bedford Poultry Farm,** BEDFORD, MASS. P. O. BOX 362

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**

select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS started on garbage on order, castrated vaccinated, ear tagged, around 40 lbs. $6.50.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FOR XMAS, Beauties—Males $15-$20; Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

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**Registered Thoroughbreds.** Healthiest heaviest Vitality Milkers soon fresh. Lloyd B. Goldsborough, Mohnton, Pa.

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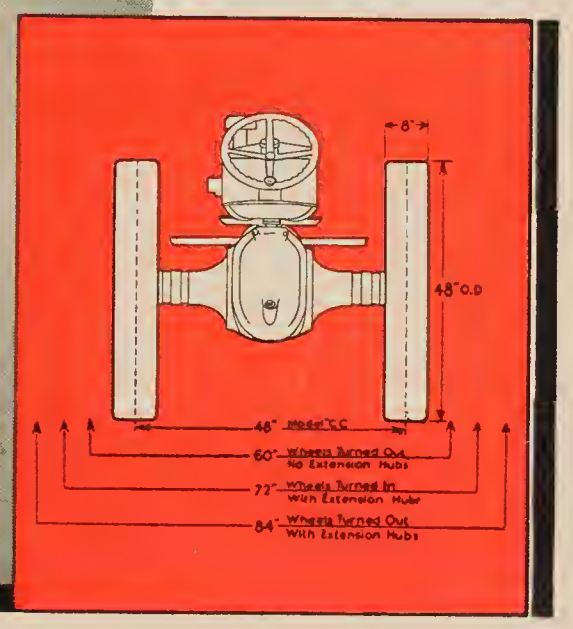
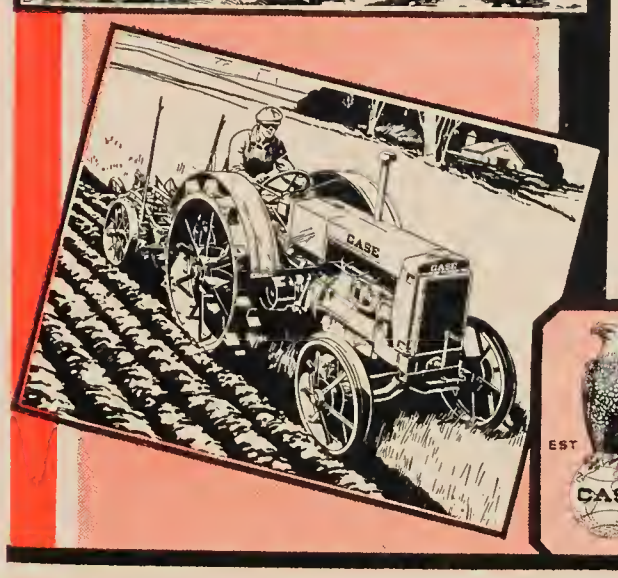
# With Adjustable Wheel Spacing *for Every Purpose* » » »




*The illustration shows a few of the many treads from 48 to 84 inches at which the rear wheels can be spaced to fit various kinds of work. For plowing, the wheels set at the standard 48-inch tread eliminates side draft, hard steering and awkward hitches. For planting and cultivating row crops, you can move the wheels out to fit practically any width of rows, from an 18-22 inch combination to 48 inches apart and wider. The change is quickly and easily made.*



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It is the first to offer an adjustable wheel spacing by which the rear wheels can be easily and quickly moved in or out, from standard 48-inch tread for plowing to various treads, up to 84 inches, for row crop planting and cultivating. This gives you an adaptability you have never before seen in a tractor.

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Get in touch with the nearest Case dealer or send at once for new book fully describing these and many other unusual features which make it possible to speed up all farm work and cut your operating costs to the bone. Use the coupon for your convenience.

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# the great American value

*Above is illustrated the New Chevrolet Six-Cylinder Coach*

The new Chevrolet Six has been designed to give thorough satisfaetion in long, hard serviee. High quality is built into every vital part of this bigger and better automobile.

There is more room for the family in the longer, wider Fisher bodies of the new Chevrolet—greater strength and solidity in the improved hardwood and steel body eonstruetion.

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The frame is stronger. The wheelbase is longer. And several new features in the Chevrolet six-cylinder 50-horsepower motor add to sturdier engine construction and smoother operation.

Yet, with all the new strength and quality, Chevrolet's rigid standards of economy have been carefully maintained. In gasoline and oil eonsumption, in upkeep and maintenance, no other automobile shows a better eost-reeord than the new Chevrolet Six. And this bigger and better car is offered at new low prices that set it apart as *the Great American Value!*

# NEW CHEVROLET SIX

## *It's wise to choose a Six*

***New Low Prices***—The Phaeton, $510 . . . The Roadster, $475 . . . Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495 . . . The Coaeh, $545 . . . Standard Coupe, $535 . . . Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545 . . . Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575 . . . Standard Sedan, $635 . . . Speeial Sedan, $650 . . . Speeial equipment extra . . . Chevrolet Trueks from $355 to $695 . . . All priees f. o. b. Flint, Miehigan.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Miehigan, Division of General Motors Corporation.

# Farm News from New York

## *Farm Bureau Members to Study City Markets---County Notes*

ON February 23 to 26, farmers from all over New York State will travel to New York City on the annual Farm Bureau Market Study trip. Headquarters for the tour will be the Governor Clinton Hotel, 31st Street and 7th Avenue.

In addition to trips to the vegetable, fruit and poultry markets, the visitors will go to the Walker-Gordon Certified Milk Farm at Plainsboro to see the "rotolactor", the new milking machine which has received so much publicity. There will also be visits to a modern milk bottling plant, the Stock Exchange, and other points of interest in the city.

### The Potato Situation

THE Federal Government recently reported on January 1st potato holdings. The total holdings in 35 states on January 1st amounted to 88,954,000 bushels, as compared with 89,684,000 in the same territory January 1st last year. The majority of this amount is in 19 surplus late potato states. The four principal eastern potato states have about 93 per cent as many potatoes as they had a year ago.

Reports come to us that cold weather has checked potato shipments from Maine. The temperature there has been as low as 30 to 40 degrees below zero.

Men who are growing potatoes as a cash crop will be able to get some light on the prospects when, in a week or two, the outlook report on agriculture will be published by the Farm Management Department of the State College of Agriculture.

### Suggests Check on Road Machinery

THE present highway law permits towns to buy road machinery on the so-called "lease" plan. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt recently made public a letter to State legislative leaders, stating that some highway engineers believed it would be wise for the Legislature to enact a law forbidding the spending of highway money for road equipment under the "lease" plan or, at least, to have its purchase regulated and approved by some State department. The Governor in his letter said:

"I believe that this situation requires immediate attention in order to cut down the cost of local government for highways, and the legislation should be prepared and introduced along the lines suggested."

### Delaware County Holstein Men Organize

A FEW days ago Delaware County Holstein breeders met at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi and organized the Delaware County Holstein Club. The object of the club as stated in the constitution is to "establish a friendly intercourse among its members and the exchange of ideas; to promote the breeding and improving of high grade and purely bred Holstein-Friesian cattle in Delaware County; to aid its members in buying, breeding, and selling first class animals; also to establish a reputation for Delaware County as a Holstein-Friesian center, and it is the intention and expectation of this club at all times to work in conjunction with the New York Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Holstein-Friesian Association."

The officers elected are as follows: Peter Chambers, Walton, president; C. S. Hymers, DeLancey, vice-president; John Gosper, Walton, secretary-treasurer; T. V. Proskine, Roxbury, director; J. G. Van Dusen, Bloomville, director.

### Chick Show for Southeastern New York

FOUR county Farm Bureaus in Southeastern New York are cooperating to hold a baby chick show at Liberty on March 12 and 13. This will be the second show of its kind to be held at Liberty, the first one having been held in March, 1930.

The success of last year's show has prompted the County Agents in Sullivan, Orange, Ulster and Delaware counties to plan for another show this March. Hatcherymen are being invited to exhibit chicks and manufacturers and dealers of all kinds of brooding equipment are being invited to show their wares.

The chicks are to be judged by Mr. L. M. Hurd of Cornell University assisted by another member of the staff of the Poultry Department of the University. Farm Bureau surveys indicate that approximately 3,000,000 baby chicks are started in this area every year. One million of these chicks are started in Sullivan County alone.—PAUL ALLEN.

### Future Farmers Compete for Speaking Prizes

NEXT November, students in vocational agriculture will compete at a National Public Speaking Contest during the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City. The country has been divided into four regions and in each region preliminary contests will be held with final contests to determine who will represent the region at Kansas City.

According to the report of Dr. C. H. Lane of the Federal Board for Vocational Agriculture, there are at present over 188,000 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in approximately 3800 high schools in the United States.

### Churchville High School Has Short Course

THE annual short course of the Agricultural Department of the Churchville High School was held in January. The program was sponsored by the Churchville Young Farmers. The first part of the course was given over to instruction of young men on the following subjects: means of increasing labor income under the present economic situation; theory of electricity; commercial arithmetic, and economics. During the last three days an electrical school was held.

The electrical school was the first of its kind that has been held by an Agricultural Department of a High School in the State. The school was conducted by Professors Jennings, Wright, and Nixon of the New York State College of Agriculture. Due to the expansion of power lines with the subsequent development of electrical problems, it was decided that there was a need for a school of this type. This feeling was well justified as shown by the attendance. The following are some of the topics that were considered: problems of rural electrification, uses of electricity on the farm, a wiring demonstration, how an electric motor works, how an electric refrigerator works, and how to connect farm machinery to an electric motor.—DOUGLAS DEUEL, *President, Churchville Young Farmers, Churchville, N. Y.*

### Dr. V. A. Moore

**THE thousands of friends of Dr. Veranus A. Moore, dean emeritus of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, have been saddened by the news of his death. Dean Moore underwent an operation at the Ithaca Hospital and apparently was recovering, but his heart failed to stand the strain and he died quietly during the night.**

**Dean Moore was recognized as an authority in many lines not only in New York State but throughout the nation, and many will mourn his passing.**

### Stresses Importance of Reforestation

FOR the past year or two there has been an unusual amount of interesting reforestation in New York State. Recently, the Conservation Commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at a banquet given by the New York State Forestry Association in Albany, stressed the importance of the so-called Hewitt reforestation amendment which was passed by the Legislature in 1930 and passed again by the present Legislature, to be voted on by the people next fall. The amendment, if passed, will contain a schedule of appropriations necessary to finance the program and will provide for the acquisition of reforestation areas outside of the Adirondack and Catskill parks.

Discussing the enlarged reforestation program which includes the planting of State forests and State aid for county forests, the Commissioner stated that during 1930, twenty counties had participated in planting county forests and had planted nearly 5,000,000 trees. That State aid is effective in stimulating county action in reforestation is shown by the fact that in 1930, twenty-two counties appropriated $67,178 to be spent in planting county forests in 1931.

### WGY Farm Radio Program

MOST of our readers are familiar with the excellent farm programs broadcast by radio station WGY at Schenectady. Two weekly features are the American Agriculturist Farm News, which is broadcast each Wednesday during the noon period, and the feature "Editor Ed Looks at Life", broadcast on Mondays during the noon hour.

Some speakers on farm subjects for future dates are as follows:

On February 23, Professor M. C. Bond of the New York State College of Agriculture, will speak on "The 1931 Outlook for Agriculture."

On March 9, Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming, will be the speaker.

On March 30, Dr. C. B. Sayre of the Geneva Experiment Station, will talk on "Canning Crops," and on April 20, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., vice-president of the International Harvester Co., will speak on "The Centennial of the Invention of the Reaper."

Other speakers of national prominence have been asked to appear on other dates and will be announced as available.

## *New York County Notes*

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Farmers have their ice houses filled with from 12 to 15 inch ice; in many instances this was cut on farm ponds. Many farmers combined and had ice bees. Ice fishing is the favorite winter sport at present. One crowd brought 168 back to the farm. These were mostly perch. Hay buyers, fur buyers, cattle buyers, and poultry buyers are numerous, though the prices offered by them are small. Many farmers are cutting wood in the farm woodlots and hauling with sleds. Butter is 30c a pound in some stores, while in others it is as high as 45c. Eggs are from 25c to 30c; honey 20c a comb; potatoes 30c a peck.—MRS.C.V.H.

MADISON COUNTY—Farmers of this county who have been enjoying improved roads in summer and cleared roads in winter for several years, are further accommodated by the purchase during the past week of two new Walton snow plows by DeRuyter and Smithfield Town Boards. These plows are larger and different than the ones formerly used. We have more snow than usual this winter but the water supply is low.—MRS.C.A.P.

SARATOGA COUNTY—The ice harvest is on but ice is scarcer than usual as the water is too low to float cakes out. Robinson Brothers were not able to harvest their ice crop at all. A number of small children have been hurt in coasting accidents. Grippe and whooping cough are prevalent. Some are cutting wood and logs. The weather has been very cold for three days followed by a thaw. Eggs are 30c at the local stores.—MRS.L.W.P.

DELAWARE COUNTY—The scarcity of water is a great burden to many farmers who are obliged to drive their stock for long distances to drink. Your scribe has a vivid recollection of a similar condition about 47 or 48 years ago which was broken by a genuine thaw soon after the new year.

The Walton Toy Company which has been idle for seven months opened with a limited force January 19th. It is hoped this will continue to run and to the extent of its numbers of employees being a relief to the labor problem.

This county is to be congratulated on the efficiency of its leaders in the organizing the boys and girls. The meritorious work of Lawrence Davidson of Treadwell won for him the medal of the American Forestry Association, naming him the champion 4-H forester of the state of New York.—C.S.W.

### Western New York Notes

Candlemas Day being bright and sunny the ground hog according to tradition has again snugly settled himself in the farthest confines of his hole to enjoy a six weeks' nap. Farmers have had a very favorable season for harvesting ice.

Where hill roads are being kept open and traffic is light, coasting is the major sport for children and young folks, and the long walk up seems no less pleasant than the swift flight down.

Another session of the State Grange is past and a little incident illustrative of grange cooperation and community spirit seems worth telling. A small country grange at Wyanale, Erie County, chose its master and his wife to represent it but being a young couple with three small children the young matron just brushed aside the proposition of her going, as one of the impossibilities. Her fellow grangers however, were insistent to the degree of offering not only to care for the children in their absence but to do the master's chores as well, and they accepted in the spirit it was offered and went. Who says that old-fashioned neighborliness is dying out?

GENESEE COUNTY—A banquet for the pea growers of the Haxton Canning Company was held at the I. O. O. F. Hall at Oakfield, on February 2nd. A big meal was served to about 120 men. Mr. Haxton explained that because of the large supply on hand, the price on peas would be dropped and a smaller acreage given this year.

A 10-room farmhouse owned by Mrs. Ada Houseknecht and on the Batavia-Stafford townline road was completely destroyed by fire February 4th. A fire truck from Batavia was called out but could do very little toward saving it because of lack of water. The source of water supply has been a problem to many farmers. Some are compelled to carry water from quite a distance for not only cattle but their own use as well. The recent thaws have helped the cisterns but were insufficient for wells and streams.

—MRS.R.E.G.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Nearly 200 dairymen and their wives met in the county seat grange hall in Little Valley recently for the sub-district session of the Dairymen's League of Cattaraugus and McKean Counties. No advance in milk prices for at least six months is expected due to the depression and under consumption. When the speaker of the day mentioned the untiring efforts of Governor Franklin Roosevelt to aid the farmer there was a round of applause although perhaps the Democrats present could be counted upon the fingers of one hand as this county is a strong Republican stronghold. However, the Governor carried the county last fall.

In the same hall after the dairymen, came the members of Little Valley grange at their regular meeting in the guise of a poverty social. Everything but patches and rags was taboo. After the program, the master, tattered and torn, announced "Soup's on" whereupon all marched to the dining room only to be seated by obliging waiters at tables minus cloths with nothing but a soup plate and spoon. Bean soup served in great kettles on the tables, with warm johnny-cake made up the menu. A brother remarked that a similar meal might prove a feast in much of our drought stricken country. The wife and son of Director A. L. Milks of the Dairymen's League won first and second prizes for best dressup suitable to the occasion. It consisted of the big sum of seven and three cents respectively. Fine winter prevails with the ground covered with snow.

—M.M.S.

# BABY CHICKS


**Nearly Everyone Raises**

*Full Blooded* American Quality Chicks

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

American or Eng. S.C. White Leghorns $11. a hundred. Anconas-Brown Leghorns $12. a hundred. Barred and White Rocks-Reds - Black Minorcas $13. a hundred. White Wyandottes-Buff Orpingtons $14. a hundred. Light mixed $8. a hundred. Heavy mixed $9. a hundred. 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Extraordinary Quality. Get catalogue and complete price list. Order at once.

Reference: Curwensville National Bank.

**AMERICAN CHICKERIES** Grampian, Pa. Box 214

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100,

providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

**HIGH GRADE CHICKS**

| Feb. and March Delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Wh., Buff & Brown Leghorns | $13 | $62.50 | $125 |
| Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan. Buff Orp. | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants | 20 | 95.00 | 190 |

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c; Also special mating chicks and six and eight weeks pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct from adv. or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.

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the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

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**300,000 White and Brown Leghorn CHICKS**

Shipped C.O.D.—SEND NO MONEY—VERY LOW. Write for Catalog and PRICES.

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| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90.00 |

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EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

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*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

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REMARKABLE PRODUCTION

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If you write today I'll send you a copy free.

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**CHERRY HILL CHICKS**

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
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| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

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With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used Incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

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**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN*

**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

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**Best Quality Chicks**

10 Extra Chicks given with each 100 if ordered before Mar. 1

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
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Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

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*"Hello! Folks!*

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1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write

ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

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## More About Selling Eggs By Parcel Post

FIVE years ago we got our first customer through a daughter working for a family in a big city. Other customers came through one of our neighbors who kept city boarders. On the breakfast-table they found our eggs and henceforth they knew the difference between fresh eggs and others. We have supplied them since.

We never advertised or solicited for customers, we also never refused one. The profits never were so enticing, and the extra work was quite an item. Some of my friends chided me, that I sold eggs too cheap. But when I considered, that the postage both ways comes to about 10c per dozen, I had not the nerve to charge all the traffic would bear. I made it a rule to charge from 5 to 10c per dozen above the wholesale price. The lowest price in the summer when eggs were so plentifull.

My customers use the aluminum boxes, mostly the 4 dozen size. They buy their own box and ship it when they want eggs. I return the box at once and send them a bill for the eggs and the postage. Eggs always go insured.

I never lost a red cent, because when a new customer starts I ask them to send me a $5 bill or check, and then they draw against this as they do against a deposit in the bank. When they see on their bill that their deposit is all gone they send me another $5. I never had to ask for it. They know I treat them fair and they are most anxious to do the same to me.

Lately I have started to candle all eggs. That does away with complaints on meat—or blood-spotted eggs. These complaints were rare, and I always gladly made them good, but such eggs are no recommendation. Sometimes eggs were broken in transit or whole boxes were lost, but the Post-Office always paid for them. Live and let live! That gives the best satisfaction all around.—B. S., *New York.*

## Treating an Outbreak of Roup

Can you tell me what is the trouble and cause with the disease among my hens. They get blind in one eye and it swells and finally bulges out of their head. The hen droops and feathers get fluffy and finally the hen dies. The disease seems to attack all ages and one of the turkeys now has it. I would be glad of any advice you could give as I have lost quite a few. Some too, are attacked with lameness and finally get so they can't move and die or have to be killed.—L. J. S., *New York.*

THERE are two causes for swollen eyes in hens. One is colds and old fashioned roup. The other is nutritional roup. We very seldom see cases of nutritional roup in this part of the country. It is due to a lack of vitamin A in the ration. With this disease there is no offensive odor associated with the swelling. The inside of the mouth and throat will be covered with whitish spots.

Treatments consist of giving cod liver oil or plenty of green food. It is more probable that your birds have roup of the regular variety brought on by colds. In that case you would probably notice an offensive odor. Birds that are badly affected are probably not worth trying to cure. They should be removed from the flock as soon as noticed since the disease is very contagious. The flock should be given epsom salts and the house kept as dry as possible. Thorough ventilation is also very essential.

Look around to see if you can find what has caused the trouble. There may be cracks in the buildings which are allowing drafts to blow on the chickens at night, or the house itself may be drafty during the day. Sometimes roup is associated with a rundown condition of the birds due to worms. If that is

(*Continued on Page* 18)


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For the fourth season, we guarantee Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks to outpay any other kind; otherwise, we'll refund the difference in price.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

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| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
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| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
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| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
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| Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg. | $9 per 100 |
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*With the A. A.*

# Farm Mechanic

## Building Cistern in Cellar

"Can you tell me how to build a concrete cistern with a built in filter of brick or other suitable material. Wish to build cistern in cellar 10 x 12 ft., 6 ft. deep with partition in same for filters."—B.R.C., N.Y.

In reply to your inquiry about building a cistern 10x12x6 feet in your cellar, would say that the only way to build such a cistern is to build it as an entirely separate concrete tank with solid bottom and walls all around and preferably all poured at one time and all well reinforced in each direction with regular reinforcing rods. For a tank 6 feet deep, the walls should be 8 inches thick at the bottom and about 6 inches at the top, should be made of a mixture of one bag cement, 10 lb. hydrated lime, two cubic feet of sand, three cubic feet coarse pebbles or broken stone, and just enough water to make jelly-like or quaky concrete that will have to be tamped into place. The floor should be 6 inches thick and should be reinforced with ⅜-inch round rods spaced 7 inches each way, and extended up about 18 inches into the side walls. The horizontal rods should be ⅜-inch spaced 5 inches apart at the bottom and 8 inches at the top. It would be well to put an extra piece across each corner half way between the others, letting these extend out 18 inches in each wall. The vertical rods should be spaced the same as the floor rods and should be lapped with and wired tightly to them. I am enclosing copy of a Farmer's Bulletin on Small Concrete Construction on the Farm. You can also get wonderfully good free bulletins from the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill.—I. W. D.

## Locking Nut on Pump Rod

"We are at a loss to know what to do about our well. Have had lots of trouble with our pump. The rod from the working valve works loose and falls into the well. It is almost a new pump and should have been a good one for the price.

"We live quite a way from town and it costs to get a plumber every once in a while. The well is only about ten feet from the house and it is 62 feet deep. There is about 25 ft. of water from the top of ground. Is there any way we could pipe it into the house and what kind of pump would we need? Could we do it satisfactorily? We have a cistern water pump on one side of sink in kitchen and would like the other pump on opposite side. Could it be a small pump?" —R.H., *N.Y.*

IT is pretty hard to hold a nut or joint tight where it receives a hard jerk 25 to 30 times a minute a good many times a day. However, it can be done with the proper precautions. There are various ways of locking a joint, depending on how the rod connection is made. If the rod screws through the holding part with a nut on the other side, probably putting a spring lock washer under the nut would hold it. Or it is easy to make a lock washer by taking a washer of galvanized iron or even tin and slitting the outside edges, slip it over the rod and tighten down the nut firmly, then bend two of the slit edges down over the holding part and the other two up over the nut.

Or you might bore a hole through the rod to take a cotterpin, and use a castellated or notched nut, such as we see on the connecting rods of a car. Still another way is to use two thin nuts instead of a thick one, turning the second one down tight on the first one so as to lock them both. If the rod simply screws up into another part about the same general method of locking can be used. A nut can be screwed up into the proper adjustment, then held with a pipe wrench or a pair of pliers while the nut and lock washer are tightened up solidly. If preferred the thin slitted lockwasher can be used here instead of the spring lock washer. Or two thin nuts could be screwed on to the rod first, and then the second one used to lock the first one. You might need to have the threads cut back a little further on the rod. Or it is a very common way of locking two parts to keep them from turning to adjust them until they are exactly right, then take a center punch or the sharp corner of a cold chisel and cut a slight groove in the rod just where it meets the other part. The slight burr this will make is usually sufficient to keep it from turning from the jar, but if it is not made too deep can easily be turned with a wrench.

If your well is 10 feet from house and is 25 feet from top of ground to water, you cannot draw the water with an ordinary cistern pitcher pump, since the additional distance from ground up to the cylinder just below the sink would make the height too great for the sink pump to suck it. However, if you can make a pit at top of well about six or eight feet deep and extend this over under where the pump will set at the sink, then drop the pump cylinder down into this pit, with the suction pipe extending over and then down the well the pump will have to raise the water by suction only about 18 to 20 feet which is will do very nicely. The water will be lifted the rest of the way. and not sucked.—I.W.D.

## Hydraulic Rams Pump Cheaply

WHERE there is plenty of water and a fall of two feet or more, a hydraulic ram often may prove the cheapest and most convenient method of pumping water for a water supply system for the farm. The cost of the ram will range from $15 up and often the whole installation can be made for less than $100. The water may be pumped almost any distance horizontally and up to 150 feet vertically. Write to American Agriculturist for further information and for a list of firms supplying such equipment.—I W. D.

## About Battery Fluids

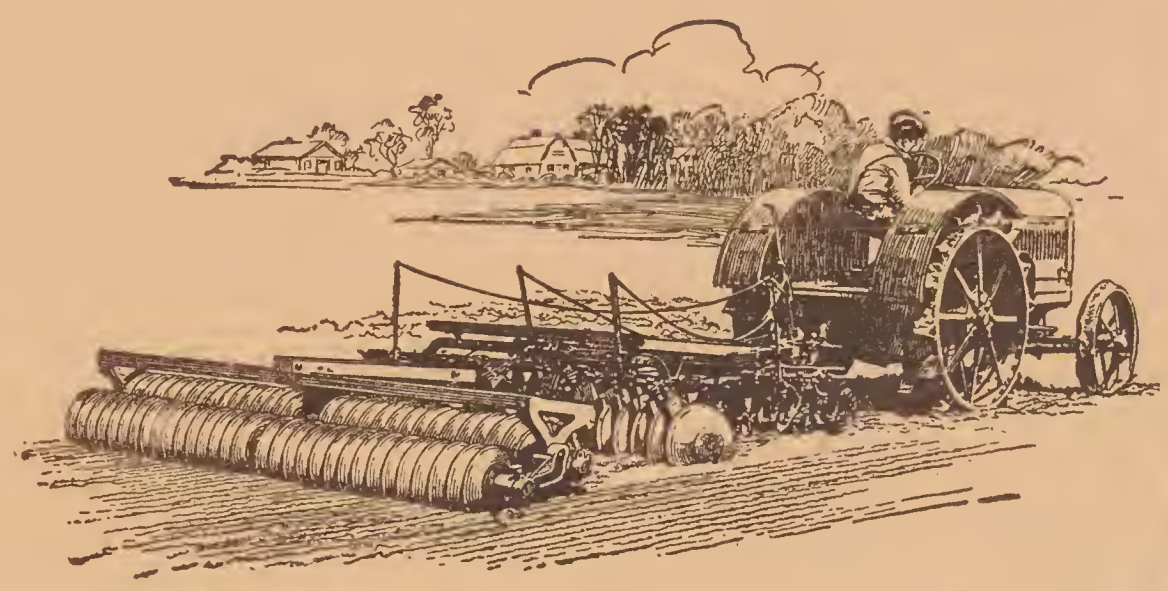
I am writing you to ask about the reliability of the Elliott Works, Inc. of Des Moines, Iowa, who sent me circulars on the Nu-Life battery fluid which they claim charges old and new batteries instantly and holds their charge indefinitely. They are trying to interest me in becoming an agent who would sell their product.

WE have never been able to find any expert on storage batteries who would recommend putting anything into a battery except distilled water after the original solution has been placed in the cells.

When a basement is dug, subsoil should be put on one side and surface soil on the other. Then, when the lawn is graded, subsoil may be laid down first and surface soil may be added as a top layer, as it should be.

Good ventilation is not confined to expensive poultry houses. An effective system can be devised cheaply for any house.


# Reduce the Cost of Making Seedbeds



*with*

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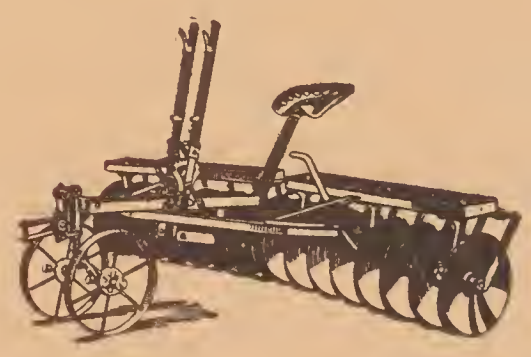

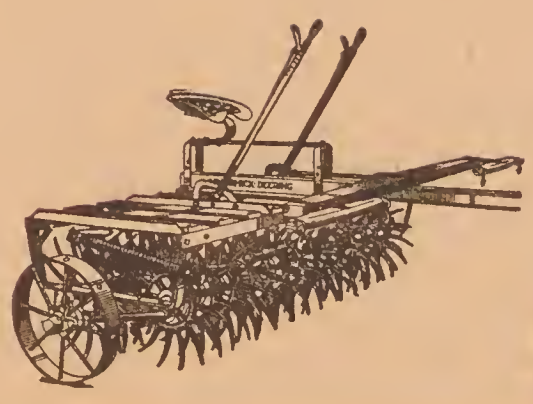

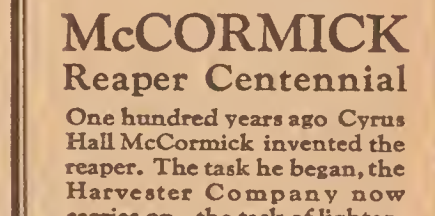

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Right now, stop and analyze which phase of your tillage work is getting away with a share of your yearly profit. Then decide to cull out the time-and-money-wasting tools to blame for the loss; replace them with equipment that does faster and better work at less cost.

Resolve to keep yourself among the efficient farmers and equip yourself to stay abreast of the best of them. Plan your tillage work and other operations so that every hour of time, every effort of labor, and every job you undertake will count for the utmost.

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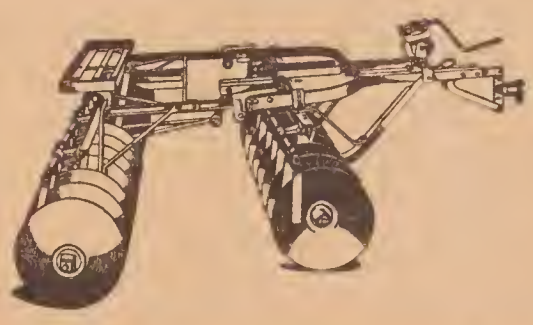

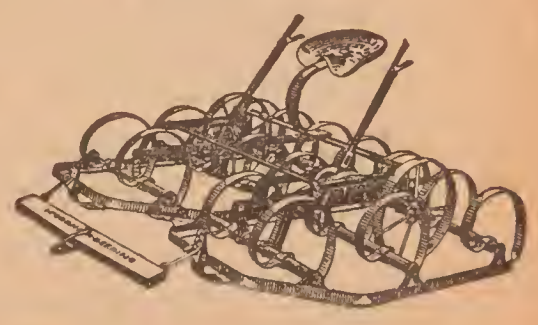

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| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
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Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
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| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
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Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest. Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.


(*Continued from Page* 16)

the case, you could not hope to get rid of the trouble until you had treated the hens with a worm eradicator. In case you want to individually treat the birds a strong bichloride of mercury solution is very effective when forced through the nasal passages from the inside by using a syringe with a curved nozzle, and inserting it in the cleft in the roof of the mouth. A non-poisonous disinfectant should be used in the drinking water to aid in the prevention of the spread of the disease.—L. E. Weaver.

## Missed Feeding Caused Molt

"I have 170 pullets hatched April 4th last and about twenty old hens. They grew well and commenced laying when four and a half and five months' old. Through an oversight they missed their grain one night and morning. They fell off in production and went into a neck molt. Just before Christmas I put lights on them and they are laying now about 140 eggs a day. Are they laying too heavily and how much scratch grain should they have while producing so heavily? I am feeding Beacon scratch grain composed of corn, wheat and a little barley. I am feeding a mash with oil mixed in. Do I lose the value of the oil and is there enough in it to do any good? My supply of cabbage is getting low. Will that amount of oil do for green stuff when cabbage is gone?"—M.F.B., *Pa.*

ONE hundred and forty eggs from 190 birds means 73 per cent production. That is not too heavy laying for well-bred, well-fed and vigorous hens provided you are able to induce them to eat sufficient food to make that many eggs and to maintain their body weight. Assuming that they are Leghorns averaging 4 lbs. each your 190 birds should be eating 51 or 52 pounds of feed per day. That is grain and mash combined and including the dry weight of all wet mash that is fed. Heavier birds should be consuming 3 or 4 pounds more than that.

Commercial feeds containing cod liver oil usually are supplied with an excess which takes care of the slight loss through oxidation. You need not worry about the oil.

If your mash contains a fairly high percentage of dried milk, or if you are feeding milk in other forms there will probably be no ill effect from the absence of green food. However, I would suggest that you cut down on the amount of green stuff now being fed and thus make the supply last longer, and postpone the possible bad psychological effect on the hens of not getting the greens when they are expecting them.—L. E. Weaver.

## Faulty Ventilation

"Can you tell me what is the matter with my basement henhouse. The walls sweat so and the straw becomes wet and it has a damp feeling when you go in. Upstairs over the henhouse is a tool house. It has only a single floor and there are cracks in the floor about ¼ inch. It has a wall on three sides; north, east and west. The south is boards and the cracks are anywhere from a ½ to an inch apart. One window on the east a door and three windows on the south. The size is 24x30. I do not understand why it should be wet."—E. C., *Conn.*

THERE is only one explanation for dampness in any poultry house, the moisture is not being removed fast enough to keep the room dry. As a rule a well-ventilated room will keep dry in all weather if there are not too many hens. It is almost impossible to keep an over-crowded house dry, especially in cold weather. Perhaps that may be your trouble.

It would seem from your description that enough air would be admitted through the cracks in the south side, and enough would escape through the ceiling to give plenty of ventilation. But it is evident from your letter that ventilation is not sufficient .There is a pos-

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

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Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

REDBIRD FARM
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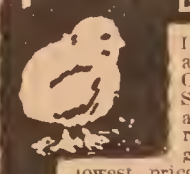
## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS



Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

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## LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
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EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

CHICKS 8c AND UP
Leading bloodlines. Sires from world famous trapnest-pedigreed strains. Big type Barron Leghorns. Big Egg Layers. Standard bred Wyandottes, Rocks, S.C.Reds, Minorcas, etc.

10 FREE CHICKS With Each 100 If Ordered Before Mar. 1st

WRITE TODAY—Get our big poultry book which gives all the details and reasonable prices. WE SHIP C.O.D.—100% live delivery guaranteed. Established 30 years. Best of references. Write today.
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, O.

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000. 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
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## QUALITY CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | $12.00 per 100 |
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Mixed $10.00 per 100; 1,000 lots. 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE
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## CLASS "A" CHICKS 8c UP
From extra heavy laying strain at very low prices. Several varieties. Special discounts. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

## DUCKLINGS
$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS


**Genuine**

## Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I hatched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

**Big Discounts**

this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**

**Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.**

**Hartwick**

1 N. Y. State Supervised Hatchery—chicks from old hens mated to certified and R.O.P. Cockerels. March-April prices, $16 per 100 less 5% for 500 or more.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, INC., Hartwick, N. Y.

2 Hartwick Poultry Farm—owned by Hartwick Hatchery, producers of N. Y. State R.O.P. Pedigree and Flock Mate Chicks, also Certified. Super-Quality at 50c to 22c. All breeding stock B.W.D. tested.
HARTWICK POULTRY FARM, Hartwick, N. Y.

**Chicks**

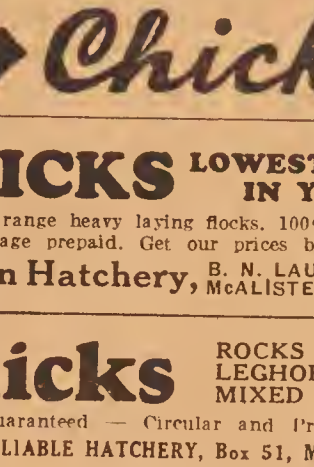
**CHICKS** LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Chicks** ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 8c UP
Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 51, Millerstown, Pa.

ASCUTNEY S. C. RED CHICKS. Vt. accredited free from B.W.D. Group A: Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B: Birds from our 1930 certified flock; $18. per 100. Add 1c less than 100; deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1000. Satisfaction guaranteed; circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A. A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

**TURKEYS:** L. DORAN, East Freetown, N. Y.


D. Dean Tuttle, *Field Manager*, Smyrna, N. Y.

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If you can do it, write

E. C. WEATHERBY
*Circulation Manager*
ITHACA, N. Y.


sibility that the air doesn't get a chance to get away after getting into the room above. It is also possible that your floor is allowing moisture to come up from below.

If none of these suggestions help you to overcome the difficulty, you can resort to this. Set up a brooder stove and operate it, keeping two or three windows open all the time. It is also important that the room temperature does not get above 50-55.—L. E. Weaver.

## The Fourteenth Week at Storrs

IN the Storrs laying contest, the first week in February showed a gain of 207 eggs over the previous week's production and was 75 eggs better than the first week in February a year ago. These gains were distributed, in that five of the six different classes did a little bit better and the other held its own.

The entire 100 pens laid a total of 4,682 eggs, or a yield of 66.9 per cent. Leghorns continued to lead with a lay of over 80 per cent, and Rhode Island Reds ran second with a yield of well over 60 per cent. Both varieties of Rocks were so near the 60 per cent level as to justify counting them in this class.

For three successive weeks West Neck Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Huntington, Long Island, has led the list. This 10-hen team has not only held the pole, but has come through regularly each week with precisely the same score, namely, 67 points. J. A. Hanson and his pen of Leghorns from Corvallis, Oregon, made second place for the week with a tally of 64 points.

Another pen of Leghorns, bred by Wene Chick Farm of Vineland, N. J., tied for third place with three pens of Rhode Island Reds. All four chalked up 63 points each. G. B. Treadwell of Spencer, Mass., Homestead Farms of Newtown, Conn., and Donald I. Goodenough of Torrington, Conn., are the breeders who backed the Reds.

### Leading Pens

**Australorps**

| | Eggs |
|---|---|
| Jerseyland Farms, Pt. Pleasant, N. J. | 684 |

**White Wyandottes**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ebenwood Fm. W. Bridgewater, Mass. | 478 |

**White Rocks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kalerok Farm, Westford, Mass. | 701 |
| E. A. Hirt, So. Weymouth, Mass. | 671 |
| Holtzapple P. Farm, Elida, Ohio | 627 |

**Barred Rocks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas. Dryden, Modesto, Cal. | 703 |
| R. W. Bishop, Guilford, Ct. | 644 |
| Pratt Exp. Farm, Morton, Pa. | 670 |

**Rhode Island Reds**

| | |
|---|---|
| D. I. Goodenough, Torrington, Ct. | 816 |
| Globus P. Farm, Attleboro, Mass. | 808 |
| Homestead Farms, Newtown, Ct. | 801 |
| Geo. B. Treadwell, Spencer, Mass. | 702 |

**White Leghorns**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. J. O'Donovan, Katonah, N. Y. | 796 |
| Mt. Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass. | 835 |
| J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Ore. | 809 |
| Tom Barron, Preston, England | 753 |

The use of electric lights in poultry houses is no longer an experiment. It is more a question of getting at the job and having the lights installed. The size of light, the number, how to place them, and what equipment to use and how, with other questions are answered in the practical way in extension bulletin 90, Artificial Illumination of Poultry Houses for Winter Egg Production. A free copy may be obtained from the office of publication, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

When fields are too stony or too poor to grow crops, they should be made to return profit by growing trees.


**KERR'S BABY CHICKS *WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU* NEXT FALL**

ONLY chicks from heavy-laying stock become profitable egg producers. High egg yield is an inherited quality.

Kerr's baby chicks have a rich inheritance from birds that have made big records in the leading egg-laying contests. Our White Leghorns have official production records up to 304 eggs in a year. Our Barred Rocks have produced up to 277 eggs and our R. I. Reds have laid up to 300 eggs in 365 days.

The prepotency of the Kerr strains of baby chicks for high egg yields is a fixed quality. In addition to heavy egg production, they excel in correct breeding type and lusty vigor, and are available from stock tested for B. W. D. Send for Kerr's fully illustrated Chick Book and the prices, sent free upon request.

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**Dept. L, Frenchtown, N. J.**

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KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

**MORRIS FARM CHICKS**

Pedigree Cockerels $5

BLOOD TESTED—TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED
**THEY "LIV," GROW AND PAY**
*OLDEST PEDIGREE BREEDERS IN NEW ENGLAND*

Pullets Eggs Breeding Stock

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS *Original Importer and Oldest and Largest Breeder of* 100% DELIVERY PREPAID

**Big 5 to 7 lbs. "Barron" English Leghorns**

**Our Wyandottes**—are from Barrons world champions; contest records to 282.
**"Improved" Barred Rocks**—Egg Bred; broiler type; chicks live. 303 egg foundation.
**Our Non-Broody Reds**—Our own strain. Dark, Rich Color. Records to 289 eggs.

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**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.**, and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eyeopening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.**

**Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down**

10 extra CHICKS with each hundred on orders mailed March 1st or before. Send only $1.00 with order. Pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks which have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid

| Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $48.75 | $ 95.00 |
| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Anconas | 6.50 | 12.00 | 58.75 | 115.00 |
| Wh. & S.L. Wynd., Buff Orps. & Black Min. | 7.00 | 13.00 | 63.75 | 125.00 |

Heavy Mixed 10c; Jersey Black Giants 16c
EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 40 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

**BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS**
ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) 6.50 | $12 | $57 | $110 |
| Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks 7.50 | 13 | 62 | 120 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants 8.00 | 15 | 72 | 140 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

**HILLVIEW FARM**
**S. C. R. I. Red Chicks**
Unequaled for high production, size and vigor. State tested for B.W.D. Amazingly low prices for high quality, trap-nested chicks, absolutely free from disease. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.
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**WENE CHICKS**
**NEW LOW PRICES**
**ON SPECIALTY-BRED LEGHORNS**
Our 1931 Price List quotes new low prices on specialty-bred S.C. White Leghorns, also on cross-bred chicks—"Wyan-Rocks" (Wyandotte-Rock), "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock) and straight Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes. Beautiful new Catalog FREE—finest we have ever issued. Write today.
**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

**Barred Rock Chicks** February 24 and after $10.50 per 100 postpaid.
100% live del. guar. Wh. Leghorns on advance orders only
WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**BABY CHICKS**
**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

**ROCK RIDGE R.I. REDS**
ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED
My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.
ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

*When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."*

**AT FACTORY PRICES Send for FREE 1931 SAMPLE BOOK**

SHOWING a large collection of Wall Paper in new, modern, strikingly beautiful designs with actual samples of borders—together with instructions for measuring and hanging. Large double rolls at rock bottom factory prices

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**Dept. A Utica, N. Y.**

**Cuticura Ointment**

**To soothe and heal burns, cuts, rashes and all skin irritations of childhood.**

Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 20B, Malden, Mass.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Here Is Proof That "Things Do Not Make the Man" Nor His Happiness*

THIS letter came in as a contribution to the "Recipe for Happiness Contest" and because of its revelation of an unusual personal experience, it was passed on to Aunt Janet for use in her column. It shows real character for an individual to arrive at a philosophy of life which allows her to be happy in spite of the blows which fate sometimes sees fit to deliver.

* * *

Last night after finishing my work for another day and while sitting alone by the fire in my rural home, I reached for a copy of the American Agriculturist expecting to relish one of the spicy chestnuts usually to be found on page four.

Instead I found Mr. Eastman was asking us for our recipes for happiness.

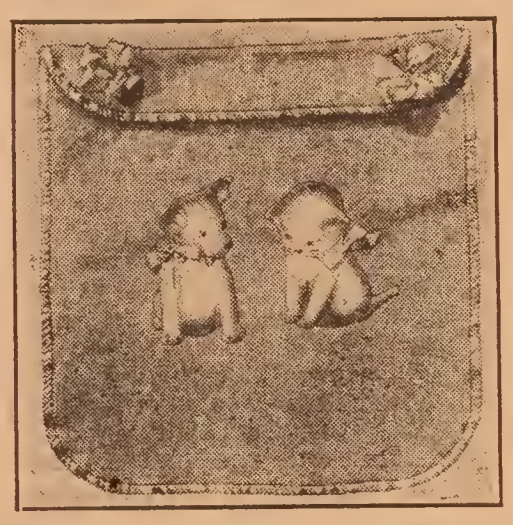
This caused me to wonder myself, as I have no radio or other music to entertain me; I spend approximately three hundred and sixty days in a year at home where electric lights are the only modern convenience at hand.

I can not remember attending but five public gatherings in the past nine years which are as follows: two funerals, two W. C. T. U. meetings, and one church entertainment.

I am not blind, deaf or bedridden. Like the firefly I must make my own light if life would hold any bright spots for me.

First of all, I find a morning prayer is the foundation upon which I build my happiest days. It fortifies me for whatever condition in life I may be required to meet. I have received some crushing blows from the hand of fate, however, I rally from these in a remarkable manner. I burn my sorrow because the world has its share, and so I give smiles instead of frowns. The chief joy I find in living is in scattering seeds of kindness every day. This has been a custom with me since early childhood and is the surest source of real joy that I know of. Adding to this a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature I find life well worth living, and "not half as bad as it might be," which expression earned me the title of

"Modern Polly Anna."



BASSINETTE OR CARRIAGE SET, *consisting of Cover No.* B5514, *and Pillow No.* B5515, *comes stamped on soft bunny cloth in colors either pink, blue or green. The "puppy and kitty" patches are tinted patches of white bunny cloth, ready to be appliqued on. Cover,* $2.00; *Pillow to match,* 95 *cents. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Smart Vogue

2970

PEPLUM DRESS NO. 2970 *is in very smart vogue just now. The sports type pictured here is a crepy patterned woolen with youthful pique collar and cuffs. The peplum is circular, as is the skirt beneath it. The pattern may be had in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4⅛ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps. (Don't send coin). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## A Bib That Is Not a Bib

JUNIOR thought he was entirely too old for bibs, but at the same time I was reluctant to sacrifice my good-sized dinner napkins to protect the young man's fresh school blouses. So I hied me to the five and ten, and bought a few dark blue bandanna handkerchiefs. I cut off one corner, hollowed out a neck, and bound it with dark blue bias binding, leaving ends to tie.

To two opposite corners I attached snaps to fasten around the waist, as Junior is rather slim, but a stouter boy would need ties of the blue binding. These have proved highly satisfactory, as they completely cover the blouse. In fact I have made a few as a gift to a nephew of the same age, and they will be accompanied by this rhyme:

*"I'm sending to you a bandanna of blue,*
*It carries a kind, loving greeting;*
*Tie it, please, round your neck,*
*If you do, not a speck*
*Will get on your clothes when you're eating!"*

—A.B. S.

## Choose Colors For Personality

STYLE demands certain colors, but the wise woman chooses colors most becoming to her, regardless of what colors are being emphasized that season. The subdued colors are usually most becoming to all, and more especially to large figures. Bright colors are only for touches of decoration or for small figures. Vivacious people can wear the brighter colors while the dainty, "delicate" types will want the softer shades.

Guard against coarse cleaning powders which may scratch the finish of your bathtub, sink, or washstand. Hot soapsuds applied with a brush or cloth is effective and safer.

## Simple and Chic

2956

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2956 *is a simple, smart day model which is very becoming to mature figures. It is especially good when made up in a dark ground printed crepe silk, trimmed with a lighter blending shade in plain crepe silk. The grouped plaits give a smart flare to the slim straight skirt. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 27-*inch contrasting.* **PRICE 15c.**

# SOUR STOMACH

JUST a tasteless dose of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in water. That is an alkali, effective, yet harmless. It has been the standard anti-acid for 50 years among physicians everywhere. One spoonful will neutralize at once many times its volume in acid. It is the right way, the quick, pleasant and efficient way to kill the excess acid. The stomach becomes sweet, the pain departs. You are happy again in five minutes.

Don't depend on crude methods. Employ the best way yet evolved in all the years of searching. That is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians and used by druggists in prescriptions.

Remember—the genuine is always a liquid. It cannot be made in tablet form. Look for the name Phillips' on every bottle for your protection. 25c and 50c, at drugstores everywhere.

THE BEST WAY TO WHITEN TEETH

A single application of Phillips' Dental Magnesia Tooth-paste makes teeth glistening white and the breath sweet.

Prove it at our expense. Write The Phillips Co., 170 Varick Street, New York, N. Y., for free ten-day tube.

# When I Can Meat

## *Reader Tells What Experience Has Taught Her*

WHILE I have been so very busy the past week "canning" the beef I blundered into some very helpful items which I thought you might like to put in American Agriculturist.

To can the beef, I cut it into convenient chunks to go into glass fruit cans. For each quart can I used ¼ teaspoon pepper and 1 teaspoon salt. This I mixed together and added as I packed the raw meat into cans. I put suet into each can and always a chunk of it on top of the can. When cans are filled put on rack in boiler with cold water and boil continuously for four hours. Keep a teakettle with boiling water so you can add to canning boiler as it boils off. Put covers on cans as you would in any cold pack method. Also have cans cold and dry and *never* put water on the beef you can or let it freeze. Can as soon as animal heat is out. Of course, there are no bones left in the chunks of meat which I can. I have used this method for several years and find it very good, as I have had my meats keep well.

When canning beef, I cut away all stringy pieces, edges where the hide was removed, bits of gristle, bones, etc.

Later, I take all the bones, saw into convenient pieces, take all scraps from the meat I canned and cook with water to make soup stock. Strain this stock after meat cooks from the bones, set to cool. Take off the fat, (the stock must be a thick stock—like jelly). Reheat boiling hot and process in hot cans in a boiler of water for 1½ hours steady boiling. Put covers on cans (rubbers too, of course) as for cold-pack method. Keep water well above the tops of the cans.

The last few years my husband has saved the "gut" fat from the beef around the pouch. This I soak out as pig gut fat, and when the blood has drawn out, I put it through the food chopper and it is "no time" before the tallow is fried out. This is stored away and when I open my canned meat, if there isn't sufficient fat for gravy, I add some of my tallow, also I use this tallow for soups. A neighbor takes part beef tallow with lard to fry fried cakes.

In canning, sometimes our wash boilers are too large for the amount we want to can and take too much water. I have a 25 lb. shredded cocoanut can which holds 7 qts. or 8 pt. cans and only covers one hole on the stove. This has a cover that slips over the top, making it easy to open when hot, and two very strong handles on the sides. An old grater (like we grate horseradish on), when flattened out, makes an excellent false bottom in one of these cans.

When making soup, if I haven't much meat when the soup-bone is cooked, I take the meat out with a skimmer and put through the food chopper and stir through the soup when it is made, letting it stand a few minutes to "blend" well.

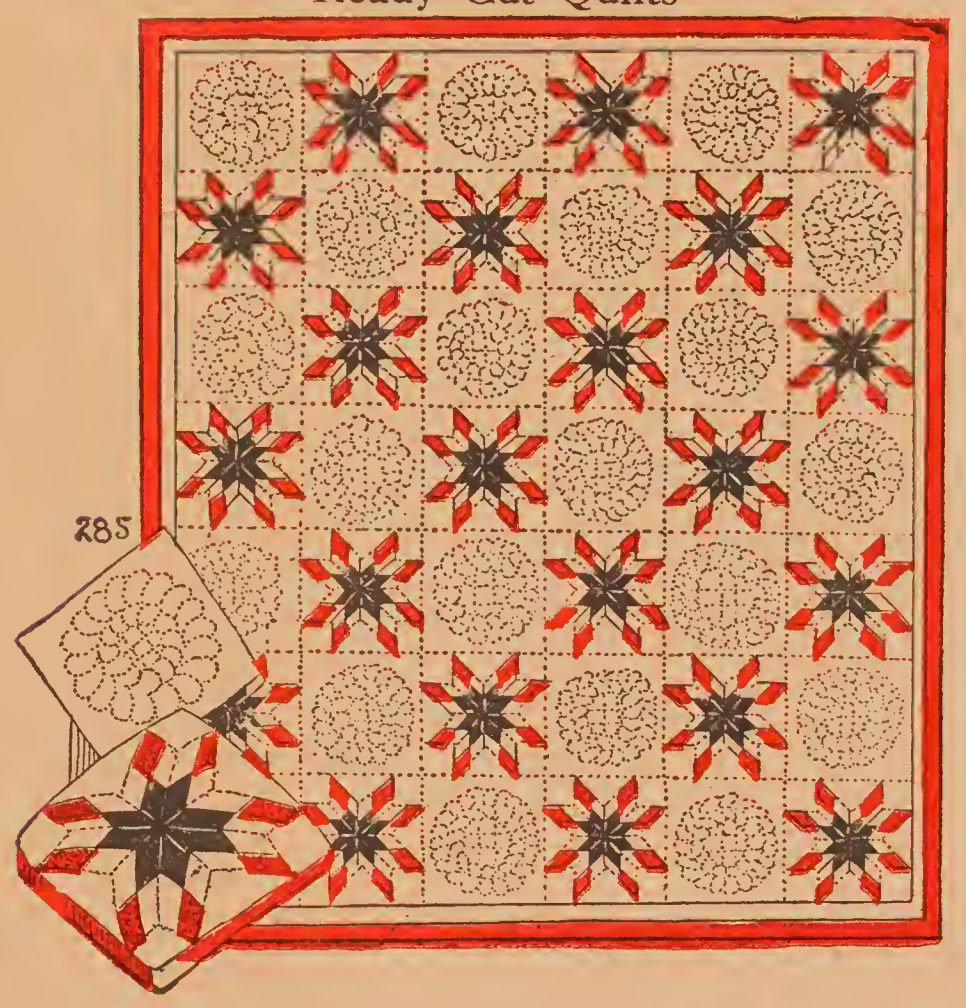
In making mincemeat, I use the neck piece of the beef. This I soak out at once. I can or make soup of the stock from this, too.

I find if I put can rubbers on cans cold before I put them into hot water or before filling them in canning, I do not burn my fingers so much.

Also, when cooking mincemeat (and who of us hasn't had it settle and burn at the last minute), I take my grate from the oven and put on top of the stove and set kettle of mincemeat on that and it doesn't scorch.

If one must hurry to get mincemeat out of the way, try cooking the apples and vinegar first. The apples can be cooked done in a short time and the other ingredients can be added to the apples and it's less than half the time in cooking.—MRS. P. J .M.

## Ready Cut Quilts

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USE YOUR SEARS CATALOG

# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

It develops that Jack and the "Lady of the Roses" are not on good terms. One day Jack tells David and Jill a fairy story about "the princess and the pauper." The story is so consistent that it is difficult to imagine that it is entirely fiction.

Mr. and Mrs. Holly seem to be in serious trouble. As near as David can guess, it concerns money. Having no use for the gold pieces his father left him and wishing to help, he astonishes the Hollys by bringing his cap full of gold pieces.

* * *

At the jingle of the coins Simeon Holly and his wife lifted their heads abruptly. A half uttered sob died on the woman's lips. A quick cry came from the man's. He reached forth an eager hand and had almost clutched the gold when a sudden change came to his face. With a stern ejaculation he drew back.

"Boy, where did that money come from?' he challenged.

David sighed in a discouraged way. It seemed that, always, the showing of this gold meant questioning—eternal questioning.

"Surely," continued Simeon Holly, "you did not—" With the boy's frank gaze upturned to his, the man could not finish his sentence.

Before David could answer came the voice of Perry Larson from the kitchen doorway.

"No, sir, he didn't, Mr. Holly; an' it's all straight, I'm thinkin'—though I'm free ter confess it does sound nutty. His dad give to him."

"His—father! But where—where has it been ever since?"

"In the chimney cupboard in his room, he says, sir."

Simeon Holly turned in frowning amazement.

"David, what does this mean? Why have you kept this gold in a place like that?"

"Why, there wasn't anything else to do with it," answered the boy perplexedly. "I hadn't any use for it, you know, and father said to keep it till I needed it."

" 'Hadn't any use for it'!" blustered Larson from the doorway. "Jiminy! Now, ain't that jest like that boy?"

But David hurried on with his explanation.

"We never used to use them—father and I—except to buy things to eat and wear; and down here *you* give me those, you know."

"Gorry!" interjected Perry Larson. "Do you reckon, boy, that Mr. Holly himself was *give* them things he gives ter you?"

The boy turned sharply, a startled question in his eyes.

"What do you mean? Do you mean that—" His face changed suddenly. His cheeks turned a shamed red. "Why, he did—he did have to buy them, of course just as father did. And I never even thought of it before! Then, it's yours anyway—it belongs to you," he argued, turning to Farmer Holly, and shoving the gold nearer to his hands. "There isn't enough, maybe—but 't will help!"

"They're ten-dollar gold pieces, sir," spoke up Larson importantly; "an' there's a hundred an' six of them. That's jest one thousand an' sixty dollars, as I make it."

Simeon Holly, self-controlled man that he was, almost leaped from his chair.

"One thousand and sixty dollars!" he gasped. Then, to David: "Boy, in Heaven's name, who are you?"

"I don't know—only David." The boy spoke wearily, with a grieved sob in his voice. He was very tired, a good deal perplexed, and a little angry. He wished, if no one wanted this gold, that he could take it upstairs again to the chimney cupboard; or, if they objected to that, that they would at least give it to him, and let him go away now to that beautiful music he was to hear, and to those kind people who were always to understand what he said when he played.

"Of course," ventured Perry Larson diffidently, "I ain't professin 'ter know any great shakes about the hand of the Lord, Mr. Holly, but it do strike me that this 'ere gold comes mighty near bein' proverdential—fur you."

Simeon Holly fell back in his seat. His eyes clung to the gold, but his lips set into rigid lines.

"That money is the boy's, Larson. It isn't mine," he said.

"He's give it to ye."

Simeon Holly shook his head.

"David is nothing but a child, Perry. He doesn't realize at all what he is doing, nor how valuable his gift is."

"I know, sir, but you *did* take him in, when there wouldn't nobody else do it," argued Larson. "An', anyhow, couldn't you make a kind of an I O U of it, even if he is a kid? Then, some day you could pay him back. Meanwhile you'd be a'keepin' him, an' a-schoolin' him; an' that's somethin'."

"I know, I know," nodded Simeon Holly thoughtfully, his eyes going from the gold to David's face. Then, aloud, yet as if to himself, he breathed: "Boy, boy, who was your father? How came he by all that gold—and he—a tramp!"

David drew himself suddenly erect. His eyes flashed.

"I don't know, sir. But I do know this: he didn't *steal* it!"

Across the table Mrs. Holly drew a quick breath, but she did not speak—save with her pleading eyes. Mrs. Holly seldom spoke—save with her eyes—when her husband was solving a knotty problem. She was dumfounded now that he should listen so patiently to the man, Larson—though she was not more surprised than was Larson himself. For both of them, however, there came at this moment a still greater surprise. Simeon Holly leaned forward suddenly, the stern lines quite gone from his lips, and his face working with emotion as he drew David toward him.

"You're a good son, boy,—a good loyal son; and—and I wish you were mine! I believe you. He didn't steal it, and I won't steal it, either. But I will use it, since you are so good as to offer it. But it shall be a loan, David, and some day, God helping me, you shall have it back. Meanwhile, you're my boy, David,—my boy!"

"Oh, thank you, sir," rejoiced David. "And, really, you know, being wanted like that is better than the start would be, isn't it?"

"Better than—what?"

David shifted his position. He had not meant to say just that.

"N—nothing," he stammered, looking about for a means of quick escape. "I—I was just talking," he finished. And he was immeasurably relieved to find that Mr. Holly did not press the matter further.

## CHAPTER XIX

### THE UNBEAUTIFUL WORLD

IN spite of the exaltation of renunciation, and in spite of the joy of being newly and especially "wanted," those early September days were sometimes hard for David. Not until he had relinquished all hope of his "start" did he fully realize what that hope had meant to him.

There were times, to be sure, when there was nothing but rejoicing within him that he was able thus to aid the Hollys. There were other times when there was nothing but the sore heartache because of the great work out in the beautiful world that could now never be done; and because of the unlovely work at hand that must be done. To tell the truth, indeed, David's entire conception of life had become suddenly a chaos of puzzling contradictions.

To Mr. Jack, one day, David went with his perplexities. Not that he told him of the gold-pieces and of the unexpected use to which they had been put—indeed, no. David had made up his mind never, if he could help himself, to mention those gold-pieces to any one who did not already know of them. They meant questions, and the questions, explanations. And he had had enough of both on that particular subject. But to Mr. Jack he said one day, when they were alone together:—

"Mr. Jack, how many folks have you got inside of your head?"

"Eh—what, David?"

David repeated his question and attached an explanation.

"I mean, the folks that—that make you do things."

Mr. Jack laughed.

"Well," he said, "I believe some people make claims to quite a number, and perhaps almost every one owns to a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde."

"Who are they?"

"Never mind, David. I don't think you know the gentlemen, anyhow. They're only something like the little girl with a curl. One is very, very good, indeed, and the other is horrid."

"Oh, yes, I know them; they're the ones that come to me," returned David, with a sigh. "I've had them a lot, lately."

Mr. Jack stared.

"Oh, have you?"

"Yes; and that's what's the trouble. How can you drive them off—the one that is bad, I mean?"

"Well, really," confessed Mr. Jack, "I'm not sure I can tell. You see—the gentlemen visit me sometimes."

"Oh, do they?"

"Yes."

'I'm so glad—that is, I mean," amended David, in answer to Mr. Jack's uplifted eyebrows, "I'm glad that you understand what I'm talking about. You see, I tried Perry Larson last night on it, to get him to tell me what to do. But he only stared and laughed. He didn't know the names of 'em, anyhow, as you do, and at last he got really almost angry and said I made him feel so 'buggy' and 'creepy' that he wouldn't dare look at himself in the glass if I kept on, for fear some one he'd never known was there should jump out at him."

Mr. Jack chuckled.

"Well, I suspect, David, that Perry knew one of your gentlemen by the name of 'conscience,' perhaps; and I also suspect that maybe conscience does pretty nearly fill the bill, and that you've been having a bout with that. Eh? Now, what is the trouble? Tell me about it."

David stirred uneasily. Instead of answering, he asked another question.

"Mr. Jack, it *is* a beautiful world, isn't it?"

For a moment there was no answer; then a low voice replied:—

"Your father said it was, David."

Again David moved restlessly.

"Yes; but father was on the mountain. And down here—well, down here there are lots of things that I don't believe he knew about."

"What, for instance?"

"Why, lots of things—too many to tell. Of course there are things like catching fish, and killing birds and squirrels and other things to eat, and plaguing cats and dogs. Father never would have called those beautiful. Then there are others like little Jimmy Clark who can't walk, and the man at the Marstons' who's sick, and Joe Glaspell who is blind. Then there are still different ones like Mr. Holly's little boy. Perry says he ran away years and years ago, and made his people very unhappy. Father wouldn't call that a beautiful world, would he? And how can people like that always play in tune? And there are the Princess and the Pauper that you told about."

"Oh, the story?"

"Yes; and people like them can't be happy and think the world is beautiful, of course."

"Why not?"

"Because they didn't end right. They didn't get married and live happy ever after, you know."

"Well, I don't think I'd worry about that, David,—at least, not about the Princess. I fancy the world was very beautiful to her, all right. The Pauper—well, perhaps he wasn't very happy. But, after all, David, you know happiness is something inside of yourself. Perhaps half of these people are happy, in their way."

"There! and that's another thing," sighed David. "You see, I found that out—that it was inside of yourself—quite a while ago, and I told the Lady of the Roses. But now I—I can't make it work myself."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, you see *then* something was going to happen—something that I liked; and I found that just thinking of it made it so that I didn't mind raking or hoeing, or anything like that; and I told the Lady of the Roses. And I told her that even if it wasn't going to happen she could *think* it was going to, and that that would be just the same, because 't was the thinking that made my hours sunny ones. It wasn't the *doing* at all. I said I knew because I hadn't *done* it yet. See?"

"I—think so, David."

"Well, I've found out that it isn't the same at all; for now that I *know* that this beautiful thing isn't ever going to happen to me, I can think and think all day, and it doesn't do a mite of good. The sun is just as hot, and my back aches just as hard, and the field is just as big and endless as it used to be when I had to call it that those hours didn't count. Now, what is the matter?"

Mr. Jack laughed, but he shook his head a little sadly.

"You're getting into too deep waters for me, David. I suspect you're floundering in a sea that has upset the boats of sages since the world began. But what is it that was so nice, and that isn't going to happen? Perhaps I *might* help on that."

"No, you couldn't," frowned David; "and there couldn't anybody, either, you see, because I wouldn't go back now and *let* it happen, anyhow, as long as I know what I do. Why, if I did, there wouldn't be *any* hours that were sunny then—not even the ones after four o'clock; I—I'd feel so mean! But what I don't see is just how I can fix it up with the Lady of the Roses."

"What has she to do with it?"

"Why, at the very first, when she said she didn't have *any* sunshiny hours I told her—"

"When she said what?" interposed Mr. Jack, coming suddenly erect in his chair.

"That she didn't have any hours to count, you know."

"To—*count?*"

"Yes; it was the sundial. Didn't I tell you?

"Yes, I know I did—about the words on it—not counting any hours that

(*Continued on Page* 24)

# How the Grange Was Started

## *An Interesting Item from Secretary Riley---Other Letters from Our Readers*

GEORGE Washington in a message to Congress urged rural organization. Benjamin Franklin with others, organized a Society to Promote Agriculture. In 1855, William Saunders printed an article outlining plans for a farm organization. However, it was not until the Grange came into existence that a real farm organization was founded on American soil. On January 1, 1866, Oliver H. Kelley, a Minnesota farmer, born and educated in New England, was appointed by the government to make a survey of agricultural conditions in the south. This study of the distressed condition of agriculture and the advantages he found from his membership in the Masonic Order, convinced him of the need of a national farmers' organization, founded as a fraternity.

Upon returning to Washington, D. C., he made the acquaintance of others of the Department of Agriculture and government service, and discussed with them his plans for a national farm organization. They were sympathetic; the idea grew, and on December 4, 1867, the National Grange was organized by seven men, later called the Grange Founders. These men were Oliver H. Kelley, J. R. Thompson, William M. Ireland, William Saunders, Rev. A. B. Grosch, F. M. McDowell, and Rev. John Trimble. In considering his plans for the Grange, Father Kelley consulted with his niece, Miss Carrie Hall, a woman of rare intelligence and education who suggested that a farm organization would be incomplete unless woman was given an equal place with man. To her belongs the honor of being the first woman to be elected or appointed in a farm organization, she being the first Ceres, of the National Grange. The founders, after laying their plans and preparing degree work, organized Potomac Grange No. 1, at Washington, D. C., as a practice Grange and also for its Washington members.

### The First Subordinate Grange

The first printed Grange manuals made their appearance in March 1868. On the third of April of the same year, Father Kelley, who had been chosen secretary of the National Grange, left Washington on an organization trip with but $2.50 in his pockets. Mr. Carr, in his book, "America Challenged," says that "No equal amount of money in America's history ever brought greater results."

On April 16, Fredonia Grange No. 1, was organized at Fredonia, New York, this being the first actual farm organization of its kind in the world. This Grange is the home of our Past State Master and Past National Master, S. J. Lowell. During the time from 1869 to 1871 Grange progress was slow. Early in 1871, however, conditions changed and Granges were being more easily organized until today New York State has 873 subordinate Granges with a membership of 130,000. In the beginning Granges were brought together in what was called County Council. In the late seventies this was changed to the Pomona Grange as a regularly established link in the Grange chain. New York State now has 53 Pomona Granges.—F. J. RILEY.

## Roadside Stands Get the Consumer's Dollar

THE chief advantages of roadside stands to the fruit grower are that they eliminate the middleman and that all transactions are for cash. The roadside stand also offers an opportunity for the sale of a far greater variety of products than would otherwise be possible, such as fruit by-products and perishable goods that could not be shipped to distant markets.

Success with these stands depends largely upon the attention given to details which make the stand attractive to the passerby and upon the courtesy and energy of the owner. Special containers adapted to the commodities and quantities sold at the roadside should be provided and should be made as attractive as possible. Of course they need not be as strong as containers used for shipping products to distant markets.

## Remove Snow from Dirt Roads Too!

IN answer to your request in American Agriculturist about what we think of snow fences and the plowing of roads, I wish to give my opinion and which I believe others in this community hold as well.

Snow fences have helped keep the roads from drifting. We approve of them very much. Plowing of roads is a real benefit and we believe money well spent, but is it fair to us on dirt roads who buy our license, pay gasoline tax, to have to put up our cars and trucks because we can't get the mile or two to the plowed road? Why shouldn't they plow and keep open the dirt roads as well as the improved roads?

In going to the milk station every morning with the milk, we have to drive bobs to the main road and (where the roads are plowed) then change to a wagon to go over the bare road. This not only takes much more time than it does to go by truck from the house, but it means much more work of transferring the milk so many times. Then, too, we have to keep a wagon at the corner where there is no covering for it. Children wishing to play, play in it and many times have been known to do damage. We will smile and pay our taxes when we can have the conveniences of the man living a mile away on the improved road.—MRS. STANLEY JAQUAY, *So. Edmeston, N. Y.*

## In Favor of Snow Removal

IN a recent issue you ask for farmmers' opinions as to whether or not the removal of snow from our country highways is an unmixed blessing. Back in the old days and not so long ago, we looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the coming of the snow and took great delight in the music of the sleigh bells.

We were content to drive in roundabout ways through fields and yards, down through gullies and up the hillsides to get to church, school, the Post Office, or wherever business or pleasure called. But the coming of the automobile and truck, while not so musical as the sleigh bells, has brought about a wonderful change in our methods of transportation and make it necessary to remove snow from our country highways. This in turn has brought about a great increase in farmers' taxes; the price that has to be paid for human progress.

Last year our own county of Genesee, outside of the incorporated towns, appropriated $54,000 for clearing snow from country highways. In our own opinion, snow is no longer desirable on our highways or elsewhere.—W. C. LOGAN, *Leroy, N. Y.*

## Comments on Old Stone Tower at Newport

AFTER reading the A. A. cover about the old stone mill, this comes to my mind. A description once read in Berson A. Lassing's "Field Book of the American Revolution" which was printed in the early fifties said that the Old Stone Tower had been at one period of the Revolutionary War used as a powder magazine for the British and that it at that time was roofed. On leaving that locality, the British set fire to the woodwork of the Tower, also placing kegs of powder beneath it in an attempt to destroy it. But the stone work was too sturdy to be demolished. Also Lassing writes that he was informed that in an attempt to discover, by digging around the base of the columns, some clue to its origin, it was found that each column was set on a large globe of stone several feet below the present surface of the soil.

As to its origin, Lassing says that while the general opinion is that it is of Norse construction, there is a rock on the shore of a nearby stream that can be seen at very low water plainly enough to decipher rudely cut inscriptions about which opinions differ. Some pronounce them Ruric, still others regard them as Phoenician on the theory that ancient Phoenician navigators, storm driven, had made a landing at that place. In a note to above Lassing says that some are of the opinion that the old Tower is one of the most Western outposts of that mythical continent, the lost Atlantis, said to have been destroyed by a great convulsion of nature and immediately follows this statement by a long article on Atlantis from the writings of many learned men.

## The Endicott Public Market

SOME twelve or thirteen years ago, Mr. George F. Johnson gave to John Patterson the commission to establish a public market in Johnson City and one in Endicott where the farmer could sell his produce direct to the shoe worker or anyone who wished to buy.

These markets started on some vacant lots and were a success. The Endicott market now has a building with about 70 stalls into most of which you can drive your truck and have plenty of room to display your produce. This building is heated in the winter. There is also a large vacant lot in the rear of the building used for the overflow. There at times more than 100 producers sell on this market on Saturday, 90% of them farmers and the rest hucksters.

The market is managed by a market master, John Patterson by name who spends his time between Johnson City and Endicott. We have sold the most of the products of our farm on the Endicott market for the past six or seven years.

We grow all sorts of vegetables but specialize on peas, cucumbers and potatoes. We sell all of our poultry and most of our eggs and in the fall and winter dress lambs for the market. In this way we get nearly all of the consumer's dollar and it pays well when you have quality and quantity.

You will find all kinds of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and meats sold here; the hucksters selling the things that are out of season in this locality, especially the fruits. They are not allowed to sell anything that is in plentiful supply from the farmers.

We find that quality produce is always in better demand and sells at a better price than poor quality. The farmer who takes a load of poor quality stuff to this market now and then is usually disappointed. In order to have a good business here you must have good quality and be there regularly.

Farmers have sold over $20,000 worth of products in this market in one week.—FRED FEHR.

## Show You Mean Business!

THERE are three things which in my opinion will go a long ways toward marking a farmer as a live up-to-date business man. They are: a suitable name for his farm, a good typewriter and printed stationery.

Much has been written in the various farm papers of this country on the subject of suitable names for farms, so little need be said about this matter. The main thing is: get a name selected.

A good letterhead with the farm name, name of proprietor, and any specialty of his printed there-on can be obtained at a very nominal sum. Arrangement of this printed matter should be made to conform with the system used by any of the better business firms. Envelopes should have the farm name and address printed in upper left hand corner.

A typewriter is an absolute necessity to a farmer who has much business correspondence to take care of. It makes your letters look business like and will command better attention than hand written material. You will find that a good up-to-date typewriter will prove far more satisfactory, than some old antiquated typewriter which some one has worn out. Use the same care in selecting a typewriter as you would in selecting an automobile and you'll not go far wrong.—RALPH CARMICHEAL.

Home extension clubs in 38 South Dakota counties have decided to study music appreciation as a part of their program for the coming year.

JUST ONE THING TO DO—REDUCE

*Courtesy of Railroad Data* *From the Detroit News*

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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FEBRUARY HONEY SALE—10 lbs. Clover $1.50; 60, $6.00. Buckwheat $1.40, 60 lbs. $5.40 prepaid 3 zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

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POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School will graduate on March 22nd a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1st. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

POSITION WANTED: As farm or estate manager, Practical experience, breeding, feeding, buying, selling cattle and sheep. General farming. Personal interview requested. A. L. MERRY, 191 Jackson Ave., Bradford, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS—125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Guaranteed stick to tin. Advertising Price Lists. Beautifully printed samples, new ideas, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

MAPLE LABELS—Four sizes: $1.85, $2.30, $2.75, $3.00—1000, postpaid. Samples! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

## AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY where Lindbergh learned at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN FLYING SCHOOL, 1030 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-Z, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

SILKS, COTTONS patchwork; bright woolens; silk Jersey for rugs; wool batts. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

THROW AWAY MUSSY Liquids, powders, pastes. Brisko Polishing Cloth shines all metals like magic. Instant 25c seller. Tremendous profits. Sample Free. BRISCO, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

MAKE STEADY INCOME SELLING DOUBLE Refined Motor Oils to farmers and Auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No. investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35 to $60 weekly interests you, write quick. SOLAR PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 82, Cleveland, Ohio.

## HIDES—FURS

WE WANT your Furs. Top market prices. Write for Price list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds $1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

RUSTIC CEDAR FURNITURE two chairs, Settee $8.00 F.O.B. Table $3.00. G. VALENTINO, Cedar Brook, N. J.

"SAVE THE COW"—for Garget, Spider, Swollen or Caked Udder. Safe, sure, Satisfaction Guaranteed. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid $1.00. A. D. DRISCOLL, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

KODAK FILM DEVELOPED and six prints 25c. Two 5x7 enlargements 50c. Twelve prints from negatives 40c. 1931 Photo Calendar from any negative free with each offer. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WHEAT OR OAT STRAW $9 per ton F. O. B. Trumansburg. THOMAS CARMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

FOR SALE—Long Smooth Blood Beets $.75 per barrel; superior to cow beets for all kind of stock. Sample on request. GEO. STEVENS, Box 84, Eatontown, N. J.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.50 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

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SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good, Mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

FREE pair extra heavy work gloves with each box 50 my new 1931 big cigars. Send $2.12. Smoke 15 cigars. Examine gloves. Not satisfied, full refund. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Pa.

## Just David

(*Continued from Page 22*)

weren't sunny, you know. And she said she wouldn't have *any* hours to count; that the sun never shone for her."

"Why, David," demurred Mr. Jack in a voice that shook a little, "are you sure? Did she say just that? You—you must be mistaken—when she has—has everything to make her happy."

"I wasn't, because I said that same thing to her myself—afterwards. And then I told her—when I found out myself, you know—about its being what was inside of you, after all, that counted; and then is when I asked her if she couldn't think of something nice that was going to happen to her sometime."

"Well, what did she say?"

"She shook her head, and said 'No.' Then she looked away, and her eyes got soft and dark like little pools in the brooks where the water stops to rest. And she said she had hoped once that this something would happen; but that it hadn't and that it would take something more than thinking to bring it. And I know now what she meant, because thinking isn't all that counts, is it?"

Mr. Jack did not answer. He had risen to his feet, and was pacing restlessly up and down the veranda. Once or twice he turned his eyes toward the towers of Sunnycrest, and David noticed that there was a new look on his face. Very soon, however, the old tiredness came back to his eyes, and he dropped into his seat again, muttering "Fool! of course it couldn't be—that!"

"Be what?" asked David.

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Produce Hatchable Eggs* — By Ray Inman

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## "A Pig in a Poke"

The other day we received a letter from M. A. Winzen of St. Louis. Mr. Winzen said that he was not sure of our address but that he had a package for us which he would forward on receipt of $2. The letter reached us all right so we are wondering why he did not send the package, too. Can you tell us if this is a legitimate proposition?

WE wrote to the St. Louis Better Business Bureau and they have replied that they had no information on Mr. Winzen. Later, they wrote us stating that it was a debtor tracing service used by a firm in St. Louis, Mo. They have been sending the package when the requested information was received. Although we have no information as to the value of the package, it would seem to us that anyone would be foolish to send $2.00 on the chance of getting something that would be useful to him. The St. Louis Better Business Bureau tells us they have been advised that this debtor tracing service is continuing its scheme.

## Ivory Novelty Company Barred from Mail

DURING the last year, inquiries by the dozen came to American Agriculturist, regarding the Ivory Novelty Company, and we advised readers that it appeared to be another home work scheme and therefore, not to send the two dollars, which they requested for a sample necklace set (worth approximately 38c). The National Better Business Bureau issued bulletins questioning the methods of the company. The readers were promised three dollars per dozen for stringing necklaces. However, many who sent two dollars received nothing in return nor was their remittance refunded.

The result is that Herman G. Essman and his wife, Rose, who comprised the company, have had a postal fraud order issued against them by the post office. At the time the postal fraud order was issued against them, they were receiving more than 200 pieces of mail daily.

## Bad Investments

IT is estimated that investors lost over fifty-five million dollars in stock of fraudulent companies prosecuted by the New York State Attorney General in 1930. Less than three and a quarter million dollars of this amount was salvaged for investors. The rest was a total loss.

At least as much, and probably more, was lost or will be lost in highly speculative investments which are not actually fraudulent. Remember that when you buy stock you are betting that the company will conduct a profitable business and be able to return you a dividend on your stock and eventually to repay you the full amount, or at least to so conduct the business that you can sell your stock should you desire to do so.

If the company is conducted honestly you have no recourse even though they go bankrupt without making a cent of profit. For that matter, what help will it be to you to have them arrested and imprisoned should they prove fraudulent? In most cases you will not get your money back.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

### Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

**Paid subscribers to January 1, 1931.....$215,118.53**
**Paid subscribers during January..... 4,841.76**

**$219,960.29**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. E. Lowe, R.I, Hebron, Md. Auto accident—laccrated bead | $ 20.00 | B. E. Sherman, Waterbury, Vt. Auto accident—injured knee | 15.00 |
| Marjorie E. King, S. Woodbury, Vt. Auto accident—lacerations of breast | 40.00 | John Devine, Lawton, Pa. Auto accident—cuts | 10.00 |
| Frank Webster, R.2, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Travel accident—amputation of leg | 500.00 | William Daniels, Harrison Valley, Pa. Farm Mach. (348) Manure spreader Injured shoulder | 30.00 |
| Walter Edwards, R.I, Skaneateles, N. Y. Travel accident—fractured ribs | 17.50 | J. R. Deeter, R. I, Tounville, Pa. Auto accident—bruised shoulder | 20.00 |
| G. H. Brown, Brandon, Vt. Auto collision—injured head and neck | 60.00 | J. A. Wider, Marcy, N. Y. Auto collision—contused chest | 20.00 |
| Edward Sanford, Jr., East Granby, Conn. Auto accident—burns of forearm | 68.57 | J. M. Coon, Hurleyville, N. Y. Auto accident—bruised shoulder, head | 28.57 |
| George Grace, R.I, New Woodstock, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured ribs | 40.00 | Patrick Doyle, R.3, Copenhagen, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 40.00 |
| Mrs. Minnie Wholey, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Auto accident—lacerations | 30.00 | Elizabeth P. Wager, Millerton, N. Y. Auto collision—injured stomach | 80.00 |
| Warren Bennett, Waterville, N. Y. Auto accident—injured fingers | 20.00 | E. Waruch, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Travel accident—sprained hand | 10.00 |
| Lewis Kindelberger, R.7, Penn Yan, N. Y. Travel accident—fractured ribs | 100.00 | J. D. Dubuy, R. 3, Littleton, N. H. Travel accident—sprained shoulder | 40.00 |
| Alex Sullivan, R.I, Silver Creek, N. Y. Travel accident—contusion of chest | 40.00 | A. J. Bothwell, R. I, Genoa, N. Y. Auto accident—dislocated shoulder | 30.00 |
| Euldig Surprenant, R.I, Mooers Forks, N. Y. Auto accident—cuts, bruises of face, head | 34.28 | L. A. Goodrich, Orwell, Vt. Auto accident—injuries | 20.00 |
| Mrs. Lydia Jacob, Lawtons, N. Y. Auto accident—sprained ankle | 10.00 | Clarence Durham, R. 2, Evans Mills, N. Y. Travel accident—wrenched shoulder | 30.00 |
| Frank Hemphill, R.2, Cherry Creek, N. Y. Auto accident—laceration of scalp | 10.00 | Lyle Cartner, R.I, LaFayette, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 30.00 |
| Ethel R. Andrews, Cazenovia, N. Y. Auto accident—bruises of back | 40.00 | Edith M. Brown, Moravia, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 75.71 |
| Lozetta D. Johnson, Hamilton, N. Y. Auto accident—loss of eye | 500.00 | P. P. Higby, R.I, Middletown, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured nose | 11.43 |
| Howard W. Tack, Clyde, N. Y. Farm Macb. (348) combinder—broken arm | 94.28 | Victoria Zebrowski, Water Mill, L. I., N. Y. Auto accident—fractured ribs, lacerated face | 60.00 |
| Philander R. Chase, R.2, Randolph, Vt. Travel accident—wound over kidney | 10.00 | E. K. Griffing, Cleveland Hgts., Ohio Auto collision—fractured cheek bone | 25.71 |
| Frederick Ellis, Alden, N. Y. Auto accident—contusions over ribs | 30.00 | Marion W. Haynes, East Meredith, N. Y. Farm Mach. Pol.—plow tipped over—injuries | 60.00 |
| G. E. Tierney, R. 2, E. Fairfield, Vt. Auto accident—cut scalp, injured arm | 47.14 | Mrs. Laura A. Agnell, New Berlin, N. Y. Auto accident—bruised leg | 30.00 |
| William Graham, Roxbury, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured ribs | 94.28 | Helene Bedell, R.6, Montrose, Pa. Travel accident—injuries | 40.00 |
| Grace A. Flansburg, Earlville, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerated face | 30.00 | Mrs. Mae Leonard, R.2, Springville, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 15.00 |
| A. T. Seaskey, Salamanca, N. Y. Auto collision—sprained knee | 30.00 | Max Riemer, Medina, N. Y. Auto accident—pierced eyelid, injuries to face and body | 60.00 |
| Glenn Strough, Willet, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 42.86 | Fred Dorn, Schodack Landing, N. Y. Auto collision—fractures | 71.43 |
| Howard L. Wigham, Estate Travel accident—death | 2000.00 | G. E. Mann, R.2, Gasport, N. Y. Travel accident—dislocated ankle | 30.00 |
| Frank Wright, Danville, Vt. Travel accident—fractured ribs | 20.00 | | |
| Ezra Disorda, R.2, Fair Haven, Vtt. Auto accident—bruised shoulder | 30.00 | | |

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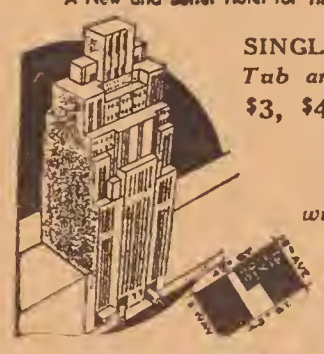

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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# Flowers Satisfy the Soul

## *One Satisfaction Which Country People Can Have in Abundance*


*By* Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett
*Household Editor, American Agriculturist*

THE very earliest harbingers of spring, preceding even the little song-sparrows, are with us already. They are the garden and flower seed catalogs, no less. And every ardent flower "fan" does just what I do, feasts her eyes and her soul and gives free rein to her imagination as she sees those gorgeous, pictured flower faces nodding and smiling in her own dooryard.

I can hardly wait for the warm days to come in order to see how my flower friends have stood the winter. They are quietly resting out there now under their blanket of strawy manure and I do so much want to know whether the pesky field mice have found my choice roots or whether that first cold spell was too much for them before the mulch was put on. But that is one of the charms of flower growing; we never are quite sure whether our plans will work out as intended.

But of this I can feel fairly certain; the first warm days will bring up some green shoots from my treasured bulbs, and a little later the old standby hardy perennials will begin to show life. For perennials are the backbone of any flower garden. It takes a little time and patience, probably until the second season, to bring them into full flower, but it is most satisfying to have the old reliables out there, all set to go, before the weather is fit for planting or transplanting annuals. That is one lovely thing about old Mother Nature; she is quietly doing her work and getting things ready to grow, even though from the outside they seem almost lifeless.

For those who are starting perennial beds or borders, it is well to study lists of the hardy ones which bloom at different seasons and to select from those such varieties as are adapted to the location. The height of the plant when grown and the color of its bloom need prime consideration. Furthermore, it makes a difference in final effect as to whether the foliage is lacy or is stiff, whether tall and slender or spreading and bunchy. Only a few perennials bloom from June to frost. These are the plumy bleeding-heart, some varieties of larkspur, gaillardia, and possibly coreopsis.

Some require fall planting, such as peony, iris, oriental poppy, and the Holland bulbs, but most perennials are planted in spring. Peonies, iris and phlox should be propagated by dividing roots, as their seed may not run true to color. Early start for seed, February if possible, may bring bloom the first year; otherwise; if planted outdoors at normal time, bloom is rarely to be expected before the second season. (*Continued on Page 2*)

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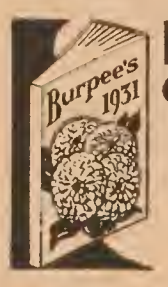


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## Flowers Satisfy the Soul

(*Continued from Page* 1)

For early spring flowering, April to May, one could choose from Alyssum saxatile (golden-tuft), the rock-cresses, English daisy, phlox, snow-in-summer, spring beauty, valley lilies, bleeding-heart, leopards bane, dog-tooth violet, euphorbia, sneezeweed, lemon day-lily, bluebells, forget-me-not, English primrose, rock soapwort, stone crop, globe-flower, and periwinkle.

Early summer brings the handsome anchusa, columbine, shasta daisy, iris, peony, golden marguerite, false indigo, mountain cornflower, painted daisy or pyrethrum, dianthus, clematis recta, coreopsis, gasplant, globe thistle, fleabane, cranesbill, certain varieties of phlox, baby's breath, coral bells, madonna lily, larkspur, lupine, lychnis, loosestrife, penstemon, valerian, meadow rue, garden heliotrope, veronica, and Adam's needle.

In July to August we see pink yarrow, sneezewort, butterfly-weed, phlox, plume poppy, rudbeckia, carpathian hare-bell, gaillardia, cranesbill, tawny day lily, plantain lily, perennial pea, sea-lavender, flax, loosestrife, bee balm, false dragonhead, balloon flower, cone flower, violet sage, tufted pansy, and veronica longifolia.

But the hardest time of all to have bloom in the garden is the fall. Spring and early summer bring a wealth to select from, but it takes management to have a fall garden full of bloom. Here are those perennials blooming from August to October: aster or Michaelmas daisy, chrysanthemum, azure monkshood, Japanese anemone, Arctic daisy, giant daisy, mugwort, boltonia, wild senna, blue leadwort, turtlehead, mist-flower, Helen's flower, sunflower, rose mallow, bush clover, cardinal-flower, blue lobelia, fleece-flower, showy cone-flower, azure sage, showy sedum and goldenrod.

One authority has selected what he considers the twelve best perennials for beginners to grow in this climate; they are Japanese windflower, hollyhock, larkspur, peony, Iris, phlox, scotch pink, Bell-flower, Michaelmas daisy, columbine, golden glow and balloon flower.

But even the best selection of bulbs and perennials should be supplemented by annuals to fill in the periods when bloom is scarce and for cutting for the house. Some of the annuals are tender and have to be planted after the danger from frost is past. Most annuals, however, are planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Among the most useful of the annual flowers are china aster, pansy, phlox, cosmos, sweet alyssum, petunia, verbena, marigold, snap dragon, bachelor's-button zinnia, sweet scabios, nasturtium and larkspur.

In deciding which annuals will be chosen, the fact that some may be transplanted while others do not stand transplanting ought to be considered. Those which do best if sown where they are to stay are sand-verbena, anchusa or cape bugloss, prickly poppy, satin-flower, lychnis, Grecian stock, blue laceflower, striped maize. All others may be planted outdoors, but will bloom earlier and longer if started in a hotbed or window-garden in March or early April.

Naturally if one wants earlier bloom from annuals, they may be started in flats or pots indoors and then transplanted outdoors as soon as frosty nights are over. The somewhat tender ones are ageratum, arctotis, annual chrysanthemum, balsam, lobelia, feverfew, stocks, nicotiana, mignonette, salpiglossis, scabiosa, marigold and verbena.

Perhaps the most popular flower for the home garden is the gladiolus. It is easy to grow, is not expensive, has a long blooming season and makes an excellent cut-flower. It may be grown from seed, but will not run true to color this way because it is a hybrid which has been developed from various original species. The bulbs, corms they are called, and the little cormels which will not bloom the first season, are planted from early spring until the end of June. This insures a succession of bloom. The corms should be

(*Continued on Page* 14)

# More Trees for New York

## *How the Hewitt Reforestation Amendment Will Do It*

By FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
*Governor of New York State*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The following talk was given on Thursday of Farm and Home Week by Governor Roosevelt. The Hewitt Reforestation Amendment will probably be up for your vote next fall. It is of vast importance and the information given in the talk will help you to inform yourself as to its provisions.*

IN speaking to this great group of farmers from all the corners of New York State and representing every branch and phase of farming, I appreciate that I am addressing a group that is primarily interested in country life, the life of the open, of natural things, both plant and animal.

I want to talk with you, therefore, about some problems of conservation, of the saving, the protection, the enrichment and the building up of our natural resources, not only for ourselves but much more for the generations that are to come.

I am particularly happy in presenting this to you, as this group and this College of Agriculture have time after time reminded me of the need for one great conservation measure in the solution of the problems of the abandoned farm region—namely the purchase and reforestation of the land by State or county.

### A Balanced Program of Conservation

We need to keep in mind, also, that reforestation may carry with it a balanced program of conservation, including the development of game, wild life and recreation.

Did you ever stop to think how fortunate New York is in having in a place easily accessible for its vast population of 13,000,000 human beings that great Adirondack group of mountains one-hundred miles square and containing lakes, streams, woods and animals, a playground for all of us and for many millions more from other states. In still another corner of the State, we have the Catskills, nearly as large in extent and just as beautiful. These are priceless heritages of the people of the State.

Now we have before us three proposed Constitutional amendments and one proposed law which the Legislature is considering and which deal with the Adirondack and Catskill mountains and with reforesting in general. One of these amendments and the proposed law, I believe, should pass. I am not so sure of the other two amendments. I want to discuss all of them with you.

### What the Hewitt Amendment Proposes

The first proposed amendment is one which is recommended by the New York State Reforestation Commission—the so-called Hewitt Reforestation amendment. This has two purposes: First, to set up a schedule of annual appropriations required to put into effect the enlarged reforestation program; and, second, to provide for extending that program to all of the counties of the State where idle land is located. The reforestation program as recommended by the Conservation Department and approved by the Reforestation Commission calls for the purchase and reforestation by the State of 1,000,000 acres within fifteen years at a cost of $20,000,000. Lands best suited for this purpose are located in nearly all of the up-state counties and 45,000 acres have already been acquired in thirteen counties. This proposed Constitutional amendment should be passed by the Legislature and should be approved by the people next fall. It is the basis for all the work that should be done in getting these abandoned farm lands out of agriculture and put to the use for which they are best adapted—raising crops of trees.

This amendment also makes it possible for the State to start production forests in the Forest Preserve counties, but outside the Adirondack Park boundary commonly called the blue line. It does not endanger the Adirondack Park in any way or make it possible to lumber any State forests that are inside the blue line or that have been acquired up to this time in the Adirondack Preserve counties, but outside the blue line. Unless this amendment is passed, it will be impossible, for instance, to start production forests even in the southern end of Herkimer County simply because that county contains within its northern border a small part of the Adirondack Park and is therefore technically a Forest Preserve county.

### Other Amendments

There are two other proposed amendments which I want to mention. One of these would make it possible to build new highways through the Forest Preserve, destroying timber and forest growth for this purpose. The other would make it possible to develop great recreation centers in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks by cutting trees, etc. At first reading these do not look harmful. When we recall the struggle that the people of the State have had to prevent exploitation of the Forest Preserve by unscrupulous persons, and the great advantages to us and our descendants of having these great preserves kept as nearly as possible in their natural condition, I am doubtful of the wisdom of too hasty action on these two amendments.

I believe that it is unwise to vote upon these

(*Continued on Page* 12)

# No Purses from Sows' Ears

## *Grading Cannot Change Poor Potatoes to Good Ones*

By H. DEANE PHILLIPS,
*N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture and Markets*

IT is frequently said that "New York potatoes are losing out because they are not well graded." I believe this statement needs some qualification as regards both its major and minor premise.

In the first place it is at least doubtful whether it applies to Long Island where acreage has certainly been increasing and where the potatoes produced have managed, except during the last year or so, to hold a premium place in the markets. Long Island produces about one-fourth of the total state crop and ships more potatoes in carlots than all the rest of the state combined.

For the state as a whole, statistics show a very striking decline in carlot shipments of potatoes, but increased movement by motor truck certainly accounts for much of this apparent decline.

The acreage of potatoes in the state since 1905 also shows a steady decline, but this has gone hand-in-hand with an increase in production per acre. The net result is to show no very startling—and certainly no very uniform, except for a few recent years—decrease in total production when due allowance is made for seasonal ups and downs.

The truth of the matter seems to be that potato production on the whole is declining in New York State, but that we are no where near in such danger of being eliminated from the picture as we have lately been led to believe.

Where high yields per acre of good merchantable potatoes can be obtained at low cost, there potatoes will continue to be raised in increasing quantities. Spending money on sorting and grading low-production-per-acre potatoes, of poor quality and carelessly harvested, is quite futile as a means of stopping the steady shift which is taking place in production to areas where potatoes can be grown cheaply and marketed without excessive grading costs.

### Grading Not the Only Factor

At the present time, Maine is our most feared competitor, and Maine potatoes are the ones most often mentioned as driving our own potatoes out of the markets.

But, to attribute Maine's success to careful grading is hardly correct; to present it as an argument for passing a compulsory branding or grading law in New York State is beside the point, for Maine has no such law. The real reasons for Maine's success are of another sort.

On the average, Maine produces one and one-half as many potatoes as New York. According to the lists published by the standard Produce Rating Agencies there are about 415 carlot shippers of potatoes in Maine and approximately 750 in New York State. In making a comparison due allowance must be made for the fact that these lists include, especially in the case of New York State, a considerable number of occasional or "one-car" shippers. Offsetting this, however, is the large quantity of New York potatoes moved to market by motor truck by farmers and by trucker—dealers not included in the lists mentioned.

This massing of the entire Maine crop in the hands of a comparatively small number of shippers gives a tremendous advantage in the markets in these days of the chain store and other modern market developments.

However, the basic factor in Maine's success is of another sort. It is, that she produces potatoes, mostly of one variety, of uniformly good quality to start with. This, combined with the concentration of shipments and the fact that a considerable percentage of the Maine crop is inspected and certified as to grade by Federal-State inspectors prior to shipment all makes for uniformity in the product when placed on the market.

This inspection and certification at shipping-point is a service operated

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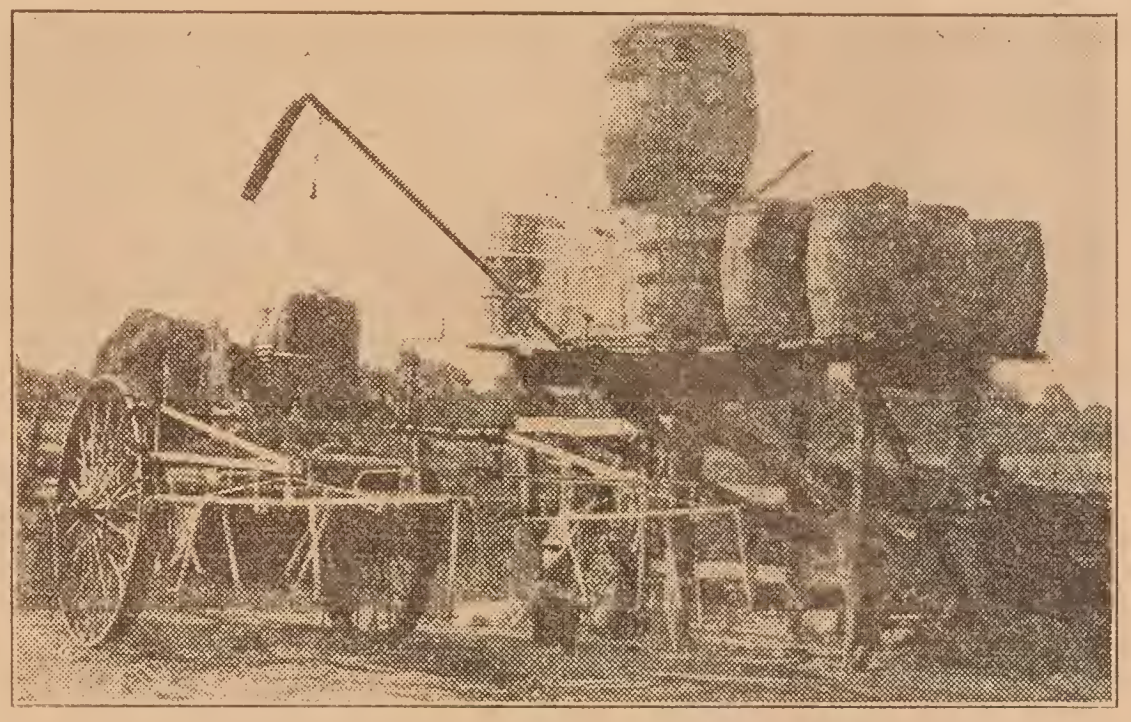

***As Mr. Phillips indicates, the first step in marketing is to produce a high quality product. Spraying is essential for quality. This outfit shows the sprayer and the spray mixing outfit on the farm of Harold Simonson of Nassau County, Long Island.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Master Farmers Awarded

IF we ever had any doubts about all the hard work and expense necessary to locate master farmers and to award them with the honor at a banquet, these doubts were again all swept away at the splendid occasion on February 12th at Farm and Home Week when the Class of 1930 received the Master Farmer award from Governor Roosevelt's hands. Read Mr. Cosline's full account of the ceremonies on the next page.

The Master Farmer work is the most interesting job with which we have ever been connected. Everyone who has watched its growth in the nation and in New York is beginning to recognize its fundamental object, which is not so much to honor individuals as it is to emphasize what a great trade farming is and that a satisfactory life can be lived on a farm.

The 4-A awards for young people this year were also impressive. Without doubt, there are master farmers and boys and girls better qualified for the awards than the particular candidates who were chosen. That is not the right idea. The real thought and real purpose is to show that it is just as possible to reach true success and happiness and to achieve real greatness on the farm as it is anywhere.

Those who saw the splendid Master Farmers and their wives stand before the Governor of their State, so shaken with emotion they could hardly talk, were very proud of an occupation that can put forth so many men and women successful, not only materially, but as citizens and home makers.

## Snow-Bound

WE have just returned from several days spent in the country and our chief impression is the amount of snow that now covers most of the A.A. country. In many sections of the north and east this is the old-fashioned winter that the old timers tell about. It is not so bad on the main roads, which are kept open by the highway authorities, but there are thousands of farmers who live where it takes a tremendous effort this winter to get off from the farm for any purpose, however necessary, and except for the telephone and the radio, some of our friends have been snow-bound about as much as many of our forefathers were in pioneer days.

Yet with all of the disadvantages of not being able to get to market and of fighting the snow and the cold weather, there are, to one who loves the country, some good things about a real old-time winter. For example, modern life tends to scatter and take the family, even on the farm, away from home more than it once did. We do not read as much of the good classics or gather as much in the family circle around the hearthstone as our fathers did, so from this standpoint possibly it would do no harm to have a winter occasionally when we are at least partly snow-bound.

No finer poem of life on the farm in winter has been written than the one by Whittier which he calls "Snow-Bound." All of you have read it, possibly back in school days. Maybe the little selection from it that follows will be enough to encourage all of you to gather around your fires on these winter evenings and read out loud the whole of this fine old poem of American farm life.

*Meanwhile we did our nightly chores—*
*Brought in the wood from out of doors,*
*Littered the stalls, and from the mows*
*Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows;*
*Heard the horse whinnying for his corn;*
*And, sharply clashing horn on horn,*
*Impatient down the stanchion rows*
*The cattle shake their walnut bows;*
*While, peering from his early perch*
*Upon the scaffold's pole of birch,*
*The cock his crested helmet bent*
*And down his querulous challenge sent.*

* * * * *

*Shut in from all the world without,*
*We sat the clean-winged hearth about,*
*Content to let the north-wind roar*
*In baffled rage at pane and door;*
*While the red logs before us beat*
*The frost-line back with tropic heat;*
*And ever, when a louder blast*
*Shook beam and rafter as it passed,*
*The merrier up its roaring draught*
*The great throat of the Chimney laughed.*

## Brigham Oleo Bill Should Pass

A FRIEND of ours, who is also a most sincere friend of agriculture and who does much for farmers and farming, recently wrote us objecting to our editorials against the use of oleomargarine. He said that farmers want no special privileges and that if butter cannot stand on its own merits, it should have no special help.

Our friend is right. Farmers want no special help, providing the other fellow has no such help. You remember the old story of the man who got in a fight with a bear. He had not prayed before in twenty years, but the bear was getting the best of the argument so he began to ask the Lord for help. He realized that he did not have much right to call upon the Lord, so he concluded his prayer as follows: "But if you can't help me, Lord, please don't help the bear!" So it is with the dairyman and his fight with the oleo manufacturers.

Nearly all of the different brands of oleo would be white or a sickly yellow if they were not artificially colored. The manufacturer well knows that he could not sell his oleo unless it was colored to imitate butter. In other words, oleomargarine cannot stand on its own feet. Therefore, the farmer has a right to ask that his butter, which is a better product, be protected from imitation and that the consumer shall not be fooled in buying something that looks like butter but most decidedly is not.

Lately the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has granted oleo manufacturers the privilege of using certain colored cooking fats, namely palm oil and soy bean oil in the manufacture of oleo, so as to make it look like butter, without paying the usual ten-cent tax. Dairymen feel that this means that the Government is failing to give butter an equal chance, is helping the bear, in other words.

In order to meet this new situation made possible by the removal of this oleo tax, a bill known as the Brigham Oleomargarine Bill has been introduced into both the houses of Congress in Washington, taxing all margarine ten cents a pound containing more than 1.6 degrees of color. If this bill is passed, it will keep oleo from imitating butter and will protect the dairy industry. The farm organizations of New York sent representatives to Washington to appear at the hearings in favor of this bill, and a strong effort has been made in many different ways by the organized farmers of the entire country to secure passage of the Brigham bill.

At this writing its passage is still very much in doubt. Therefore, here is another place where you could probably help. If it is not too late when you read this, a telegram by you addressed to your representative in Congress or to the Honorable B. S. Snell, House of Representatives, Washington, may do a lot of good.

## Why Go To Extremes?

"This is probably the worst world depression that has ever occurred—probably the worst depression America has ever experienced . . . "

"The depression of 1920-21 was probably more serious for agriculture as a whole than this depression, but this depression is more serious in the cities . . . "

"We must get used to a generally lower price level, even after the depression is over . . . "

"About the only cure for these ups and downs in a business world is education which will help us to find some way to be less optimistic when we are optimistic and less pessimistic when we are pessimistic, less like sheep and more like men."

THE above quotations are taken from the last issue of *"Farm Economics"* written by Professors Warren and Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture, and also from recent speeches by Professor Warren. We think you will agree that they are just plain common sense at a time when common sense and sane-thinking are more needed than anything else.

Just a day or two ago we overheard two men loudly discussing the hard times in a smoking car. Both agreed in very positive statements that the world was going to the "bow-wows", that all public officials were rascals and grafters, that the government was to blame for the present depression, and that we would never again see good times in this country. This conversation was carried on so long that we were thoroughly glad when we came to our station and could get off.

These are just the kind of individuals who were just as positive a short time ago that the good times were going to last forever. They are the kind of people who help cause panics, and who by their loud bleating prolong depressions. As Professor Warren says these are the ones who are too optimistic in good times and too pessimistic in bad.

Now, of course, these *are* hard, sad times. Farmers have a difficult year ahead, but they have had other difficult years. They know that better times will come again. Therefore the majority of them are studying and planning as never before to meet the situation as it is, and they are wasting little breath shouting in public places about it.

## Eastman's Chestnut

THE following may not be much of a joke, but it amused me very much.

A friend and myself were riding up the long, steep hill in Ithaca with our friend, Curry Weatherby, circulation manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Curry had just gotten a brand new car of rather expensive make, and was very proudly demonstrating its great power in going up the hill, and boasting about it in no uncertain terms.

"See how it rides. Here, I'll go fast over this bump . . . you see, it does not jounce you at all. But, boys, I tell you there is not a car on the market that has the power to pick up speed like this one does. Now you just watch me as I go up this long Ithaca hill . . . There is not a car on the market that can pass this anywhere, and especially on a steep hill like this one . . . "

Just then, a brand new little road-bug about half as big as our car, came up behind, honked once, pulled out, passed by us, and in a minute was over the hill and out of sight.

Curry watched it sadly for a moment, and changed the subject.

# Eleven Master Farmers Honored

## *Young Folks Also Recognized at Farmers' Week Ceremony*

*By* H. L. COSLINE,
*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

FOR the past two years the annual American Agriculturist Master Farmer banquet has been held in New York City. This year, after careful consideration, it was decided to have it during Farmers' Week at Cornell University and the enthusiasm with which the event was received demonstrated that the choice was a happy one. The facilities at the Willard Straight hall limited the crowd to three hundred and twenty-five persons but all through the day of the banquet requests poured in for tickets until those disposing of them declared in all seriousness that, had the space been available, they could easily have sold a thousand tickets. In order to give to as many as possible the opportunity to hear the actual presentations, one hundred special tickets were distributed which gave the privilege of coming into the hall as soon as the banquet was finished in order to hear the actual presentation ceremony.

The Governor arrived promptly at 6:30 and walked from the doorway of the Willard Straight to the banquet room between a guard of honor composed of two lines of uniformed students, members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. As soon as the Governor and guests were seated, Dean Mann of the State College, who unfortunately had to leave early, gave a few words of welcome, and expressed the satisfaction which the University and the State College of Agriculture had in acting as host for the Master Farmer banquet.

### President Farrand Welcomes Guests

After the banquet was finished, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Conservation Commissioner and publisher of American Agriculturist, who acted as toastmaster, introduced Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University. Dr. Farrand declared that the Master Farmer idea had fired his imagination with its possibilities. "It is good for the University," said Dr. Farrand, "to have the various State Colleges here, and we believe it is also a good thing for the State Colleges to be a part of the University. It is our aim to maintain the colleges in the best possible manner to prepare students in a broad manner for leadership. The Master Farmer movement recognizes the same ideals that the University is trying to foster. It is good to have groups such as this here, and we are happy to welcome you all."

The toastmaster then introduced E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, who spoke on, "What Is A Master Farmer?" Mr. Eastman explained first how Master Farmer nominations are sent in by neighbors, how work sheets are sent to nominees, and how, after these are returned and carefully studied, a certain number are chosen to receive personal visits from a representative of the Board of Judges. Information is gathered in other ways also, all of which is presented to the Board of Judges who choose the men to receive the honor.

James Roe Stevenson, Master Farmer of the Class of 1928, then spoke on "What It Means to Be A Master Farmer." After pointing out that there are many men who qualify as Master Farmers who have not yet been named, he characterized a Master Farmer as a man who makes adjustments to meet changing conditions. "The Master Farmer," he said, "is young in spirit, must be always able and willing to learn, must be willing to see that his children go further in school than he himself did, and in addition to this, must be willing to help his neighbors."

### "Greetings"

On the program six men were listed to give "greetings" to the guests. Mr. Morgenthau, in introducing them, said he had asked Mr. Eastman what the word "greetings" covered, and Mr. Eastman had replied, "Something that does not take over three minutes." Those who gave "greetings" were: Berne A. Pyrke, commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets; Frank M. Smith, chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture; Leigh G. Kirkland, chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture; Fred J. Freestone, master, New York State Grange; and Albert R. Mann, dean, State College of Agriculture. Dr. Frank P. Graves, commissioner, Department of Education, was unable to attend.

### From a Master Farmer's Wife

A delightful new feature on the program which was thoroughly enjoyed by all was a talk on "What It Means to Be A Master Farmer's Wife" by Mrs. Henry Marquart, whose husband received the honor a year ago. Mrs. Marquart, told the wives of the Master Farmers of 1930 that from now on, although the hours will be no shorter and their tasks no lighter, they will have a fuller realization that the job is worth the cost. "I am proud of my husband," said Mrs. Marquart, "and proud to belong to a farm family."

Later in the evening when the young winners of the 4-A awards came before the Governor, there was an atmosphere of real inspiration. The idea of honoring these organizations by recognizing outstanding achievement of some of their members is, so far as we know, something which has not been done before, at least not in this way. The idea itself is new, and perhaps some of those who attended the banquet were not thoroughly familiar with the plan.

### What the 4-A Award Signifies

As a part of the speaking program, before the awards were given, three men who are vitally interested in the organizations gave a few words on what the 4-A awards will mean to the young folks. James E. West, chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, told "What the 4-A Award Means to Rural Scouts"; Arthur K. Getman, of the State Department of Education, who has charge of vocational work in agriculture, told "What the 4-A Awards Means to Young Farmers' Clubs; and W. J. Wright, State leader of 4-H Club work, told "What the 4-A Award Means to the 4-H Clubs."

At the speakers' table, in addition to those on the program, were: C. R. White, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. U. P. Hedrick, director of the Geneva Experimental Station; Albert Schillroth, president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association; M. C. Burritt, Master Farmer of the Class of 1928 and now Public Service Commissioner; Guernsey Cross, secretary to Governor Roosevelt; Fred Porter, president of the G. L. F.; J. L. Salisbury, vice-president of the State Horticultural Society and Master Farmer of the Class of 1929; and E. C. Weatherby, circulation manager of American Agriculturist.

Governor Roosevelt personally presented the Master Farmer medals for the third consecutive year, and many who attended this year's affair as well as the others mentioned that the Governor always seems thoroughly to enjoy the occasion.

In his talk before presenting the medals, the Governor remarked that he was very happy to come to this ceremony which he spoke of as "the third commencement," and referred to farming as one of the most important "graduate schools." "The Master Farmer movement," he said, "is vitally related to the future of 13,000,000 folks in New York State."

Someone once said that agriculture is one of the basic industries, but Governor Roosevelt went even further and said that agriculture is *the* basic industry not only in New York State but in the entire United States, and for that matter in all countries, and that those who have succeeded in agriculture should rightly get some recognition.

As most of our readers know, Governor Roosevelt spends some time each year in Georgia and he spoke of his observations on the Master Farmer movement there. It sometimes seems that the South has not progressed in agricultural development quite as rapidly as some northern states, but in Georgia there is one Master Farmer, who is the only one within a radius of six or seven counties. Literally hundreds of neighbors, stated the Governor, have traveled to this man's farm to learn how and why he became a Master Farmer. There is the same tendency in New York State, and the Master Farmer is in one sense a marked man. Folks in the neighborhood are inclined to refer to him as "*the* Master Farmer."

### Progress Toward Solving Problems

Governor Roosevelt referred briefly to the progress that has been made in New York State in the last three years towards solving some of the problems which confront agriculture and spoke particularly of the fine cooperation among agricultural leaders, legislative leaders, the Agricultural Advisory Commission, and the executive in bringing about the development of a definite program. Looking to the future, he spoke of the development of a New York State land policy which will affect not only land in farms but every acre in the State. "Conservation is a full blood sister of agriculture, and a policy of conservation will help all parties and all interests in the State."

Governor Roosevelt is counting on the cooperation of the city population who realize, or should realize, that the prosperity of our urban population is not sufficient for the prosperity of the State as a whole. Agricultural prosperity has a definite effect on the prosperity of our cities and any progress which is made must be based on the prosperity of all the 13,000,000 people within our borders.

"This brings up the question," said

(*Continued on Page* 13)

*Top Row, left to right: J. D. Ameele, Peter Vercrouse, Frank Carter, Fred Hollowell, Thomas Marks, Millard Hincher, E. R. Eastman, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hugh Humphreys, George B. LaMont, S. H. Merchant, George W. Lamb, Charles Riley.*

*Middle Row: Mrs. J. D. Ameele, Mrs. Peter Vercrouse, Mrs. Frank Carter, Mrs. Fred Hollowell, Mrs. Thomas Marks, Mrs. Millard Hincher, Mrs. Hugh Humphreys, Mrs. George LaMont, Mrs. S. H. Merchant, Mrs. George W. Lamb, Mrs. Charles Riley.*

*Seated: Theodore Hubbard, Mary Carley, Allman Culbertson, Clinton Stimson, William Allen. (Unfortunately, Nattie Eastman was not present when the picture was taken.)*

DEPENDABLE NURSERY STOCK

FRUIT TREES
GRAPE VINES
BERRY PLANTS
Flowering SHRUBS
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**RED RASPBERRIES**

*The most delicious of small fruits*

VIKING New Red RASPBERRY

Berries large, firm, quality good, very productive, ripens early, brings highest price on market. Perfectly hardy in temperature of 35 below.

All orders will be filled with plants, guaranteed true to name, certified free from disease, from the originator's farm. Prof. F. C. Reeves. Canadian Horticulturist, Prince Edward Island.

Send for Catalog and let us tell you more about this splendid variety that leading Farm papers and Experimental Stations have referred to so favorably.

Good strong plants, well rooted. $1.00 per dozen. $8.00 per 100. 25 or over at 100 rates.

The leading commercial varieties at greatly reduced prices.

Trees of genuine merit, strong, healthy, well-rooted, satisfaction-giving trees, that is the only kind we sell. This is the sort you can depend upon to give you the best results within the shortest possible time. Our catalog will tell you more about our products.

It's free.

THOMAS MARKS & CO.
Wilson, Niagara County, New York
*"The Home of Good Nursery Stock"*

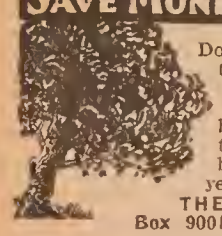
**Millions of Fruit Trees**

YES, we have millions of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. We have over 2,500 acres of hardy, well-rooted and vigorous trees budded from heavy-bearing orchard trees. All stock grown under personal direction of a Harrison, backed by more than 30 years' experience. Our "Test Peach Orchard" maintained for benefit of our patrons, has more than 100 kinds. You take no chances when you buy "Harrison Quality," as thousands of customers will testify. Send today for Catalog and Price List.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES, Inc.
*"Largest Growers of Fruit Trees in the World"*
Box 60, Berlin, Maryland



SAVE MONEY *on* FRUIT TREES



Don't buy apple, pear, peach, plum trees or grapevines until you receive our FREE catalog. It saves you money. High quality at low prices because we sell direct to you. Our true-to-name stock is budded from bearing orchards. Send for FREE year. Send for catalog—FREE.

THE ROCKFALL NURSERY CO.,
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**EVERYTHING IN NURSERY STOCK**

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, Dwarf Apple, Pear and Plum trees. Everything for the Home Grounds, Garden and Farm. 48th year. Lowest prices. Send today for Catalog—free.

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**Strawberry Plants**

Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.



**CERTIFIED RASPBERRY PLANTS**

Latham, Viking, Chief, Herbert, St. Regis, Cuthbert, Plum Farmer, Columbian, etc. Strawberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Fruit Tees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials. All guaranteed. Prices very low. List free.

**Bert Baker** **Hoosick Falls, N. Y.**

# A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

## Heard at Farmers' Week

*By* M. C. BURRITT,

STATE Grange and Farm and Home Week are again behind us. They are strenuous weeks for those with official responsibilities and for those who attend both. On the whole, they were well attended and encouraging. Attendance at Farm and Home Week at the State College broke the record. Certainly we ought to understand our problems and their solutions, even if we do not like them and do not *do* what we know how to do. New York State farmers enjoy exceptionally capable leadership both in their farm organizations and in their State Colleges. The results of this are becoming more and more apparent in excellent relationships, sound programs and real achievements.

*M. C. Burritt*

### Irish Poet Brings Message

The Irish philosopher, "A. E." Russell, brought us some very fundamental things to think about in relation to the future of agriculture in this country. Pointing out our strong trend to pile up our population in great cities with relatively less farmers each year, and the results of this movement elsewhere in the world and in other times, he warned that the social and economic effects would be equally disastrous here. Basing his suggestions on the experience of the Irish Agricultural Organization in his own country, he recommended the control by farmers of the distribution processes, both incoming and outgoing, at least as far as the wholesaler, and of many of the manufacturing processes as well. He pointed out that this is essential for a sound rural civilization which must include the preservation of the small towns as community centers, and also for an outlet and enlarged opportunity for farm boys and girls for diversified occupations in rural industries under rural influence and environment.

Such a philosophy and experience are encouraging and go far to justify the development of some of our organization in this State. It is well to know that our background policy is sound. Upon this we must build a larger and better social and cultural life.

### Doctor Warren Addresses Big Audience

As usual, crowds flocked to hear Dr. Warren, both because of the interest our situation compels us to have in economic problems and because of the wisdom and clarity of his discussions of these matters. Again we saw his charts and again we were impressed with the close paralleling of our present post war conditions with those after the Civil War. From all the facts it is apparent that while there may be a temporary upward business swing during the next year or two, particularly in some lines, there are still three or four years of general decline ahead. Many commodities have not yet reached a comparable level which must be the starting point of permanent improvement. In agriculture, the encouragement lies not so much in probable increases in prices as in the fact that the general price level, in coming down to the point where farm products already are, is in effect reducing the costs of farm supplies and hence costs of production.

Another outstanding fact which came out at both the State Grange and at Farm and Home Week was that the cost of distribution is practically the only cost which has not been reduced. As this cost lies between the producer and consumer and is paid by both, ways must be found to reduce it. Plans now in process of development give promise of reducing the costs of the first step in the distribution of outgoing farm products.

### The Growth of Trucking

One other fact of which we are gradually becoming conscious is the tremendous changes which are coming about in the movement of produce to market. It has been estimated that nearly two-thirds of the fruits (except citrus) and vegetables are produced in the general area which include only a little more than that of the North Atlantic States, which also contain our greatest markets. It is probable that about 50 per cent of this produce is already moving to market by truck. It is further probable that at least another 25 per cent will eventually move by truck within the area. In spite of this, our market facilities remain unchanged. The truck undoubtedly means both better and more direct service to the consumer and at lower costs because it will eliminate certain mdidlemen's services. Fully to realize these benefits there must be marked changes in our local and terminal markets to serve better the new method of marketing by truck.—M. C. Burritt.

Hilton, New York
February 15, 1931

## When to Spray

FOR the past several years much has been said about the spray service furnished in many fruit growing counties. An idea of the difficulty of determining when a spray, for instance, the delayed dormant spray, should be applied is shown by the many factors involved. For example, the timing of this spray depends on the stage of development of the scab fungus in the old leaves, weather forecasts, the development of the apple buds and the development of the apple aphids which are controlled by the nicotine in this spray.

The man in charge of the spray service is trained technically and can weigh all of these factors and determine the best possible time for planning the spray.

**Railroad** worms live over winter in the ground under the neglected tree by the fence. Cut it down. Sweet and early apple trees may serve as traps for maggot eggs *but* the drops must be picked up and destroyed. Cut down those not located where this sanitary measure may be taken.

* * *

**Curculio** overwinters in brush, stone walls, and the like. The removal of these hiding places will help control. You know that trees near woods are never as clean as others. A cleared area will help.


*Only SEALED Bags bearing this tag contain GENUINE*

BLACKFOOT BRAND

IDAHO GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

**The *Big Yield* Alfalfa**

Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm Alfalfa is an extremely hardy strain. Improved for over 20 years in the severe climate of Idaho. A strain that is not susceptible to winter killing. A big tonnage of fine stem hay every year.

Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm Alfalfa is grown in a restricted area where every field is registered. The Blackfoot tag shows that every bag has been sealed and certified as to variety and purity by the Idaho State Seed Certification Service. Insist on getting sealed bags labeled with the Blackfoot tag.

*Two Dependable Grades*

EXTRA NO. 1 (Blue Tag)—Purity 99.50%. No noxious weeds. Free of sweet clover.

NO. 1 (Red Tag)—Purity 99%. Free of noxious weeds. Not more than 1/16 of 1% sweet clover. Practically as good as the Blue Tag grade but a little lower priced.

Both grades are genuine Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm and state certified.

*Look for the Blackfoot Tag on Every Bag!*

The Blackfoot tag is evidence that the seed is genuine and true to name, having been inspected in the field, sealed at the thresher, and checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by state officials. Make sure that the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa you buy bears the Blackfoot tag.

*If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.*

IDAHO GRIMM
ALFALFA SEED GROWER'S ASSOCIATION
Blackfoot, Idaho



**THROW YOUR SPADE AWAY**

Why spend hours of back-breaking spading. Do the job in a fraction of the time with a TUG-O-WHEEL Hand Plow.

TUG-O-WHEEL does all the plowing and cultivating jobs—faster—better—cheaper than hand methods or push type wheel plows.

Plows to depth of 5 inches. Cultivates and weeds 1 or 2 rows. Ideal for truck gardeners, nurserymen, poultrymen—for all small farm and garden work

Send for FREE booklet which tells more about this remarkable time and labor saving implement

TUG-O-WHEEL PLOW COMPANY
Schenectady, New York
Department 8

**Buy High - Quality Dependable Trees at Greatly Reduced Prices**

KELLYS' nation-wide reputation for square dealing and integrity assures you sturdy, vigorous, well-grown, true-to-name fruit trees.

True-to-Name trees are guaranteed not only by our 51 years of conscientious work but also by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association which has certified thousands of trees for us. Its seal stays on the tree until you take it off.

*Write for New Economy Plan Catalog which permits us to sell at greatly reduced prices.*

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES,
110 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees


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**DIBBLE'S**
*tested*
**Heavyweight Oats**

**THE HEAVIEST AMERICAN OAT GROWN AND THE MOST PRODUCTIVE**

Average weight last year's crop, 42-44 lbs Thin, hulled grain with stiff straw, stands up well on rich soil and yields enormous crops 80-82-87-89-92-100-106-117 bushels per acre reported to us by our customers.

**10 bushels to 99—80 cents per bushel**
**100 bushels or over—75 cents per bushel**
**Bags Free of Course**

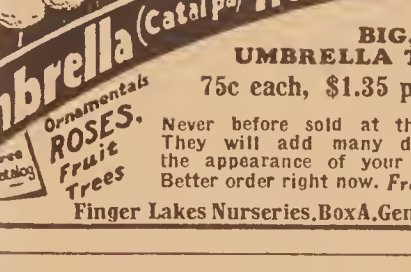
Plenty of the new
**Alpha 54 lb. Barley**
that yielded 67 bushels per acre on our own farms @ **$1.35 per bushel**

**PEAS, SPRING WHEAT, SEED CORN, ALFALFA CLOVER, GRASS SEEDS and SEED POTATOES**

Catalog, Samples & latest Price List Free. Address

**Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower**
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.

**SASH**




Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . $1.55
Painted, two coats, no glass . 1.85
With double thick glass . . . . 4.00

The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg.Corp.**
**1857 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn. N. Y.**



Bargains
**Umbrella (Catalpa) Trees**
Ornamentals ROSES. Fruit Trees
Free Catalog

**FINE BIG, 6 FT. UMBRELLA TREES**
**75c each, $1.35 per pair**

Never before sold at this price. They will add many dollars to the appearance of your grounds. Better order right now. *Free catalog*

**Finger Lakes Nurseries, Box A, Geneva, N.Y.**



**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS**

My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.

P. D. FULWOOD, TIFTON, GEORGIA



**C. O. D.** **Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants**
Quick shipments, all varieties.
500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83
FARMERS PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA



**Higrade Frostproof CABBAGE PLANTS**
for early crops. $1.50-1000—now ready. Prices other plants mailed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.



**CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**
IRISH COBBLER — CARMAN NO. 3
N. A. BAKER & SONS. FAIRPORT, NEW YORK



**N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED RUSSET**
and smooth rural potatoes. Heavy yielding strain.
DR. H. G. PADGET, TULLY, NEW YORK



**COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**
Russet Rurals, Irish Cobblers. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.



**Certified Seeds** Potatoes, Beans, Barley, Corn
E. F. HUMPHREY, IRA, N. Y.

## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

### A New Method of Liming Sweet Clover

SWEET clover, very recently considered a weed, has grown rapidly in the favor of farmers in this country. Unlike alfalfa it lives only two years, but those two years are marked by a vigorous dense growth which makes it a pasturing and soil improvement crop par excellence.

Its long roots grow deep into the subsoil improving tilth and drainage. Plowed under in the spring of its second year it supplies each acre of soil with as high as 250 pounds of that valuable element, nitrogen. (This is equivalent to the nitrogen content of about 25 tons of barnyard manure). If sowed this spring it will furnish an abundance of high protein pasture during late summer and fall when permanent pastures are at their low ebb. The second year it may be pastured, cut for hay or turned under for green manure. It grows well on wetter and less fertile soils than is required by alfalfa. Sweet clover is critical about two things—inoculation and lime.

A good stand of this crop is not assured on any soil which is more than slightly acid. Lime, therefore, is an important requirement in its culture. However,—thanks to L. W. Kephart, Agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture,—the liming problem has been materially simplified.

Mr. Kephart reports that sweet clover can be grown on slightly sour soils with very little lime. He suggests mixing the inoculated seed with 400 to 500 pounds of hydrated lime for each acre. The mixture is sown through the fertilizer attachment of a grain drill. In this way lime in its finest state is brought into intimate contact with the seed and becomes immediately available to the seedlings. Apparently the seedling stage is the critical time as regards lime requirement and once they become established the plant thrives.

### Haul Manure Before Spring Rains

MUCH of the value of barnyard manure may be leached out if hauling to the field is delayed until after the spring rains have come. Not only is valuable plant food lost, but often the yards are made almost impassable for the cows on account of the deep mud. This results in mud-caked udders and loss of time and temper on the part of the milker. The modern spreader makes ti possible to haul the manure out promptly and with a minimum of effort. At the Ohio Experiment Station eight tons of stall manure have increased the production of crops to the value of $37.72 an acre, which shows that this by-product is worth careful handling on every farm.

### Same Bacteria for Peas and Vetches

Is it necessary to inoculate vetch if it is put on a field that grew peas last year?

SOME legumes are inoculated with the same strain of bacteria. Vetches and peas are cross inoculated so it is not necessary to inoculate either of them if grown on land on which the other has been successfully grown.

### When to Set Cabbage Plants

Does the time of setting out cabbage plants have any great effect upon the yield per acre of the crop?

BETTER yields are secured when the late cabbage crop is set out not later than June 15. This is especially true when early Fall freezes occur.

Be sure to get catalogs from reliable seed dealers, and do not fail to provide for flowers as well as food crops.


# Is your land hungry?

**ARE the yields per acre too small to be profitable?**

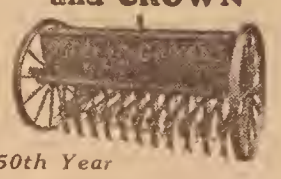
**Armour Fertilizers make more profitable crops by producing bigger, better yields. Armour Fertilizers boost the yields per acre and quality of potatoes, corn, tobacco, fruits, truck, and canning crops. They give new life and greater value to pasture and hay lands.**

**Plan for larger acre yields of better quality crops this year with Armour Fertilizers. Bigger yields reduce the cost per bushel or pound and increase profits. There is an Armour Fertilizer for each crop and every soil. Ask your Armour Dealer to supply the Armour Fertilizers best suited to your soil and your crops.**

***Armour Fertilizer Works***
*General Offices*
111 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, U. S. A.



**NEEDHAM-CROWN and CROWN DRILLS**



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with Finger or Crown Fertilizer Feed. Light draft—great strength—

**ADJUSTABLE GATE FEED**

Sows seeds from buckwheat to kidney beans, also high analysis fertilizer successfully. All sizes and styles, also repairs. Lime Sowers and Grass Seeders.

Wilson & Jones, Hall, N. Y., (Charles S. Wilson, Member Federal Farm Board), Certified Seed Growers, using Needham Crown Drill, raised 52 bushels wheat per acre and Libby, McNeill & Libby grew 25 tons cabbage per acre fertilized with Needham Crown in 1930.

**CROWN MFG. CO.** Box 425, Phelps, N.Y.
*Agents wanted in open territory*



**OATS**

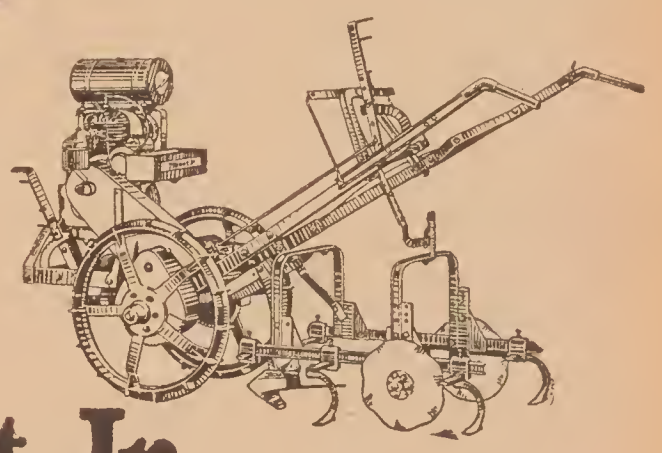
SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

**THEO. BURT & SONS** Box 85 Melrose, Ohio



**SEND NO MONEY**
C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS
All varieties mailed promptly.
500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83
STANDARD PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA





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Send me the new Planet Jr. Garden Tractor Catalog and your Time Payment Plan.
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**LET ME HELP YOU SUCCEED WITH CHICKENS**

I started raising chickens when 12 years old, and am still at it. I have condensed the results of my experience into this book which I will gladly send *free* on request. It tells how to raise chicks successfully.

Learn how to brood chicks correctly, and success will follow, as surely as day follows night.

*Write for my free book today.*

*C. V. HILL, Prop.*
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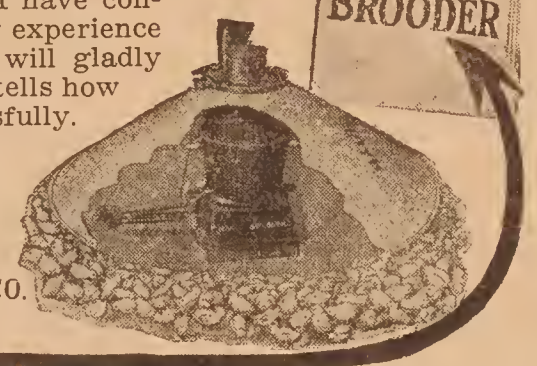
UNITED BROODER CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

The MAGIC BROODER



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**KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910***

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c. Thompson & Hosterman Strain. S.C. Reds 13c. S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine Illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

**THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA.**
(The old reliable plant)

**BUY EASTERN QUALITY-PLUS BABY CHICKS**

ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| | Per 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S.C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | 6.50 | $12 | $57 | $110 |
| Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks | 7.50 | 13 | 62 | 120 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8.00 | 15 | 72 | 140 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

**CHERRY HILL CHICKS**

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
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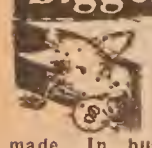
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100,

providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas. Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.
**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

**Bigger Poultry Profits**



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.
**THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,**
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

**HIGH GRADE CHICKS**

| Feb. and March Delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff & Brown Leghorns | $13 | $62.50 | $125 |
| Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan, Buff Orp. | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 16 | 77.50 | 150 |
| Light Brahmas and Bl. Giants | 20 | 95.00 | 190 |

Assorted: Light, 10c; Heavy, 12c; Also special mating chicks and six and eight weeks pullets. 100% delivery. Order direct from adv. or send for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

**CHICKS**
SEASON 1931
Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow
Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
*Send for Free Catalog and Price List.*
**Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio**

**Best Quality Chicks**

10 EXTRA CHICKS GIVEN WITH EACH 100

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**"Hello! Folks."**

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices
1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

**Quality Baby Chicks**

| | Feb., March & April 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns | $9.00 | $42.50 | $80.00 |

They are one of America's heaviest producers of large white eggs. Every mating for years back of these white beauties has been carefully selected from first class stock. 100% live delivery, postpaid, circular free.
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| BROILER CHICKS Light | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
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**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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Black Giants .....$16.00 per 100
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## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Avoid Production Slumps

A SMALL poultry problem difficult to handle is that of egg slumps which apparently come without any warning, particularly during the winter months. As a matter of fact, the hens do give warning but we do not see it. The warning consists of a drop in body weight, and a well bred pullet may continue to lay even while she is losing weight. Sooner or later, however, she stops and begins to build up her own body and when she does this it requires some time to get her back into production again.

Cornell University advises that one hundred four-pound Leghorn pullets will eat from 18 to 19 pounds of feed a day before they start laying. When they begin to lay fifty per cent they will eat 24 to 25 pounds of feed a day. If they won't eat this much and continue to lay heavily it naturally follows that they must be losing body weight. Another suggestion is to weigh a certain number of pullets every week, possibly having them marked so that you can weigh the same ones and in this way tell whether or not they are maintaining their weight.

## Hens Act Dizzy

Please advise me just what is the matter with my hens. They get dizzy and keep turning around, then they grow real thin, although they eat just as hearty as the other hens. Then they get blind and finally die. I would like to know what to do for them.—MRS. S. P., *N. Y.*

THE symptoms you describe are those usually associated with either microscopic tape worm infection in the intestines, or chronic coccidiosis, or possibly both. There is nothing in the way of treatment that proves effective in the affected individuals. You should take them away from the flock as soon as noticed. They are then marketable if they have not become thin in flesh. Kill and burn or bury those not suitable for sale.

The spread of the trouble in the rest of the flock may be controlled to some extent at least by the iodine vermicide treatment. In addition to this we suggest that you use "Enteritis Powder" in the drinking water as recommended by the Connecticut Agricultural College.

—L. E. Weaver.

## Turkeys Lack Vigor

"We have been having some trouble with our turkeys. They become droopy and do not eat but they will drink water. They act this way for about a week or two then die. Could you tell us how they act if they have worms?"—L. K., *N. Y.*

MATURE turkeys are usually resistant to worms and are seldom troubled with them. The indications of worms are: (1) A general unthrifty condition and (2) Appearance of round worms and segments of tapeworms in the fresh droppings. The most positive test is to kill one of the sick birds, open it and slit open the intestine for 15 to 18 inches just below the gizzard. If worms are present they can usually be seen very easily.

But I am inclined to think the trouble with your turkeys is something else than worms. If you open one of the birds look at the liver. If it is spotted with yellowish mottled spots the trouble is probably blackhead. But the fact that your turkeys are thirsty but have no appetite would point toward cholera. This disease may be brought on by feeding unbalanced rations, by unfavorable weather conditions, or by overcrowded unsanitary quarters.—L. E. Weaver.

## Raising Turkeys

"I would like information on how to take care and raise young turkey poults and also the feeding of them."

—L. W., *New York.*

OF course, I don't know whether you are raising them with hens or brooders. Anyway you must keep them

(*Continued on Page* 12)


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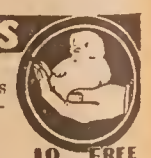

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| White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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## Where Improvement Began

OUR first venture in cows after we came on the farm was to go out among our neighbors and buy what they considered their best individuals. I had not at that time learned that it is a failing of many farmers when they sell cows out of their herds to flatter themselves into thinking that they are parting with the cows which give most milk, hold out the longest, and put the richest milk in the pail. That was the kind of cows we wanted and it did not take much argument to convince us that this was a bonafide testimonial to the good qualities of the cows offered for sale.

Somehow, though, the cows we bought did not turn out to be as good as we expected. It made us think of the farmer who had a horse to sell. When we asked him if the animal was sound, he dropped his head and stepped around a pace or two before he answered; "I have owned a good many horses, and I never saw one that did not have something wrong with it."

One of the cows we bought was distinguished by her ability to kick. She was very handy with her hind legs and she liked to display her proficiency in that line, as I learned to my sorrow after picking myself up out of the gutter a few times. Another developed a bad case of garget; and so on around the lot. And we finally decided that buying the best cows out of the average man's herd was not the best way to get a good dairy.

Then we took another tack. We invested in some choice purebred calves and got a purebred bull to go with them. Just there we took our first lesson in stock improvement. We were beginning now at the right end of the road, and we never were sorry we did. Not that we did not have some disappointments. Accidents will happen so that calves do not mature as we expect they will. This, no doubt, is the experience of all who enter upon a course in building up good herds. It takes time, it takes patience, and it takes some money; but it is in the long run by far the most satisfactory method we know of to reach the desired result.—E. L. V.

## A Fair Price for Silage

BECAUSE silage does not enter generally into trade, there is no widely accepted method of figuring its value. Such a plan would be helpful, however, since silage is one of the leading cattle feeds and is often sold in quantities to neighbors, by farmers who have a surplus.

Analyses by the dairy department of the Ohio Experiment Station show that good corn silage contains approximately one-third as many nutrients, by weight, as high grade mixed hay. In this case a fair price for silage can be computed by taking a third of the market price per ton for hay.

If the price of hay is unusually low or high, the Ohio station reports that the value of silage may be figured by allowing from four to five bushels of grain, and about 500 pounds of dry stover per ton of ensilage. This price will usually compare closely with that obtained by taking one-third the price of hay.—ROBERT A. JONES.

## Feed Has Little Effect on Fat Content

Can a farmer influence the fat content of the milk of his cows by feeding the cow oily feed?

ONLY temporarily. After a short time, the milk returns to the normal composition. What is true of fat is also true of other milk substances. such as protein, carbohydrates and ash; that is, these substances in the milk cannot be increased or decreased for more than a short, temporary period by differences in feeding.


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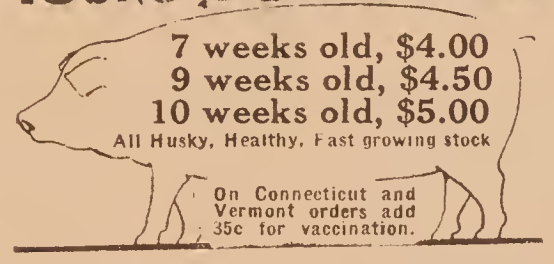

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Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.
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good healthy pigs none better sold. Will ship in lots of two or more. C.O.D. If not satisfied with them return them and your money will be returned.
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Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful, Intelligent, Farm raised Males $15-$20. Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

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Thor'bred Heavy Milkers, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Reg. sires & dams. Goldsboroughs Goatery, Mohatos, Pa.

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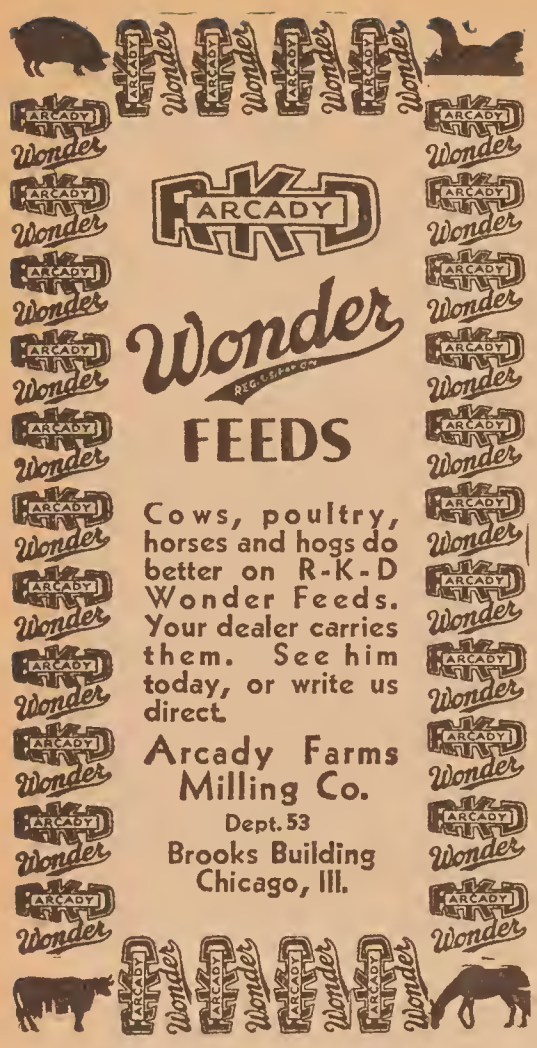


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# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| | (Metropolitan area) | | 1.50 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.55 | 1.50 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class I League price for February 1929 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Continues Irregular*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Feb. 21, 1931 | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29½-30 | 29 -29½ | 35¼-36 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 29 - | 28½- | -35 |
| 84-91 score | 24½-28¾ | 24½-28¼ | 30½-34½ |
| Lower Grades | 23½-24 | 23½-24 | 28 -30 |

The third week in February was marked by continued irregularity in the butter market. Prices fluctuated from day to day. Under the surface, however, there was more confidence than has prevailed for some time. The publication of the Government reports showed the statistical condition of the market to be better than generally anticipated. However, the market killed the goose that laid the golden egg for they played the cards the same as on previous occasions. Just as soon as sentiment was right they started shoving up the price and by Tuesday, creamery extras had reached 30c. It was to be expected that buyers would pull out and they did, with the result that on Wednesday the market suffered a sharp slump and in one morning lost practically all of the early gains, sliding back to 28½c on extras. Thursday found the market climbing back again, registering a fractional recovery. Friday the market was in better shape but on marks scoring above 92 the trade started boosting prices only to have a reaction on Saturday. Creamery extras were unchanged. It is difficult to understand why the trade continues to disturb values. The increased profits realized on a fractional advance are immediately offset by proportionate losses. The consumer is not getting the benefit, for the retail trade does not react as immediately on these reductions as it does on gains. As a result the producers are hurt, the consumer gains nothing, the wholesale trade is not making a profit while the retailer cashes in.

On February 20 holdings in the four principal cities totaled 15,770,898 lbs. as compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 19,273,789 lbs. From February 13 to 20 holdings were reduced in the four cities totaling 1,830,663 lbs., approximately 400,000 lbs. more than were moved during the same period a year ago.

## *Cheese Market Quiet*

| STATE FLATS | Feb. 21, 1931 | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 17 -18 | 17 -18 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21½-22½ | 21½-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

The cheese market has been quiet all during the third week of February. There has been plenty of cheap freshly made cheese from Wisconsin available that keeps the market well supplied. Fortunately, there is very little fresh New York State cheese coming forward, which keeps the balance well established. On February 19 the ten cities held 11,683,000 lbs. compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 14,200,000 lbs. From February 11 to 19 holdings in the ten cities were reduced 537,000 lbs. compared with a reduction during the same period last year of 230,000 lbs.

## *Egg Market in Slightly Better Shape*

| NEARBY WHITE | Feb. 21, 1931 | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23½-25 | 23 -24½ | 40-41 |
| Average Extras | 22 -22½ | 21½-22 | -39 |
| Extra Firsts | 21 -21½ | 20 -21 | |
| Firsts | 20 -20½ | 19 -19½ | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21 -23½ | 20 -23½ | 40- |
| Gathered | 18 -20¼ | 17½-19½ | -39 |

The egg market is in better shape than it was a week ago, but even the best is pretty bad as far as producers are concerned. Nearby eggs have been selling only fairly well, a shade higher than they brought a week ago. Premium Jerseys and other fancy nearbys are difficult to place on the open market above the outside prevailing rates due to the cheap eggs coming from the West. Some cars of mixed western coloreds are going into storage for a long hold. It is believed that this is the earliest that mixed colored fresh eggs have been accumulated in storage. The new crop is going in before the old crop has been cleared.

Production has continued very heavy, principally under the influence of mild weather.

Retail prices have been quite moderate of late and a vast quantity of eggs is going into the distributing channels. From February 13 to 20 in the ten cities making daily reports 83,000, cases of eggs went into distributing channels compared with 37,000 during the same period last year. On February 20 the ten cities held 239,000 cases of eggs compared with holdings on the same day a year ago of 15,000 cases. That's bad.

## *Live Fowls Bring More Money*

| FOWLS | Feb. 21, 1931 | Feb. 14, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colored | -25 | -22 | -27 |
| Leghorn | 23-24 | 20-21 | 25-26 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-28 | 24-28 | 25-28 |
| Leghorn | 21-22 | 21-22 | 23-24 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | | 37-42 | 30-37 |
| Leghorn | | 30-39 | 30-34 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-17 | 15-16 | -19 |
| CAPONS | 37-40 | 37-40 | 35-41 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 30-40 | 30-40 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 25-28 | 25-28 | 26-27 |
| GEESE | 19-20 | 19-21 | 18-19 |

Live fowls are several cents better than they were a week ago. In fact, all lines of live poultry have been selling this week. In some lines small sales have even exceeded quotations. Fancy chickens and pullets have been very scarce and wanted. Colored pullets bring from 26c to 30c and Leghorns bring from 24c to 25c. Very few broilers have been received. Some Rocks were forced as high as 43c, but at that figure we have had a top-heavy situation. Hen turkeys have been in demand and they may go higher. Fancy capons are also wanted. It may be that the market will change by the time the reader gets this report. Just as the market came to a close on Saturday noon, colored fowls seemed to be slowing up with Leghorns still in demand. Several poorly timed shipments of live broilers arrived very late. Those who get reports by radio are in the best position on Monday.

## *Hay Market Easier*

An over-supply of low grade hay mostly from Canada flooded the market last week and over-burdened the trade. Until this is cleaned up local producers of low grade hay are going to take less money for their crops. High grade hay is still scarce. Straight timothy in large bales still brings $29. Low grade hay in small bales is hard to place at any price. Some of it is little better than straw, which has very limited demand.

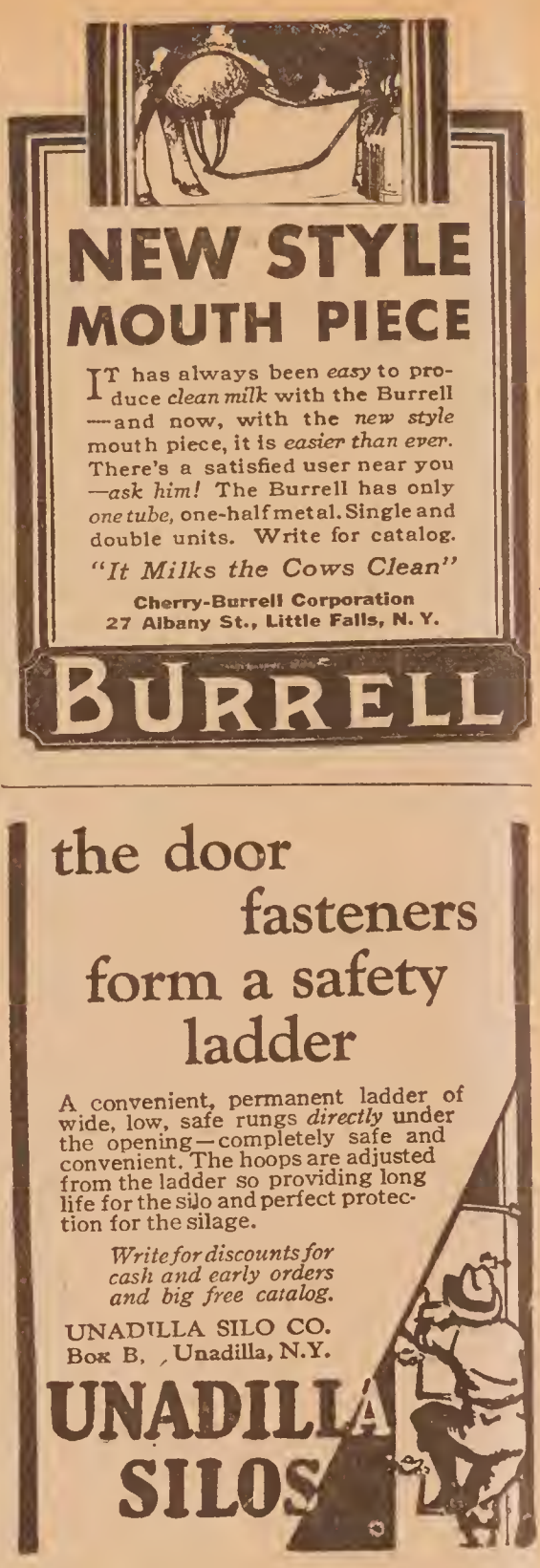
## *In the Produce Market*

Maine potatoes have turned very weak. It has been practically impossible to get $3 for 150 pound sacks and very few Long Islands do any better. The whole potato market appears to be having difficulty, including stock from Idaho, Canada and the South. Cabbage in bulk has slipped to $16 to $18 per ton and holding on for dear life.

The onion market is just a shade better than it was a week ago, although the difference is so slight that it appears to make no impression.

The apple market has been moving along quite well this week for both basket and barrel goods. Baldwins and Greenings have reached $5.50 per barrel, McIntosh and Northern Spy $6. Medium and ordinary grades lower down to $2.25.

Farmers should accept with a grain of salt the claims advanced for a new grain sorghum, called Grohoma, which has been offered at prices 20 to 50 times those of well-known and adapted varieties, the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns.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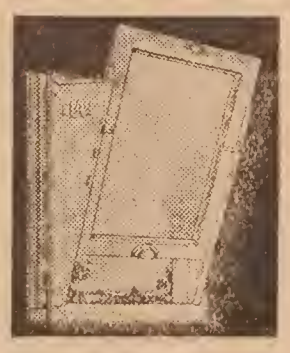
W. W. "Weather-Tite" window. For wood walls. Fits between studding 24" on centers. Made in two size glass, 20"x 30" and 20"x36".

M. W. Series in four sizes. Ideal for tile, brick or other masonry construction. Mortar filled frame makes window permanent part of walls. Windows last as long as barn.



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B. W. 20-28 "All-Purpose" window. For wood walls. Complete Sash, Frame, Glass, Wings, Clips, Adjustable latch. $3.50

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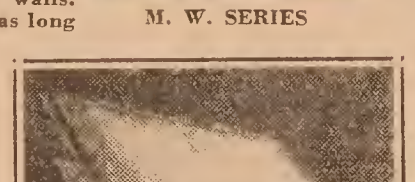

H. W. 160 Twin Window—Glass Area 4 ft. wide, 28 in. high.

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# Farm News from New York

## *Health Commission Appointed Last Spring Reports to Governor*

IN May 1930, Governor Roosevelt appointed a State Health Commission, headed by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, to study health conditions in New York State and report to him. Their findings, just presented to the Governor, point to some improvement but make some very definite suggestions for a ten-year program looking toward improvement of health conditions in the State.

In studying conditions for the past twenty years, the Commission reports a 50 per cent reduction in deaths from tuberculosis, resulting in a saving of the lives of 12,000 persons in 1930 from this disease, and a similar decline in the death rate of infants. The total death rate in New York since 1913 has declined 14 per cent and as a result the expected span of human life in the State has increased from 47 years in 1900 to 57 years in 1930. Since 1913 there has been a decline in the death rate from communicable diseases from 419 per hundred thousand population to 196 per hundred thousand population.

The principal recommendation of interest to farm readers is that county boards of health be organized in all counties in place of existing town health boards and health boards in villages of less than 5,000 population.

Other recommendations are:

That in cities of more than 50,000 population and in the large counties health commissioners hereafter appointed be required to devote their entire time to the duties of their office.

That the state establish three additional state tuberculosis sanatoriums.

That a division of cancer control be established in the State Department of Health.

That adequate facilities be provided for the discovery and care of crippled children.

That additional authority over the sanitary control of public water supplies and over the problem of stream pollution by industrial wastes be given to the Department of Health.

That the present authority of the Public Health Council to establish qualifications for certain public health personnel be extended to include other positions in the public health field.

### Farm Radio Announcer Honored

THE thousands of farm folk who listen regularly to the pleasant voice of George E. Markham, announcer on the Farm Program of WGY, broadcasting station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, will be interested and pleased to know that Mr. Markham has just rereceived an award for outstanding service in the electrical industry.

Mr. Makham proposed and planned the first comprehensive agricultural program for WGY in 1925, a program which is generally recognized as one of the best and most helpful farm radio hours on the air. Mail received by the Radio Service Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture for the first ten months of 1930 shows that of 163 stations using the farm broadcasting material supplied by the Bureau, WGY is heard by the largest number of listeners. Mr. Markham and WGY have cooperated for years with American Agriculturist to broadcast regularly twice a week editorials and the farm news.

Mr. Markham received the Charles A. Coffin Foundation Award for developing an outstanding agricultural radio program and for showing the advantages of farm electrification. We join with the thousands who daily hear his voice in offering our congratulations for this honor so richly deserved.

### Muscle Shoals Deadlock Ended

NEWSPAPER headlines recently announced that the Muscle Shoals deadlock is ended. The report states that committees from the Senate and House have finally signed a compromise agreement providing for the operation of the government's $150,000,000 power and nitrate plant. The agreement provides for government operation of the power plant, lease of the nitrate plant for the production of fertilizer, and government construction of power transmission lines for the distribution of electricity from Wilson Dam. The agreement was signed by: Senators McNary of Oregon and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans, and Smith of South Carolina, Democrat, and by Representatives Wurzbach of Texas, Republican, and Fisher of Tennessee and Quin of Mississippi, Democrats.

Assuming that the necessary legislation is passed, the President will have one year after the enactment of the bill in which to negotiate a lease for the nitrate plant. If he is unable to do this, the plans are that the government will operate the plant for the experimental production of fertilizer.

### First Annual Sheep Day Dinner

ABOUT seventy-five men and women interested in the sheep industry of the State, representing the ownership of 11,500 head of sheep and lambs, sat down to the annual lamb dinner for sheepmen on Wednesday, February 11, 1931, at Prudence Risley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Optimism and good fellowship were the keynote of the gathering. Cornell is becoming more and more the headquarters for the sheepmen of the State.

Professors Willman and Grams with the whole-hearted support of Dr. Morrison, the head of the Department, are putting the sheep work at the College ahead. A new sheep barn is about to be built to furnish facilities for conducting the experimental work which the lamb feeders and breeders are demanding. The State has a half million sheep and stands 11th among the states as a feeder of western lambs. The farm flocks of the State are a substantial prop under the diversified scheme of farming so necessary at this time. Even at the low prices, market lambs last year proved as profitable as any phase of agriculture.

R. S. Mathewson, head of lamb buying force for Swift and Company, Chicago, the dean of all lamb buyers—having purchased in his lifetime 125,000,000 head of lambs—said last fall at the convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Colorado Springs—"We have a demand for choice lamb that we cannot satisfy," and, "I can say that we have never really had an over-supply of choice lambs."

The significant word is "choice" and New York State has the best market in the world for these lambs. We can compete with the West in maintaining ewes because we have the by-product factor on the farms. The British Isles, with an area four-fifths the size of California, on arable land maintain 30,000,000 sheep.—MARK J. SMITH.

### Legge to Retire from Farm Board

CITY newspapers are giving considerable space to the rumor that Alexander Legge is to retire as chairman from the Federal Farm Board at an early date to resume his connection with the International Harvester Company; and that Samuel McKelvie, a Board member and former Governor of Nebraska, will also resign from the Farm Board, effective June 15.

James C. Stone of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Board and the member of the Board who gave a talk at the meeting of the National Grange at Rochester last fall, is most prominently mentioned as Mr. Legge's probable successor.

### Dr. P. A. Fish

LAST week, just as we closed our forms, we were obliged to announce the death of Dr. V. A. Moore, for many years dean of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine and a national leader in veterinary circles.

Today, almost exactly a week later, word comes from Ithaca of the death of Dr. P. A. Fish, on Thursday, February 19. Dr. Fish succeeded Dr. Moore, retired, as dean of the State Veterinary College about a year ago. The College, the State and thousands of friends who were privileged to know these men have met with an irreparable loss in their deaths.

The life histories of Dr. Moore and Dr. Fish had much in common, and should be an inspiration toward achievement for all young men. Both men were New York State boys, who worked themselves up to the top of their profession by sheer ability and hard work.

Dr. Fish graduated from Cornell in 1890. In 1894 he took his Doctor of Science degree and in 1899 he also graduated from the State Veterinary College as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. During the past quarter century, Dr. Fish has been a noted scientist and teacher of veterinary, animal husbandry and related subjects. He was editor of the *American Journal of Veterinary Medicine* at one time, was a major during the World War, and was the author of several books.

The staff of American Agriculturist join with their friends in deepest sympathy to the families of both of these great men.

An error has been called to our attention in the January 24 issue reporting the Sheffield price to producers. This should have been $2.18 for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

## *New York County Notes*

GENESEE COUNTY—A fine rain Friday helped fill wells and cisterns. The ground is so dry that creeks do not rise to any great extent. A blizzard Saturday filled up the crossroads and the snow packed between the great high piles of snow in places so that they had to be shoveled out. Because of the crusty surface and packed snow, snowplows can hardly get through.

Dairy butter has dropped to 25 cents a pound. Eggs are 19 cents to 21 cents a dozen at local stores. Mixed hay brings a fairly good price, but there is not much demand for straw.

Work is picking up somewhat and farm labor can be had for a little more than board and bed.—MRS. R.E.G.

ONTARIO COUNTY—We are having very nice weather with an occasional thaw and freeze. Yesterday we had the most rain we have had for months. It will help to break the drought and make less work for farmers. Stock of all kinds is doing well, except hens, which are on a strike. I think it just as well as the price is far below the cost of feed and labor.

Well, the taxes have been paid once more. They keep mounting higher and higher each year. When will our legislators do as they should, and place them where they should be? In Hopewell Grange 472 at our last meeting a resolution was adopted commending the Governor for withholding an appropriation in the budget for the improvement of parks in the Finger Lake Region. I remember a wise man once making this remark: "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel. If the city wants to expend money that way, spend their own money."—E.T.B.

WESTERN NEW YORK—February is low tide of the year. Farmers do chores and help keep the roads open. Those who make maple sugar and syrup will soon be washing buckets so as to be ready to tap at the first indication of a sap run—which may be any time from the last of February to the first of April. I remember a year when sap did not run at all until April, and there was a lot of syrup of fine quality made that month. On the other hand, it occasionally ends before March is over, though not often. Never two seasons are alike.

As usual, a large number from Western New York attended Farmers' Week at Ithaca.

Neither potatoes nor hay are moving much. Eggs are selling on the Buffalo market at 19 and 22 cents. Local buyers are offering 17 and 18 cents.

ORANGE COUNTY—The past week saw a snowfall of ten inches, but very little difficulty in travel was encountered. Many of the rural roads were cleared for travel during the night following the storm. Mr. C. C. Davis, county agent of the Farm Bureau, is back in his office after a week at the State College, with many new ideas gathered from the Farmers' Week programs.

Pomona Grange will be in session at Montgomery on March 4 at 10:30 A. M. The topic of discussion will be, "What Is Fair to Railroads Taxed for Roadbed As Against Auto Trucks and Buses Using a Free Highway." Members are urged to come prepared to take part in the discussion.

Eggs are on the upward trend to the present 30 cents a dozen and climbing slowly.—R.H.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY—We have been having much cold weather and snow of late. The "magic gavel" of the New York State Grange has completed the circuit of the active subordinate Granges in Schoharie County. It was brought to Cobleskill State School Grange on January 6 by 51 Delaware County patrons.

Eggs are still selling for 20 cents per dozen; butter from 32 cents to 40 cents.

—MRS. L.MCM.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Over 40 inches of snow have fallen so far, and the thermometer has registered below zero many mornings. The second baby chick show will be held at Liberty on March 12-13 under the auspices of the County Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau is planning a bus to go and take members to Plainboro, New Jersey, on February 26 to see the Walker-Gordon plant.

Our county has raised $1125 toward the drought relief sum.

The Farm Bureau has been holding meetings the past week and four more meetings will be held in March. All meetings are very interesting and much is learned.—MRS.P.E.R.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—It was 18 below zero one early morning last week. Ice harvesting is finished. Hand-sleds, sleighs, and auto ferry are used to cross the Hudson River from Hudson to Athens. Some persons skate across and others walk. A snowbank on a north side farmhouse roof was three feet deep last week. Several are ill with the old-fashioned grippe. Teachers in some places are among them.

Several flocks of sheep have been visited by strange dogs in various parts of the county, and many sheep destroyed. The dog law is being enforced now. A rabies quarantine is on in Chatham and Ghent townships. All dogs running at large have to be muzzled unless they are on their owner's property, or on the other person's property who is willing for them to be there. Icy roads prevail; gravel is put on icy hills in many towns to aid motorists. Butter is 35 cents a pound.—MRS.C.V.H.

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| White, Buff & Brown Leghorns | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. & S. L. Wynd., Buff Orps., Buff Rocks & Black Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |
| Jersey Black Giants.....16c | | | | |
| Light Mixed 8c | | | | |

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| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
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| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

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$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.


(*Continued from Page 8*)

warm, for if they get chilled no care or feed will do much for them. Do not feed poults until 60 or 72 hours old. First give them some fine gravel and a drink of pure, clean water. In a few hours give some mash and chick grain. After two or three days, leave feed before them all the time. The most important things are cleanliness and pure air. Turkeys need a lot of air and it must be pure. Watch your ventilator. We use papers on brooder house floor and feed on clean papers. They must have quantities of green stuff, cut it up with the shears and don't stop when they are on free range. At least one-half of their feed should be green stuff. We like to keep poults off the ground until two or three weeks old. We like the porches on our brooder houses, but with coops we use floors under the little yards and clean them every day. Wash your water dishes every day and oftener if they need it. Change the water often so it is clean. If raising with hens, watch for lice. Powder the hen at least once a week; keep the coop clean and you shouldn't have lice. Teach your turkeys to rest many times a day, for poults are easily tired out and many die from this cause.

—Mrs. C. J. Doxtater.

## More Trees for New York State

(*Continued from Page 3*)

amendments next fall. With three amendments before us, each dealing with the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, misunderstandings are liable to arise which will cloud the issue and confuse the public mind. We probably need more discussion of these last two proposals before we say definitely that they should be approved.

The other question which I wish to discuss is a proposed law—a bill now before the Legislature to extend the so-called blue line defining the Adirondack Park. The blue line is one of those imaginary boundary lines that we used to read about in geography, that defines the limits of the Adirondack Park. The Park now embraces about 3 million acres. The new bill proposes to extend this line in all directions and to take in about one and one-half million additional acres. Almost none of this additional area falls in the abandoned farm class. It is nearly all densely wooded land that ought to be in the Park.

### A Fringe of Abandoned Land

There is also, but still further outside of the mountain and park area, in other words outside the proposed extension of the blue line, a fringe of abandoned farm land that should be reforested. This area is estimated at one million acres.

If the Hewitt amendment passes, it will be possible to reforest this abandoned farm area with production forests in the same way that many other abandoned farm areas all over the state may be reforested. If the proposed law to extend the blue line passes, the Adirondack Park will be enlarged to include much forest land which should be park land and at the same time all production forest areas to be developed under the Hewitt amendment will be kept well away from the park area proper.

These two pieces of legislation are interlocking and interrelated. Both should be passed at the same time; that is, the extension of the blue line should be done by legislative enactment this winter and the amendment to the Constitution providing for a permanent reforestation program should be approved by the people next November.

There has been some misunderstanding of these two bills, some of it wilful and some of it sincere. There will

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)


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***Baby Chicks***

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| | Per 100 |
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| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
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| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
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| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
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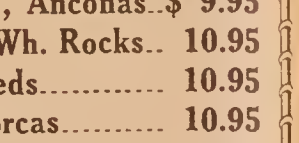

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| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
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Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers & Payers. Circular
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# BABY CHICKS

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)
be some opposition to them, some of it sincere and disinterested and some of it perhaps not so sincere. After the most careful sort of a study by myself and by my Conservation Commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., I want to state that in my judgement the interests of the State are best served and are entirely protected by these two pieces of proposed legislation—the extension of the blue line and the Constitutional amendment providing for a permanent long term program for reforestation in the State of New York.

## Eleven Master Farmers Honored

(*Continued from Page* 5)
the Governor, "that confronts every state, and, in fact, every industrial nation, and that is, how far can this urge from country to city continue before we reach the saturation point? This cannot be far distant because it is impossible for anyone to conceive of a world where all inhabitants are city dwellers."

Continuing, the Governor declared that the Master Farmer movement will do much to bring about a clear thought and conception on the problems lying ahead. Particularly is this true of the 4-A awards to young folks, "because," he said, "if we can only make our young folks wonder enough they will find the answers to the problems." The Master Farmer movement is also disproving the old slurs about unsuccessful farmers. "The farmers" said the Governor, referring to the Master Farmers of this year and of former years, "are the facts which disprove the idea. The men and women who have been honored this year and in previous years have been recognized for success in the broader sense of the word, as farmers and citizens."

### Outstanding Young Folks

Following his brief talk, the Governor first presented the 4-A awards to six young folks. This is a new departure this year. Following somewhat the same method used to select Master Farmers, two vocational students in agriculture, two members of 4-H Clubs, and two Boy Scouts living on farms were selected for outstanding achievement in their work, and presented by the Governor with gold medals to be known as the 4-A awards.

This award is not altogether a personal award and does not necessarily indicate that the young folks are the best or that they have achieved most among the members of their various groups. It *is* designed to call attention to the wonderful training which these three organizations are giving to our boys and girls.

No one needs to worry about the future of agriculture in New York State if a sufficient number of young folks can receive the same training and leadership in agriculture.

This year medals were given to eleven Master Farmers. One by one they and their wives were called to the speakers' table, while the Governor gave a brief account of some of the things they had done on their farms, in their homes, and in their communities. Each Master Farmer then gave a very brief response. The impressive thing about these responses was the impression that they left with the guests that the designation was considered more in the light of a responsibility than as an honor.

For example, George LaMont of Orleans County expressed the desire so to live and conduct his farm business that young folks might look up to agriculture as a dignified and saisfying business and method of living.

Fred Hollowell of Yates County, whose farm has been in the family for several generations, said that he did not feel that he was entitled to credit for what he had done, having as he does, a fine farm, an exceptional community, a wife who was always willing to help, and a fine family. "With them," said Mr. Hollowell, "anyone could have done as much as I have done, if not more."

Charles Riley of Cayuga County, one of the younger Master Farmers, said: "We accept this award as a responsibility and trust that we may never do anything that will cast reflections on those who have chosen us for this recognition."

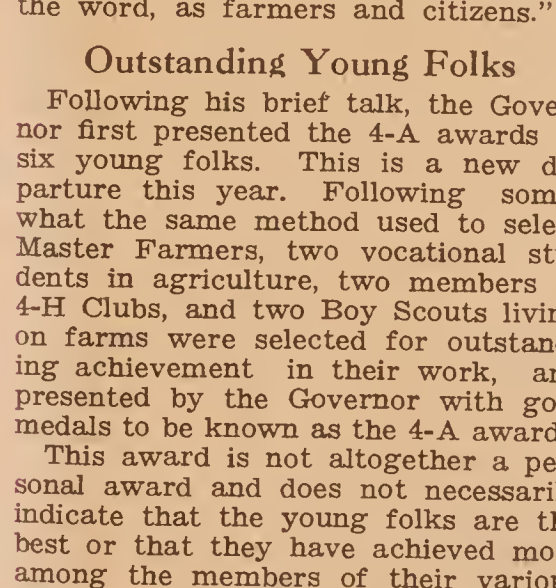
These responses are chosen at random from among those of all the Master Farmers to illustrate the spirit with which they, without exception, accepted the title.

### Old Time Music

Both during the banquet and during the program community singing was led by R. W. Pease of Ontario County, who is familiarly known to thousands of farmers as "Daddy" Pease. John McDermott, who also has countless friends in New York State and who is known far and wide as the New York State champion old-time fiddler, gave three of his most popular selections, among them being, "Oh, Those Golden Slippers." An impromptu feature was staged when "Scotty," otherwise known as K. D. Scott of Chenango County, was spied and a special request forwarded to the toastmaster that he be made to sing. Scotty stood up and addressed the toastmaster saying, "Mr. Commissioner, if you were in a hole like this, what would you do?" Commissioner Morgenthau replied, "I'd sing," and Scotty did. He sang "Annie Laurie" and "Roamin' in the Gloamin' ". By special request, Daddy Pease led the guests in singing, "Li'l Liza Jane," with the usual stretching exercises. Needless to say, all the music was enthusiastically received.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in introducing the Governor, spoke of the last two years as the "Roosevelt era" in New York State agriculture and reviewed briefly some of the accomplishments that have been made through the cooperation of the Legislature, New York State farm organizations, the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, and the Governor himself.

Sweet clover will sometimes send its roots to a depth of four feet within a year of being planted.



*"I don't believe John will ever grow up —he enjoys playing with the children so!"*
—JUDGE.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Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
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Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
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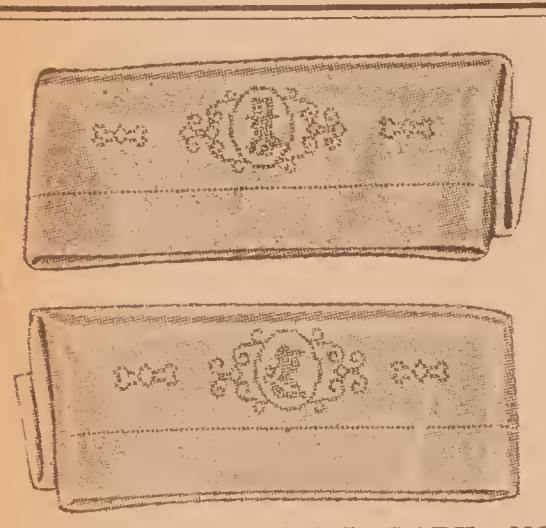
# Women at Farm and Home Week

## *Good Attendance Testified to the Pulling Power of an Interesting Program*

THE women's program at Farm and Home Week at Cornell has come to be an affair of such varied interest and of such widespread scope that it is impossible to cover it all in the pages of one paper. The very best way to know what is going on during Farm and Home Week is to go once and see for yourself. After that, you will never want to miss it.

Practically every phase of homemaking was touched upon in one form or the other during the week. Some of the topics touched either by lecture or by demonstration or exhibit, were: How to buy and how to make clothing, the new spring styles, taking care of household furnishings and clothing, lighting the home, arranging and using flowers in the home, feeding and caring for children, how to serve meals attractively, choosing a diet for oneself and the family, how to manage the family pocketbook, home gardens and home grounds—how to make them beautiful.



*Pillow slips,* COLONIAL LADY, NO. B1381 *and* COLONIAL GENTLEMAN NO. B1382, *come stamped for cross stitching in the popular silhouette design. White cambric is used for the cases with wide hemstitched hems. Cases are 42 inches wide. Price per pair,* $1.15. *Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Well-known speakers who appeared on the platform to instruct and entertain the visitors, were:

Lucile Brewer of the New York State College of Home Economics; Dr. Amy L. Daniels of the University of Iowa; Miss Flora Rose, Director of the State College of Home Economics; R. M. (Bob) Adams, of the State College of Agriculture; Chesla Sherlock, Garden Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal; Mrs. Eliza Keats Young, past President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, Efficiency Engineer; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the State College of Home Economics; Miss Marion Van Liew of the State College for teachers.

On Thursday, the day set apart for the women's program, Bailey Hall was crowded to overflowing with people anxious to hear Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Congresswoman from Florida, and daughter of William Jennings Bryan. Mrs. Owen's topic was "Our Place in the Changing World." Taking part in the government for which our forefathers sacrificed so much is, to Mrs. Owen's mind, one of the important things which young people can be taught to appreciate. She told how she, herself, had helped to accomplish this with a group of 36 boys and girls from her own district, who had been chosen as the best young citizens by their own home towns. She took them to Washington where the doors of departments were opened freely to them as "best young citizens." After introducing them to the various departments of the government and letting them see how it actually operates, after having an impressive ceremony beside Washington's monument, after visiting other historical spots around Washington and realizing that the people who lived there were real people and not mere myths, these young people had an idea of our government as a right of its people which they had never before held.

Other distinguished speakers at the two o'clock daily sessions in Bailey Hall, were:

The Governor of New York State, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt; George E. Russell (AE) Irish statesman and poet; M. C. Burritt, Public Service Commissioner; Dr. A. R. Mann, Dean of the State College of Agriculture.

A feature which was of state-wide interest because it attracted the individual performers from all districts, was the Dramatics Contest held at Willard Straight University Theatre. The preliminaries to this contest had been run off, first in each county, then in each of the five districts of the State, and this was the final State contest between the five districts. These districts and the plays which they presented, were as follows:

Voak Home Bureau, Yates County, "The Rag Carpet Bee"; Byron Home Bureau, Genesee County, "The Crowning Glory"; Malone Home Bureau, Franklin County, "Joint Owners in Spain"; Hamilton Home Bureau, Madison County, "Our Aunt from California"; The Community Players of Red Hook Grange, No. 918, Dutchess County, "Cabbages."

First prize of $50.00, which is being given by the State Federation of Home Bureaus, was won by the Malone Home Bureau of Franklin County. Honorable mention was made of the plays presented by the Hamilton Home Bureau of Madison County, and by the Community Players of Red Hook Grange. Each group will receive twenty dollars for the community enterprise which they select to be benefitted.

## Tested Recipes

### Maple Dessert

Into the well beaten product of four eggs, stir one cup of hot maple syrup. Put in double boiler, and cook until thick, stirring continually. Then cool cold, and stir into one pint of cream whipped very stiff. Pack in the freezer, using ice and salt for packing and let stand four hours before serving.—C. R.

*This very rich, fine dessert could easily be packed into small cups like tortoni, which would make a very attractive serving on a plate with a lace or lace paper doilie as the decoration.*

### Maple Fudge

To 3 cups of maple sugar, add 1 cup of sweet cream and boil until it forms a soft ball. Beat until light, and add 1 cup of broken butternut meats, or chopped raisins. In fact, any broken nuts are good, though butternuts are preferable.—C. R.

### Filipino Beef

1 lb. of beef, chopped
1 small onion, minced
1 green pepper, shredded
2 cups stewed or canned tomatoes
2 slices bacon
1 lb. of fresh pork, chopped
1 cup bread crumbs
1 egg
Salt and pepper to taste
2 tablespoonfuls of butter
4 tablespoonfuls of flour

Fry onion and pepper (from which the seeds have been removed) in a little fat. Add to chopped meat. Now add bread crumbs, egg, salt, and pepper. Form into a flat loaf in a shallow baking dish. Pour tomatoes over it. Lay bacon on top of loaf, and bake forty minutes basting occasionally with the tomatoes. When done thicken the gravy with the flour cooked in the butter. A bay leaf or small piece of onion added to the gravy gives a pleasing flavor. Serve with boiled rice or potatoes.

### Mock Rabbit

1 lb. beef, chopped
1 egg
3 slices bread moistened with water
3 slices salt pork
¾ lb. pork sausage
1 onion, minced
Salt and pepper to taste

Dice one slice of the salt pork and heat onion in it. Add this to the chopped meat. Now add bread, egg, salt, and pepper. Form into a long oval loaf in baking dish. Place remaining two slices of salt pork on top of loaf, and bake in a hot oven forty minutes.

### Stuffed Green Peppers

6 peppers
1 cup chopped meat
1 egg
1 cup bread crumbs
1 minced onion fried in 1 tablespoon fat
Salt and pepper to taste
Meat broth, gravy, or hot water

Cut a thin slice from top of pepper. Scoop out seeds and pulp. Then cover pepper with boiling water and let stand ten minutes. Mix bread crumbs, onion, egg, salt, and pepper. Add enough meat broth, gravy, or hot water to moisten. When peppers are removed from water, stuff with this mixture. Sprinkle bread crumbs and bits of butter over top, add a little meat broth or hot water, and bake in a moderate oven till tender.

### Stuffed Tomatoes

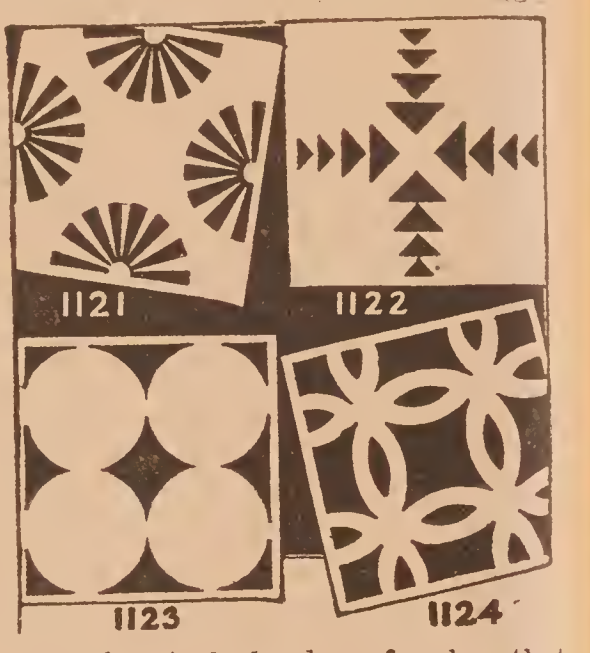
6 tomatoes
½ cup bread crumbs
1 cup chopped meat
1 tablespoonful of butter
1 egg, slightly beaten
Salt and pepper to taste

Remove a thin slice from stem end of tomatoes and scoop out seeds and pulp. To beaten egg add meat, melted butter, salt, and pepper. Mix thoroughly and fill into tomatoes. Sprinkle top with bread crumbs and bits of butter. Bake in a hot oven until tomatoes are tender.—MRS. R. C. K., *Ariz.*

*All these recipes have been tested in our testing kitchen and found entirely suitable for use by our readers. If you are using our recipes and following the suggestions given with them, it would encourage us greatly to have a line from you to that effect.*

## Patchless Patchwork Designs

Now you can make the most gorgeous looking patchwork quilts without spending the many hours patching little pieces together. These blocks are 18 inches square, of extra fine grade white sheeting and the parts these illustrations show black are tinted with beautiful absolutely washfast pastel shades. For a quilt size 72 x 90 twenty of these blocks are required. Join blocks together matching the designs. Then stitch around tinted portions with the quilting stitch and also fill in the white spaces with a quilting design. If this size of quilt is not sufficiently large simply attach a nine




to twelve inch border of color that will match the tinted block. Plain contrasting blocks are not used for these quilts. The color tinting is as follows: No. C1121 is in green; No. C1122 is in blue; No. C1123 is in orchid and No. C1124 is in rose. For a quilt, price for 20 of these tinted blocks, including a stamped pattern for filling in the white spaces with quilting stitch, is $3.85. Price for single tinted block, is 20c and price for stamped quilting design is 15c each. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Flowers Satisfy the Soul

(*Continued from Page* 2)

lifted before the ground freezes and kept in a dry, cool place over the winter. A border featuring tulips, iris and gladioli will provide a charming succession of bloom.

There are all sorts of flowers for special purposes, for the lily pool, for the rose garden, for house-culture or for the greenhouse. But the home flower-lover can take great satisfaction in growing the old favorites, and then, when she has gained experience and confidence, she can venture into the special varieties.

The state college of agriculture in your own state would have bulletins on flower growing, free to residents of the same state. New York state college of agriculture is in Ithaca, N. Y.; New Jersey state college is at New Brunswick, N. J.; Connecticut state college is at Storrs, Conn.; Vermont state college is at Burlington, Vt.; Pennsylvania state college is at State College, Pa. Many of the colleges have bulletins on special flowers, and in addition, they usually have one on the flower garden as a whole.

Also the seed companies would be glad to answer specific questions about growing flowers. Furthermore, the Household Department of A. A. will be glad to help you get bulletins and information. The Household Editor can be reached at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The flower illustrations used on the cover page were provided through the courtesy of Howard M. Gillet, New Lebanon, N. Y.

## Three Pet Pillows

These pet pillows—Polly, Pussy and the Pup—would almost brighten a lonely corner in the dormitory on no-date night. They are cunning little companions of black, white and red felt on blue satine box pillows, all put together with a piping strip of red felt. Complete materials for making are in each order and they are made with a minimum of effort.

Number M626A is the Polly. Number M626B the Cat, and M626C, the Pup. The group of three pillows is number M626D. A 10-inch box pillow filled with Kapok to fit the pillows is M573A. These are so easily made, being first pasted into place with a bit of glue then stitched. Of course definite instructions accompany each order.

| | |
|---|---|
| M626A Polly Pillow | $ .50 |
| M626B Cat Pillow | .50 |
| M626C Pup Pillow | .50 |
| M626D Group Three | 1.25 |
| M573A Ten-inch box pillow form, kapok filled | .45 |

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Homes Are Wanted for These Children*

VERY often, we get requests from readers who are looking for children to board or adopt. Now, we have a request which comes from another direction—from the Children's Aid Society, which is looking for good homes for some children now in their care. The following request gives the information: The Children's Aid Society have several fine little boys between the ages of 7 and 12 years whom they wish to place in homes in New York State for adoption. The children are well trained, nice mannered and are placed on trial. There are also several girls between the ages of twelve and fourteen needing high school education. Apply to MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, *Dist. Sup't., The Children's Aid Society, 21 Collier Street, Hornell, N. Y.*

## Use Right Soil in Seed Boxes

"ALL kinds of trouble have been caused in inside window boxes by failure to provide the proper soil, says A. L. Ford, extension horticulturist. "Many of the common soils form hard crusts and crack after they are watered. This is caused by a lack of organic matter."

Mr. Ford has had very good results with a soil composed of three parts of good black garden loam, one part of sand, and one part of well-rotted barnyard manure, thoroughly mixed together. The top inch should be screened before the seed is put in. After being watered, the soil will show a tendency to draw away from the sides of the box. In order to prevent this it is a good idea to go around the edge pressing the soil with the finger tips before planting or watering.

Another handy wrinkle in using inside window boxes is to cover the soil with a wet newspaper immediately after planting the seed. After four or five days, as the plants start to come through the surface of the soil, the newspaper should be removed. This gives more uniform and quicker germination, preventing evaporation and keeping the soil from cracking and crusting.

## Conservative Type

2951

TAILORED DRESS PATTERN No. 2951 *is best described as "snappy." Made up in plain light navy blue flat crepe, offset by a white crepe neckline band, this dress is simple and most becoming besides fitting admirably into almost any daytime occasion. The skirt is slightly circular with inverted plaits at each side of the front. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3½ *yards of* 39*-inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 35*-inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.

## Soft and Graceful

2984

DRESS PATTERN No. 2984 *is charming in its rippling softness and yet is smartly simple. A purple-blue flat crepe with a sparkling enamel buckle in matching shade is one of the accepted color schemes just now. The cowl drape of the bodice is very flattering, while the curved seaming of the skirt is slimming in effect. Pattern may be had in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 39*-inch material.* PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps. (Don't send coin). Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Do You Know That—

Pies should be baked at once after they are prepared, to keep the crust light. If they must wait, keep them in the refrigerator where the pastry will be cold.

* * *

A well-stocked emergency shelf provides for unexpected guests.

* * *

Baked apples make a pleasant variety for the school lunch. They may be safely packed in a paraffin cup with a tight-fitting cover.

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*That's why*

# THE BIG GOLDEN BAR IS CHOCK-FULL OF *EXTRA* HELP

IF you're a thrifty housewife, you'll like Fels-Naptha first of all because it's a big, generous bar.

But there's more to Fels-Naptha than that! The instant you unwrap Fels-Naptha, your nose will prove it! For you'll smell naptha right in the smooth, rich soap. Plenty of naptha, the dirt-loosener. Proof that you're getting a real bargain in washing value.

For every time you use Fels-Naptha you get the *extra* help of two busy cleaners. Not "just soap," but good soap *and* plentiful naptha. Working together, this lively pair loosens stubborn dirt and washes it away. There's no hard rubbing for you. Yet the clothes come out of the wash sweetly fresh and clean clear through—whether you soak or boil; whether you use tub or machine; hot, lukewarm or cool water.

Fels-Naptha treats your hands gently, too. It works quickly and gets them out of water sooner. And Fels-Naptha contains bland, soothing glycerine. Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha. Get a supply of this *extra* help today!

* * *

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-2-28, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

# FELS-NAPTHA

## Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Holly seem to be in serious trouble. As near as David can guess, it concerns money. Having no use for the gold pieces his father left him and wishing to help, he astonishes the Hollys by bringing his cap full of gold pieces.

David cannot understand why his Lady of the Roses and Jack are not on good terms. His Lady tells him that none of her hours are happy ones, and when David tells this to Mr. Jack it seems to start him thinking.

* * *

Mr. Jack started.

"Er—nothing; nothing that you would understand, David. Go on—with what you were saying."

"There isn't any more. It's all done. It's only that I'm wondering how I'm going to learn here that it's a beautiful world, so that I can—tell father."

Mr. Jack roused himself. He had the air of a man who determinedly throws to one side a heavy burden.

"Well, David," he smiled, "as I said before, you are still out on that sea where there are so many little upturned boats. There might be a good many ways of answering that question."

"Mr. Holly says," mused the boy, aloud, a little gloomily, "that it doesn't make any difference whether we find things beautiful or not; that we're here to do something serious in the world."

"That is about what I should have expected of Mr. Holly," retorted Mr. Jack grimly. "He acts it—and looks it. But—I don't believe you are going to tell your father just that."

"No, sir, I don't believe I am," accorded David soberly.

"I have an idea that you're going to find that answer just where your father said you would—in your violin. See if you don't. Things that aren't beautiful you'll make beautiful—because we find what we are looking for, and you're looking for beautiful things. After all, boy, if we march straight ahead, chin up, and sing our own little song with all our might and main, we shan't come so far amiss from the goal, I'm thinking. There! that's preaching, and I didn't mean to preach; but—well, to tell the truth, that was meant for myself, for—I'm hunting for the beautiful world, too."

"Yes, sir, I know," returned David fervently. And again Mr. Jack, looking into the sympathetic, glowing dark eyes, wondered if, after all, David really could—know.

Even yet Mr. Jack was not used to David; there were "so many of him," he told himself. There were the boy, the artist, and a third personality so evanescent that it defied being named. The boy was jolly, impetuous, confidential, and delightful—plainly reveling in all manner of fun and frolic. The artist was nothing but a bunch of nervous alertness, ready to find melody and rhythm in every passing thought or flying cloud. The third—that baffling third that defied the naming—was a dreamy, visionary, untouchable creature who floated so far above one's head that one's hand could never pull him down to get a good square chance to see what he did look like. All this thought Mr. Jack as he gazed into David's luminous eyes.

* * *

CHAPTER XX

THE UNFAMILIAR WAY

IN September David entered the village school. School and David did not assimilate at once. Very confidently the teacher set to work to grade her new pupil; but she was not so confident when she found that while in Latin he was perilously near herself (and in French—which she was not required to teach—disastrously beyond her!), in United States history he knew only the barest outlines of certain portions, and could not name a single battle in any of its wars. In most studies he was far beyond boys of his own age, yet at every turn she encountered these puzzling spots of discrepancy, which rendered grading in the ordinary way out of the question.

David's methods of recitation, too, were peculiar, and somewhat disconcerting. He also did not hesitate to speak aloud when he chose, nor to rise from his seat and move to any part of the room as the whim seized him. In time, of course, all this was changed; but it was several days before the boy learned so to conduct himself that he did not shatter to atoms the peace and propriety of the schoolroom.

Outside of school David had little work to do now, though there were still left a few light tasks about the house. Home life at the Holly farmhouse was the same for David, yet with a difference—the difference that comes from being really wanted instead of being merely dutifully kept. There were other differences, too, subtle differences that did not show, perhaps, but that still were there.

Mr. and Mrs. Holly, more than ever now were learning to look at the world through David's eyes. One day—one wonderful day—they even went to walk in the woods with the boy; and whenever before had Simeon Holly left his work for so frivolous a thing as a walk in the woods!

It was not accomplished, however, without a struggle, as David could have told. The day was a Saturday, clear, crisp, and beautiful, with a promise of October in the air; and David fairly tingled to be free and away. Mrs. Holly was baking—and the birds sang unheard outside her pantry window. Mr. Holly was digging potatoes—and the clouds sailed unnoticed above his head.

All the morning David urged and begged. If for once, just this once, they would leave everything and come, they would not regret it, he was sure. But they shook their heads and said, "No, no, impossible!" In the afternoon the pies were done and the potatoes dug, and David urged and pleaded again. If once, only this once, they would go to walk with him in the woods, he would be so happy, so very happy! And to please the boy—they went.

It was a curious walk. Ellen Holly trod softly, with timid feet. She threw hurried, frightened glances from side to side. It was plain that Ellen Holly did not know how to play. Simeon Holly stalked at her elbow, stern, silent, and preoccupied. It was plain that Simeon Holly not only did not know how to play, but did not even care to find out.

The boy tripped ahead and talked. He had the air of a monarch displaying his kingdom. On one side was a bit of moss worthy of the closest attention; on another, a vine that carried allurement in every tendril. Here was a flower that was like a story for interest, and there was a bush that bore a secret worth the telling. Even Simeon Holly glowed into a semblance of life when David had unerringly picked out and called by name the spruce, and fir, and pine, and larch, and then, in answer to Mrs. Holly's murmured: "But, David, where's the difference? They look so much alike!" he had said:—

"Oh, but they aren't, you know. Just see how much more pointed at the top that fir is than that spruce back there; and the branches grow straight out, too, like arms, and they're all smooth and tapering at the ends like a pussy-cat's tail. But the spruce back there—*its* branches turned down and out—didn't you notice?—and they're all bushy at the ends like a squirrel's tail. Oh, they're lots different! That's a larch 'way ahead—that one with the branches all scraggly and close down to the ground. I could start to climb that easy; but I couldn't that pine over there. See, it's 'way up, up, before there's a place for your foot! But I love pines. Up there on the mountains where I lived, the pines were so tall that it seemed as if God used them sometimes to hold up the sky."

And Simeon Holly heard, and said nothing; and that he did say nothing—especially nothing in answer to David's confident assertions concerning celestial and terrestrial architecture—only goes to show how well, indeed, the man was learning to look at the world through David's eyes.

Nor were these all of David's friends to whom Mr. and Mrs. Holly were introduced on that memorable walk. There were the birds, and the squirrels, and, in fact, everything that had life. And each one he greeted joyously by name, as he would greet a friend whose home and habits he knew. Here was a wonderful woodpecker, there was a beautiful bluejay. Ahead, that brilliant bit of color that flashed across their path was a tanager. Once, far up in the sky, as they crossed an open space, David spied a long black streak moving southward.

"Oh, see!" he exclaimed. "The crows! See them?—'way up there? Wouldn't it be fun if we could do that, and fly hundreds and hundreds of miles, maybe a thousand?"

"Oh, David," remonstrated Mrs. Holly, unbelievingly.

"But they do! These look as if they'd started on their winter journey South, too; but if they have, they're early. Most of them don't go till October. They come back in March, you know. Though I've had them, on the mountain, that stayed all the year with me."

"My! but I love to watch them go," murmured David, his eyes following the rapidly disappearing black line. "Lots of birds you can't see, you know, when they start for the South. They fly at night—the woodpeckers and orioles and cuckoos, and lots of others. They're afraid, I guess, don't you? But I've seen them. I've watched them. They tell each other when they're going to start."

"Oh, David," remonstrated Mrs. Holly, again, her eyes reproving, but plainly enthralled.

"But they do tell each other," claimed the boy, with sparkling eyes. "They must! For, all of a sudden, some night, you'll hear the signal, and then they'll begin to gather from all directions. I've seen them. Then, suddenly, they're all up and off to the South—not in one big flock, but broken up into little flocks, following one after another, with such a beautiful whir of wings. Oof—*oof*—OOF*!*—and they're gone! And I don't see them again till next year. But you've seen the swallows, haven't you? They go in the daytime, and they're the easiest to tell of any of them. They fly so swift and straight. Haven't you seen the swallows go?"

"Why, I—I don't know, David," murmured Mrs. Holly, with a helpless glance at her husband stalking on ahead. "I—I didn't know there were such things to—to know."

There was more, much more, that David said before the walk came to an end. And though, when it did end, neither Simeon Holly nor his wife said a word of its having been a pleasure or a profit, there was yet on their faces something of the peace and rest and quietness that belonged to the woods they had left.

It was a beautiful month—that September, and David made the most of it. Out of school meant out of doors for him. He saw Mr. Jack and Jill often. He spent much time, too, with the Lady of the Roses. She was still the Lady of the *Roses* to David, though in the garden now were the purple and scarlet and yellow of the asters, salvia, and golden glow, instead of the blush and perfume of the roses.

David was very much at home at Sunnycrest. He was welcome, he knew, to go where he pleased. Even the servants were kind to him, as well as was the elderly cousin whom he seldom saw, but who, he knew, lived there as company for his Lady of the Roses.

Perhaps best, next to the garden, David loved the tower room; possibly because Miss Holbrook herself so often suggested that they go there. And it was there that they were when he said, dreamily, one day:—

"I like this place—up here so high, only sometimes it does make me think of that Princess, because it was in a tower like this that she was, you know."

"Fairy stories, David?" asked Miss Holbrook lightly.

"No, not exactly, though there was a Princess in it. Mr. Jack told it." David's eyes were still out of the window.

"Oh, Mr. Jack! And does Mr. Jack often tell you stories?"

"No. He never told only this one—and maybe that's why I remember it so."

"Well, and what did the Princess do?" Miss Holbrook's voice was still light, still carelessly preoccupied. Her attention, plainly, was given to the sewing in her hand.

"She didn't do, and that's what was the trouble," sighed David. "She didn't wave, you know."

The needle in Miss Holbrook's fingers stopped short in mid-air, the thread half-drawn.

"Didn't—wave!" she stammered. "What do you—mean?"

"Nothing," laughed the boy, turning away from the window. "I forgot that you didn't know the story."

"But maybe I do—that is—what was the story?" asked Miss Holbrook, wetting her lips as if they had grown suddenly very dry.

"Oh, do you? I wonder now! It wasn't 'The *Prince* and the Pauper,' but the *Princess* and the Pauper," cited David; "and they used to wave signals, and answer with flags. *Do* you know the story?"

There was no answer. Miss Holbrook was putting away her work, hurriedly, and with hands that shook. David noticed that she even pricked herself in her anxiety to get the needle tucked away. Then she drew him to a low stool at her side.

"David, I want you to tell me that story, please," she said, "just as Mr. Jack told it to you. Now, be careful and put it all in, because I—I want to hear it," she finished, with an odd little laugh that seemed to bring two bright red spots to her cheeks.

Oh, do you want to hear it? Then I will tell it," cried David joyfully. To David, almost as delightful as to hear a story was to tell one himself. "You see, first—" And he plunged headlong into the introduction.

David knew it well—that story; and there was, perhaps, little that he forgot. It might not have been always told in Mr. Jack's language; but his meaning was there, and very intently Miss Holbrook listened while David told of the boy and the girl, the wavings, and the flags that were blue, black, and red. She laughed once,—that was at the lit-

(*Continued on Page* 18)

# No Purses from Sows' Ears

(*Continued on Page 3*)

by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. It is paid for voluntarily by the shippers and has nothing to do with any law enforcement or similar regulatory activity. It makes it possible to "sell on certificate" or, in other words, to sell on a grade basis officially determined and set forth in a certificate which is an important aid in making sales. The same service is available in New York State but, so far, has been used by a very small percentage of shippers.

The well-graded appearance of Maine potatoes is really a by-product of other things. The sound approach to the grading problem in New York is fundamentally the same as it is in Maine, so far as achieving success in the carlot market is concerned.

## New York's Advantage

With the nearby markets, reached by motor truck, it is a different matter. Here the miscellaneous character of the supply is not so important and lack of concentration of the volume is at least not fatal.

As a result, the average up-state New York potato producer, though he may not appear to be meeting modern market needs, is nevertheless able to find an outlet at a profit, even for poor potatoes, in a fashion quite impossible to his distant competitors.

Perhaps some marginal New York farmers should be denied this outlet by law, for the good of the potato industry as a whole. But, to many a farmer, operating under handicaps of insect pests and fungus disease, such a denial would be nothing short of tragedy. To many a city consumer of a certain class, also, such a removal of the opportunity to get cheap food, even though it fails to meet any recognized grade, would be a serious matter.

This last is not intended as any defense of careless production and marketing methods or of putting off-grade potatoes on the market. It is merely intended to point out something which we must not forget when we consider suddenly changing our present system of potato marketing by a law intended to compel grading and branding.

It is an old saying that you "can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Neither can you make a really salable product out of poor stuff by any amount of sorting and grading at the time you are ready to sell it.

The grading problem for potatoes, as with most other farm products, is at bottom a production and harvesting problem—and this is the place to start in any program for better grading.

## Proper Use of Grades

There is another aspect of the matter which has never yet received the attention it should have. Sorting to meet a certain standard is one thing. Selling on a grade basis is quite another thing. The real reason for establishing standard and recognized grades is to provide a "measuring stick" to use in describing the product in making a sale.

After a man has sorted his product to the extent that he deems worth while, or to the extent that his knowledge and expertness will permit, it is then time to apply the "measuring stick." Doing this last is really an expert's job, for it requires a detailed knowledge of grade requirements which the average person never has time to acquire. With the measuring stick thus applied, it may be found that the product examined is decidedly above the minimum requirements, when such a law is passed, is found that it meets the requirements of some grade except for a small excess percent of some one defect.

Whatever the result, the particular lot examined has been classified in relation to the recognized grades and can be described and sold honestly on this basis.

This is the way many Maine potatoes are sold, and this is the way any potatoes can be sold where Federal-State shipping-point inspection is available, because this service makes possible the use of trained experts to apply the "measuring stick."

## Proposed Grading Law

The foregoing will bring out what, to me, seem to be two fundamental fallacies in every attempt to solve the grading problem by the passage of compulsory grading or branding laws.

In the first place the assumption that every good citizen automatically becomes possessed of a knowledge of how to meet technical grade requirements, when such a law is passed, is an entirely wrong one. Only a prodigious and costly amount of educational work would ever bring all potato growers and shippers up to such a standard.

Secondly, whenever a compulsory grading law is passed, if it contains a provision requiring the grade to be branded or marked on the container, there arises a rigidity in the use of the grade names which actually hinders their proper functioning as a "measuring stick." The operation of our present compulsory grape grading law will serve as an example of what is meant by this "rigidity."

A shipment of grapes may be of extra fine quality, far above the minimum requirements for U. S. No. 1 Table Grapes Grade, but not quite U. S. Fancy. Another shipment may just barely meet the minimum requirements of the grade and actually be a rather poor lot of grapes compared with the other. Yet, under our present compulsory law, both these shipments must be marked "U. S. No. 1." This plainly is a serious handicap in getting the price which should be secured for the better grapes—which are almost, but not quite, "Fancy" grade.

Because it is a direct attack on the problem, passage of a compulsory grading law has certain admitted advantages. Yet the disadvantages just pointed out are very fundamental ones. They are why the passage of such a law brings with it complications that more than offset all its apparent advantages.

A far better procedure is to set up standard grades for optional use as a "measuring stick"—and this is exactly what we already have in the U. S. Potato grades now in common use.

## Enforcement

Much has been said about the difficulties of enforcing a compulsory grading law. These difficulties can hardly be exaggerated, especially in the case of potatoes, which are raised in practically every county in the state and have a long shipping season. It would take a veritable army of inspectors to cover such a territory, the problem of training them would be no small task, and the cost to the state would be something unthinkable if complete coverage and enforcement were attempted.

A law of this sort half enforced or enforced by half-trained inspectors might be far worse than no law at all. The only proper way, if such a law be passed, is to provide sufficient funds for complete and expert enforcement.

## A Program Needed

What New York needs is not a potato grading law, but a comprehensive program for improving the production, harvesting and marketing of state-grown potatoes.

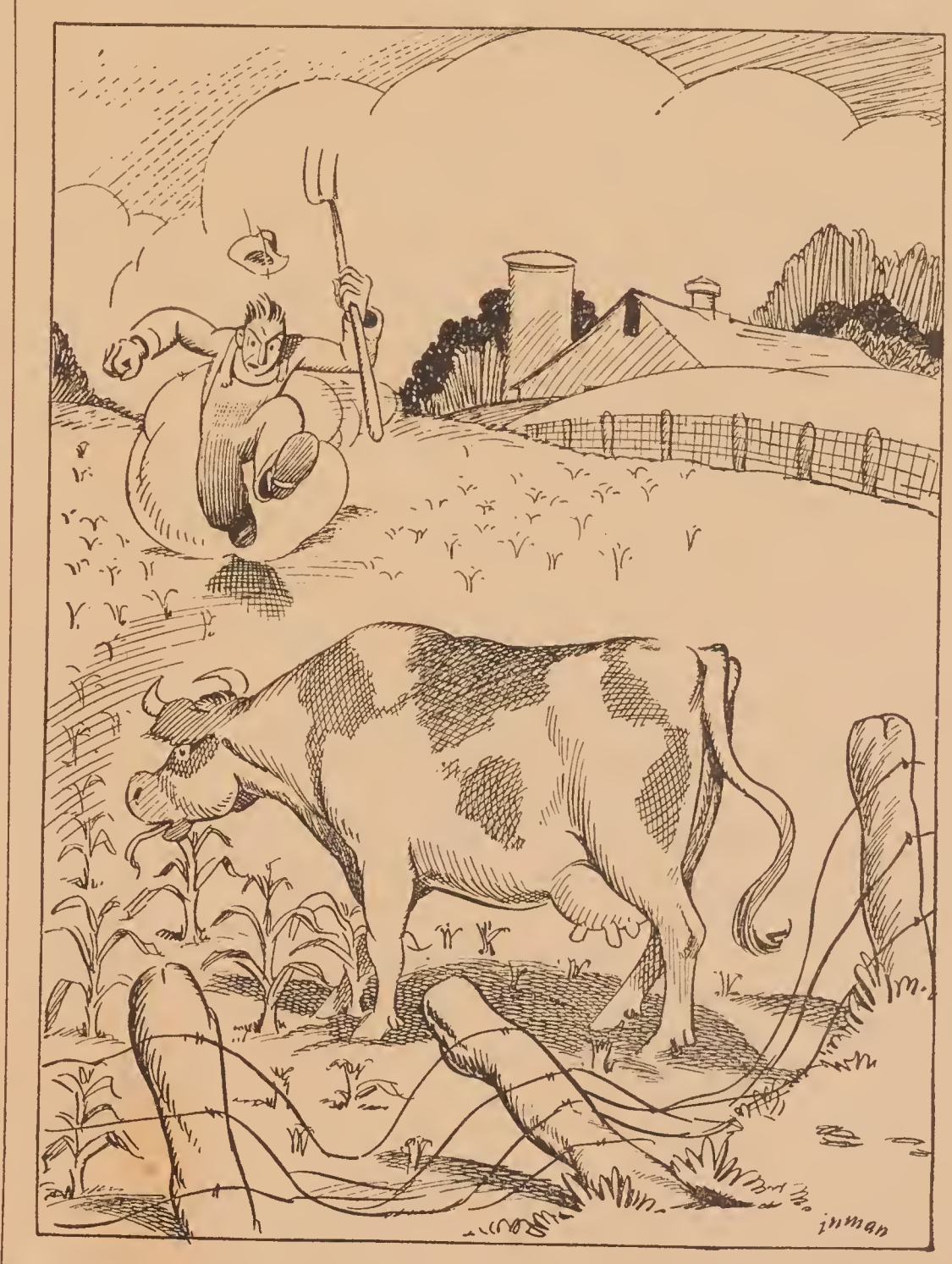
There is needed, in addition, a program for state development and control of modern Regional Market facilities in our various cities. Here lies the key to profitable merchandising of an ever-increasing portion of our potatoes, in our own markets, and over our own transportation system, if we will finish the job and provide adequate terminal facilities for the great highway system we have built.

If regulation of the sale of potatoes is needed, it can be accomplished far more effectively by rules enforced in such Regional Markets than it can by any state-wide compulsory grading law.

The G. L. F. plans for Community Farm Service Agencies are one sound contribution to the first of these programs. The Shipping-Point Inspection Service offered by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets is another. The College of Agriculture the Farm Bureau, the Seed Certification Association, are doing their part also.

Lastly, the passage by Congress of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act and the probable passage of a supplementary State Act of a similar sort, together, are certain to exert a steady pressure to put the whole potato industry on a "sale-by-grade" basis and undoubtedly in a few years time will bring about a very great change in present marketing methods.

With all these things under way, the part of wisdom would certainly seem to be to speed and support these existing programs in every possible fashion, depending upon Economic Law for our salvation, rather than upon any state grading or branding law.




*Poor line fences, one of the chief causes of disputes between neighbors.*

## Some New Bulletins

THE New York State College of Agriculture has recently issued a number of bulletins which will interest our readers. Apple growers will be interested in two of these. Bulletin 495 by Scoville and LaMont is entitled "Apple Varieties: Prices, Yields and Acreages" and bulletin 497 by MacDaniels and Heinicke, discusses pollination and other factors affecting the set of fruit.

* * *

Bulletin 490 discusses in quite some detail figures secured from a number of abandoned areas in New York. The bulletin is written by Lawrence M. Vaughan and is well worth some study.

Bulletin 493 by Bruce L. Melvin discusses village service agencies in New York State. Our readers may get any of these bulletins free of charge as long as the supply lasts by writing to the Office of Publication, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

THE FORD MODEL "A" CAR, Its Construction, Operation and Repair, by Victor W. Page, M.E. Published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 W. 45th Street, New York City. 545 Pages, 251 Engravings, Including Nearly 100 Specially Posed Photographs. Price $2.00.

The author took a car completely apart and photographed the various steps in taking it down and reassembling it after repairs had been made. Practical hints have been given for driving and taking care of the car and the chapter on location and remedy of common troubles should be very valuable to the Ford owner who takes care of his own machine. The book contains thirteen chapters that outline in considerable detail the parts of the car and what they do as well as the repair processes necessary to keep the engine and its auxiliaries functioning properly. All drawings and photographs are clearly lettered and the various parts may be identified by the novice so the book is of value to the beginners as well as the more expert.

* * *

"Better Gardening" is the title of a little book which has just come to our desk containing a large amount of valuable information about gardening, particularly as applied to flowers and shrubs. It is published by the Union Fork and Hoe Company of Columbus, Ohio, and they will be glad to send you a copy if you will just send them a post card or letter and ask for it.

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LEARN TO FLY where Lindbergh learned at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN FLYING SCHOOL, 1030 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-Z, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons, Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

## LIME SPREADERS

LIME and FERTILIZER SPREADERS made to attach to any farm cart or wagon $15 J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

## HIDES—FURS

WE WANT your Furs. Top market prices. Write for Price list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

PEANUTS, HAND SELECTED and shelled, 10 pounds $1.00. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

"SAVE THE COW"—for Garget, Spider, Swollen or Caked Udder. Safe, sure, Satisfaction Guaranteed. At Drug and Feed Stores or Prepaid $1.00. A. D. DRISCOLL, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

KODAK FILM DEVELOPED and six prints 25c. Two 5x7 enlargements 50c. Twelve prints from negatives 40c. 1931 Photo Calendar from any negative free with each offer. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WHEAT OR OAT STRAW $9 per ton F. O. B. Trumansburg. THOMAS CARMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch dises $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

FOR SALE—4,000 egg Wishbone incubator. Complete with heater and automatic egg turner. ADRIAN De NEEF, Sodus, N. Y.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.50 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

WILL TRADE CONN Bb Clairnet for Slide Trombone or Soprano Saxophone. 15 Keys 5 rings 4 Rollers New. State make, condition and finish when answering. L. GLODT, South Edmeston, N. Y.

"CLEECO" dissolved in water makes most efficient cleanser for Dairy, Household, and general Cleaning. Tasteless, non-caustic, no suds. $1.00 for five pounds. STEWART E. DICKEY, 442 N. Chestnut St., Butler, Pa.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK PERCALES, 125 assorted pieces 6x8 and larger $1.00. 20 pieces 9x36 all different, $1.00 postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

QUILT PIECES—fancy silks, cottons; bright woolens, silk Jersey for rugs, 2 lbs. 50c; small cottons 10 lbs. $1.00; wool batts $2; postage. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

PATCHWORK, PERCALES beautiful assortment 7 pounds $1.00. Silks assorted colors 5 pounds $1.00. Blanket remnants 3 pounds $1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Circular free. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., Cambridge, C. Mass.

## TOBACCO

FREE pair extra heavy work gloves with each box 50 my new 1931 big cigars. Send $2.12. Smoke 15 cigars. Examine gloves. Not satisfied, full refund. E. M. WEAND, Collegeville, Pa.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos $1 postpaid. 50 Havanas $2. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

LOOK! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, five pounds $1.00. Rich red chewing five pounds $1.50. Guaranteed. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.**

## Just David

(*Continued from Page* 16)

tle joke with the bells that the girl played,—but she did not speak until sometime later when David was telling of the first home-coming of the Princess, and of the time when the boy on his tiny piazza watched and watched in vain for a waving white signal from the tower.

"Do you mean to say," interposed Miss Holbrook then, almost starting to her feet, "that that boy expected—" She stopped suddenly, and fell back in her chair. The two red spots on her cheeks had become a rosy glow now, all over her face.

"Expected what?" asked David.

"N—nothing. Go on. I was so—so interested," explained Miss Holbrook faintly. "Go on."

And David did go on; nor did the story lose by his telling. It gained, indeed, something, for now it had woven through it the very strong sympathy of a boy who loved the Pauper for his sorrow and hated the Princess for causing that sorrow.

"And so," he concluded mournfully, "you see it isn't a very nice story, after all, for it didn't end well a bit. They ought to have got married and lived happy ever after. But they didn't."

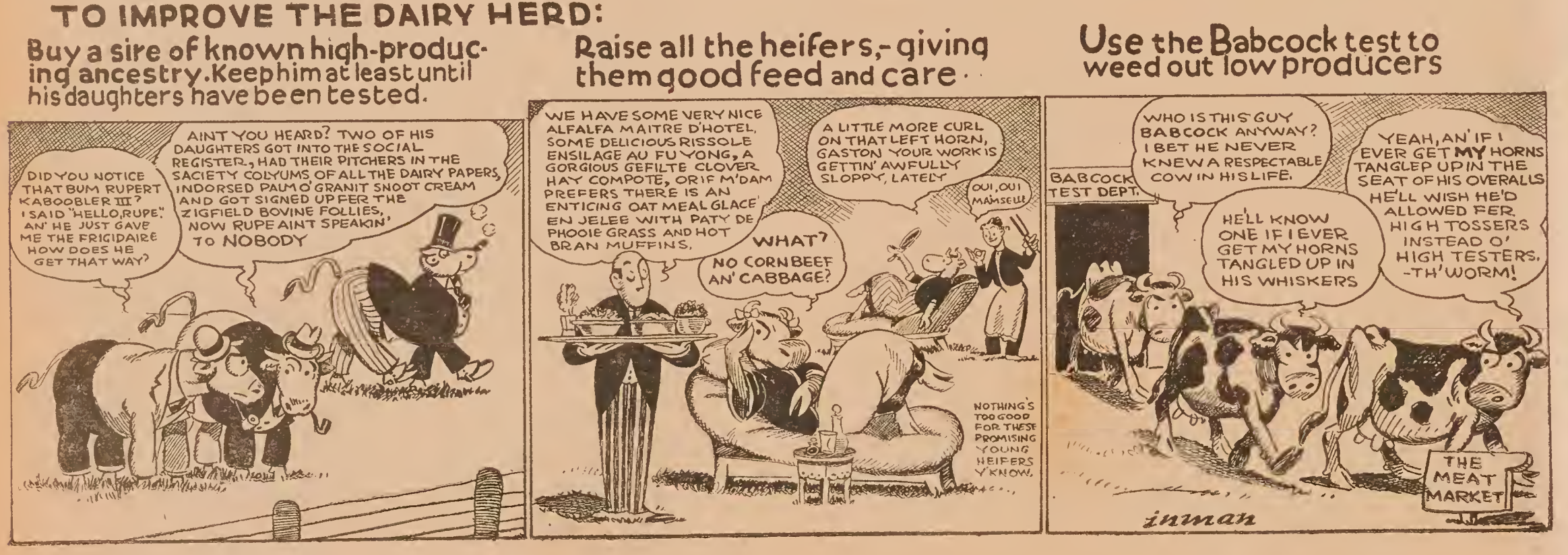
Miss Holbrook drew in her breath a little uncertainly, and put her hand to her throat. Her face now, instead of being red, was very white.

"But, David," she faltered, after a moment, "perhaps he—the—Pauper—did not—not love the Princess any longer."

"Mr. Jack said that he did."

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Spot the Boarder Cow* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Beware of Stocks With High Return

FARMERS should never buy securities with high yields because such yields are a danger sign that something is wrong with the stock, said Professor F. A. Pearson, in a talk on investments for farmers to the visitors at Cornell farm and home week. Professor Pearson further advised his hearers to sacrifice yield for security of principal.

Always investigate the company thoroughly before investing in its common stock. Generally, the farmer who has been sufficiently successful to save money for investment has been too busy to study the business conditions and the affairs of the company; he should not invest in this type of security, warned Professor Pearson.

Liberty bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds, industrial and public utility bonds of a high grade were suggested as safe and secure and as the type of security is safe farmers' investment.

Mortgages on farms with which they are acquainted in their community should be bought in preference to mortgages in other communities. Mortgages and mortgage bonds on city real estate should be carefully scrutinized.

In general, the risk which goes with securities bearing a high yield should be carried by the man of much greater means than the farmer.

In concluding his talk, Prof. Pearson said: "Investments are like a buzz saw; constructive or destructive, depending upon how they are used."

## C. F. Mayer, Inc. Barred from Mails

THE National Better Business Bureau advises that the author of another work at home scheme has been deprived of his postal privileges because he used the mails to defraud. This is not the first time that Mr. Mayer has been involved with the law. In 1923, he was fined $700 for using the mails to defraud. After that, he started the Franklyn Products Co. in which he required prospective agents to purchase a raincoat in the hope that they would be employed in selling these garments. He was required to "show cause" in this instance and agreed to discontinue the objectionable features of that business.

Later, he advertised under the "Help Wanted" classification of publications for people to be engaged in permanent positions, clerical, mechanical, or any sales work, experience unnecessary. His game, in this instance, was to require a $5.00 service fee, for which he would mail out to 100 large employers the applicants' names each week during the year until they were satisfactorily employed. As a matter of fact, he had no arrangements with these employers and had no standing with any of the concerns to whom he sent these lists. Naturally, during the present unemployment situation, his daily mail has been huge, amounting to as much as 1760 pieces a day. This last venture of his has again brought him under the displeasure of the post office for using the mails to defraud.

## More Questionable Home Work Schemes

IT sometimes seems that we mention home work schemes too often in our Service Bureau columns. We are forced to conclude, however, that we do not because we continue to get letters in almost every mail asking about them. We can only repeat what we have so often said in the past, that we have yet to find a firm offering home work which develops to the entire satisfaction of our readers. Here are a few unsatisfactory ones that have just been called to our attention by the National Better Business Bureau:

The Authors Manuscript Bureau of Montreal advertises profitable spare time work. This concern has no employment to offer. It is trying to sell instructions for typing authors' manuscripts for two dollars.

The Real Art Flower Studios of California advertises for women to make and sell artificial flowers. Those who answer receive a form letter saying that the necessary material will be sent for a dollar. After the dollar is gone, it is apparently up to the purchasers to make and sell their own flowers.

The Boro Card Company of Brooklyn advertises home work in decorating greeting cards. They want a dollar for a sample outfit. The form letter which they send out states that any cards sent in which are not acceptable will be returned with the errors carefully marked.

The Rich-Lite Company of Indiana advertises a scheme for addressing postal cards. This is a typical newspaper clipping bureau which may not be illegal but which many would call unethical. Those who answer the advertisement get a form letter requesting one dollar for an instruction card and sample outfit.

Many advertisements in the "help wanted" classified columns are really advertisements soliciting agents to sell products. Most authorities agree that this type of advertisement should not appear under "help wanted." It is, of course, possible for anyone to get work at any time if they are willing to sell a product on commission. Some, at least, of the products, are not worth the price charged and in addition this is a rather unfavorable time to try to sell stuff on commission. Hard times have led many to attempt this means of trying to get a living.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During January, 1931

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW YORK** | |
| Lewis Rathbun, North Norwich (Pay for eggs) | $ 11.85 |
| L. R. Histed, Worcester (Partial adjustment on compensation claim) | 115.06 |
| Wassil Garron, Bath (Further compensation procured) | 45.00 |
| Homer VanScoy, Candor (Pay for honey) | 8.75 |
| Mrs. W. G. Howard, Madison (Refund on order) | 3.92 |
| B. L. Warren, Phelps (Claims settled) | 66.96 |
| Coe S. Rutledge, Callicoon (Pay for produce) | 9.97 |
| Mrs. Grace Dudley, Oriskany Falls (Complaint adjusted) | 1.93 |
| Howard Peters, Stokes (Part claim for milk) | 64.90 |
| Jas. E. Selfridge, Ancramdale (Claim adjusted) | 27.60 |
| B. Mensing, Middleton (Refund on order) | 1.45 |
| D. Karstadt, Monticello (Part pay for milk) | 5.00 |
| Phil Fischer, Jr., St. Remy (Pay for eggs) | 22.50 |
| John Graham, Argyle (Adjustment on claim) | 3.98 |
| D. C. Betzler, Lodi (Pay for eggs) | 17.10 |
| E. K. Pierce, Stamford (Claim adjusted) | 30.00 |
| J. C. Piester, Hudson (Pay from commission merchant) | 71.40 |
| Shirley Cook, Oneonta (Pay for eggs) | 6.65 |
| Mrs. John Dickerson, Lewis (Refund on order) | 2.98 |
| James Donahue, Lake Pleasant (Claim settled) | 10.00 |
| Frank A. Reetz, Holley (Account adjusted) | 2.00 |
| Orra Crossett, Arkport (Adjustment of complaint on silo) | 25.00 |
| Mrs. George Dudley, Lyons (Refund on order) | 3.42 |
| Henry Graby, Callicoon (Refund of transportation charges on return of dog) | 5.39 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | |
| Mrs. D. H. Goggin, Sugargrove (Refund on order) | 3.84 |
| Fred W. Driller, Matamoras (Claim settled) | 13.20 |
| Miss Sylvania Allen, Mill Vilage (Adjustment of claim) | 5.00 |
| Mrs. C. E. Sands, Winterdale (Claim adjusted) | 10.00 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Blair D. Chew, Williamstown (Pay from commission merchant) | 192.07 |
| John Uhl, Old Bridge (Pay from commission merchant) | 84.75 |
| TOTAL | $871.38 |

***Claims Adjusted for Subscribers Where No Money Is Involved:***

**NEW YORK**

Mrs. Keith Gary, Winthrop (Subscription filled)
George Robinson, Groton (Replacement of batteries)
Mrs. George W. Cole, Long Lake (Order filled)
Mrs. A. E. Coler, McDonough, (Order filled)
Charles F. Raurcher, West Leyden (Adjustment on order)
Charles Knuskern, Fort Plain (Order for paint adjustment)
Mrs. Elwin K. Gray, Cattaraugus (Order filled)
Mrs. Calvin Bennett, Napanock (Complaint adjusted)
James E. Inch, Fulton, (Account adjusted)
Mrs. Raymond H. Delcamp, Morganville (Adjustment on magazine subscription)
H. L. English, Greene (Adjustment of complaint on machine)
Mrs. W. A. Tresler, Clymer (Adjustment on complaint)
Chas. Francis, Erieville (Adjustment of account)
Mrs. J. Francis, Hathaway, (Adjustment of subscription)
Mrs. Fred Owens, Grooville (Balance order filled)
Mrs. A. B. Kimberley, Oriskany Falls (Adjustment of complaint)
Floyd Golery, Watkins Glen (Order filled)
Henry Dunn, Hammond (Adjustment on order)
Mrs. Anna I. Kenyon, Greenwich (Complaint adjusted)

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Mrs. A. M. Shaw, Cummington (Adjustment on subscription complaint)

## An Old Scheme

LETTERS continue to come to us asking for advice and information about estates in foreign countries whose owners have died intestate. The scheme of advertising for heirs of imaginary estates is an old one, and literally thousands of dollars have been paid by those who cannot afford it in the hope that they will receive a share in such an estate.

We are informed, for example, that officials in England, after a thorough investigation, state that at present there is not a single such estate that is worth more than $7,500, and that certainly the cost of proving a claim to even a small part of an estate of that value would greatly exceed the value of the entire estate.

The best place for letters asking for money on the pretense that you may get a share of an estate is in the waste basket.

## No Charge!

THE American Agriculturist Service Bureau is getting many letters asking about various battery compounds. There are on the market approximately fifty of these advertised with various claims that they will recharge or rejuvenate storage batteries.

The National Better Business Bureau has caused investigations to be made of some of them. For example, a sample of one of them, called "Charge-O-Lyte," was analyzed and tested by a competent, disinterested engineer. We cannot give you the entire report, but contained in it was this statement:

"If a battery user buys Charge-O-Lyte in the belief that its use with lead cells will prolong their life, improve their capacity, prevent shedding or buckling, reduce watering, etc., he is only grossly deceiving himself."

Another battery compound is called "Nu-Life." The engineer made the test for the Better Business Bureau and reported that it is chiefly commercial epsom salts discolored by a non-active dye.

Still another, sold under the name of "Lightning," was tested and a report issued to the effect that "Lightning" does not "Charge Batteries Instantly," or "Eliminate All Battery Troubles" as advertised.

Incidentally, the National Better Business Bureau points out that practically all battery manufacturers in their guarantees cancel any battery warranty or guarantee when such a product is used. In other words, if you use any of these solutions and have trouble you can expect no consideration from the manufacturers of the battery when trouble develops.


FARMEX FACTS

At the time of Pliny, A. D. 79, harrows bore the part in tilling the soil that they do today. The harrow and the method of using it, however, were primitive indeed! The harrow consisted of a small tree of many sharp branches. After the seed was sown, the harrow was drawn over the soil by hand.

FARMEX EXPLOSIVES

Today in some sections, plowing, seeding and harrowing are all accomplished in one operation with a tractor pulling the plows, harrow and seeder hitched one behind the other. Such tillage requires clean, straight fields. And Farmex Explosives constitute the cheapest, easiest method of removing obstructions to make such cultivation possible. If interested in explosives for such work, write:

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington Delaware

10% CUT FROM CATALOGUE PRICES FOR SHORT TIME ONLY

Complete for 6-Room House — Was $175 — NOW $157.50

INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

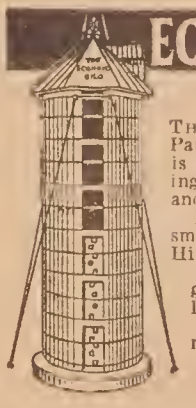
*Write for FREE Catalog 20*

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

*Reach for*
ABSORBINE
if horses' legs swell

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair — and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning — get Absorbine. $2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

ECONOMY SILOS



*STORM-PROOF*

THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. B Frederick, Md.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

*Below,* MORE FEED FOR THEIR DAIRY: *Mr. and Mrs. Roy O. Bixby, Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., showing some of the fine corn Mr. Bixby and his son raised last season with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. In spite of the dry weather, their ensilage yield was 15 tons to the acre—7 tons better than the average for the district.*

*Right,* $360 SAVING: *Mr. L. G. Gibson, Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., who wishes he had used AGRICO last season on his entire 40 acres of potatoes instead of on only 5. "I would have saved $360," he writes. Read his letter below for the full facts about an important fertilizer test.*

# AGRICO Wins in Fertilizer Test

*Left,* 329¼ BU. PER ACRE: *Mr. Wm. B. Karcher, Orient, Suffolk Co., N. Y., planted 2 acres of Cobblers in rows 6 ft. apart, with cucumbers in between. He dug 658½ bu. potatoes from this piece. He writes, "I became convinced last year that your AGRICO brands were the last word in fertilizer and I shall continue using them." (Oct. 2, 1930)*

*Right,* AGRICO WINS IN TEST: *Mr. L. F. Potter, of J. D. Potter & Son, Scio, Allegheny Co., N. Y., who tested AGRICO against another fertilizer of higher analysis. AGRICO produced 50 bu. more potatoes per acre and matured his crop earlier.*

HERE is another significant fertilizer test. It is facts like these which every farmer should consider in placing his order for fertilizer for his crop. The facts are supplied by Mr. L. G. Gibson, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., in the following letter:

"This season I determined to find out whether your AGRICO was as good as many folks were saying it was. With this in mind, I put out three plots of five acres each, applying fertilizer as follows:

Plot No. 1—1000 lbs. of a popular 7-11-10 grade.

Plot No. 2—1000 lbs. of a popular 7-12-7 grade.

Plot No. 3—1000 lbs. of AGRICO for Potatoes 4-8-6.

"The yield of the AGRICO plot was 180 bushels per acre and to my surprise, the 7-11-10 and 7-12-7 plots gave no larger yields.

"Although AGRICO for Potatoes is a high-grade fertilizer, *it cost me $9.00 per acre less than the other brands.* I do not hesitate to recommend AGRICO to my friends, for had I used it on all my acres of certified seed this season, I would have saved $360.00." L. G. Gibson, (Nov. 10, 1930)

### *Use the Best—It Pays*

Letters like this come to us from all parts of this and adjoining states. All tell of increased yields, better-quality crops and extra profits secured with AGRICO, the premier "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Fertilizer is one of the most important factors in determining the amount of profit you make. *It is so important that you cannot afford to use anything but the very best.* The better the fertilizer the greater the return.

Use AGRICO this year and keep an accurate record of your costs. Your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer will give you a new crop-cost blank which makes it easy to know what each bushel costs to grow.

AGRICO is made of carefully-selected plant-food materials which supply the usual elements with greatest efficiency and *it also contains extra plant-food elements which help increase crop yields and crop profits.*

Place your order now; your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer can supply you with AGRICO. There is a brand for each crop.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

*Makers of* "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

# AGRICO

*for all crops*

MAIL THE CONVENIENT COUPON—TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS — DON'T GUESS

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
(Address the nearest office)

Please send me.....copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for Corn....for Potatoes....

Name.....

Address.....

A'A. 2-28-31

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | March 7, 1931 | Published Weekly


# 1931 Reference Number

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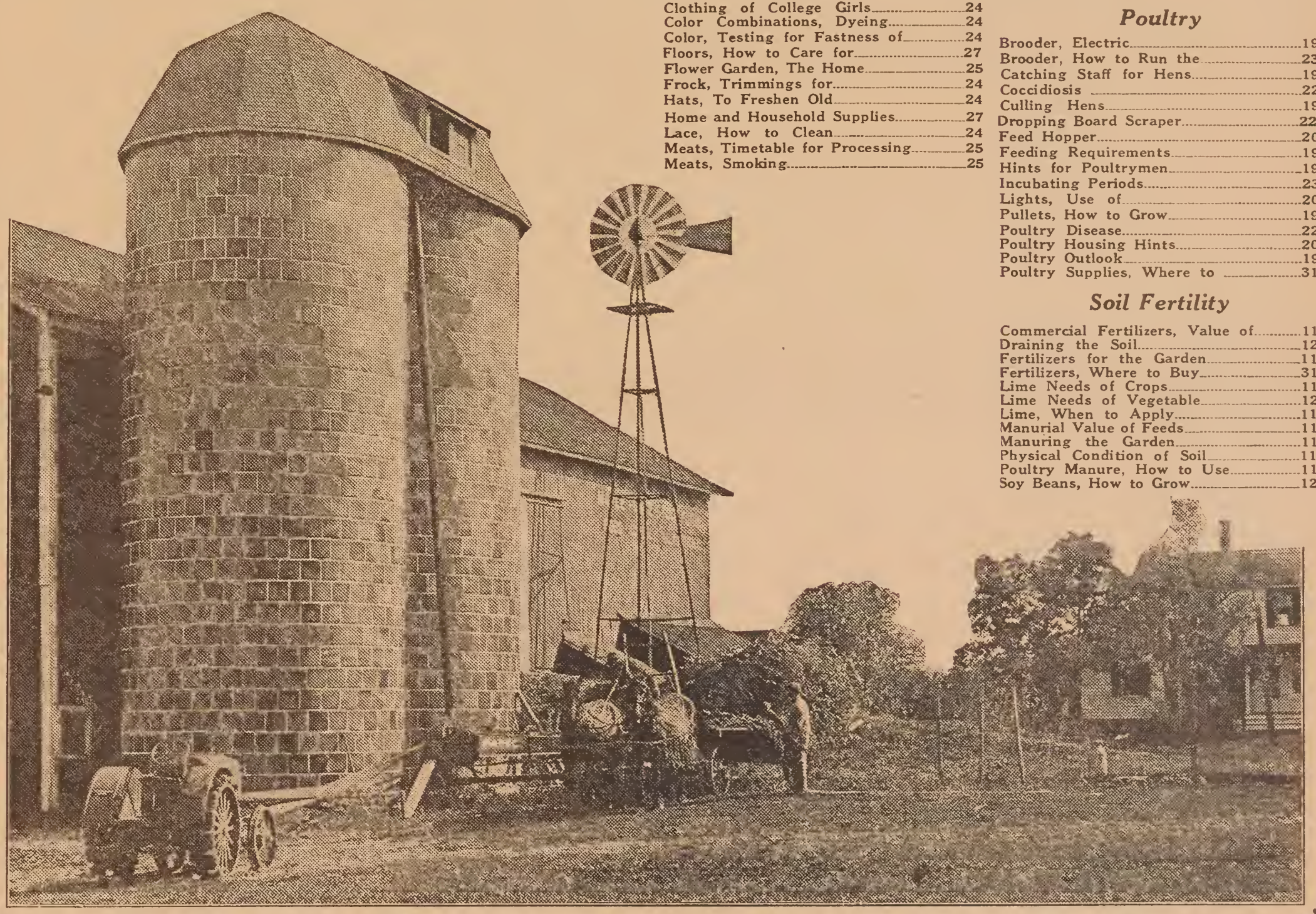
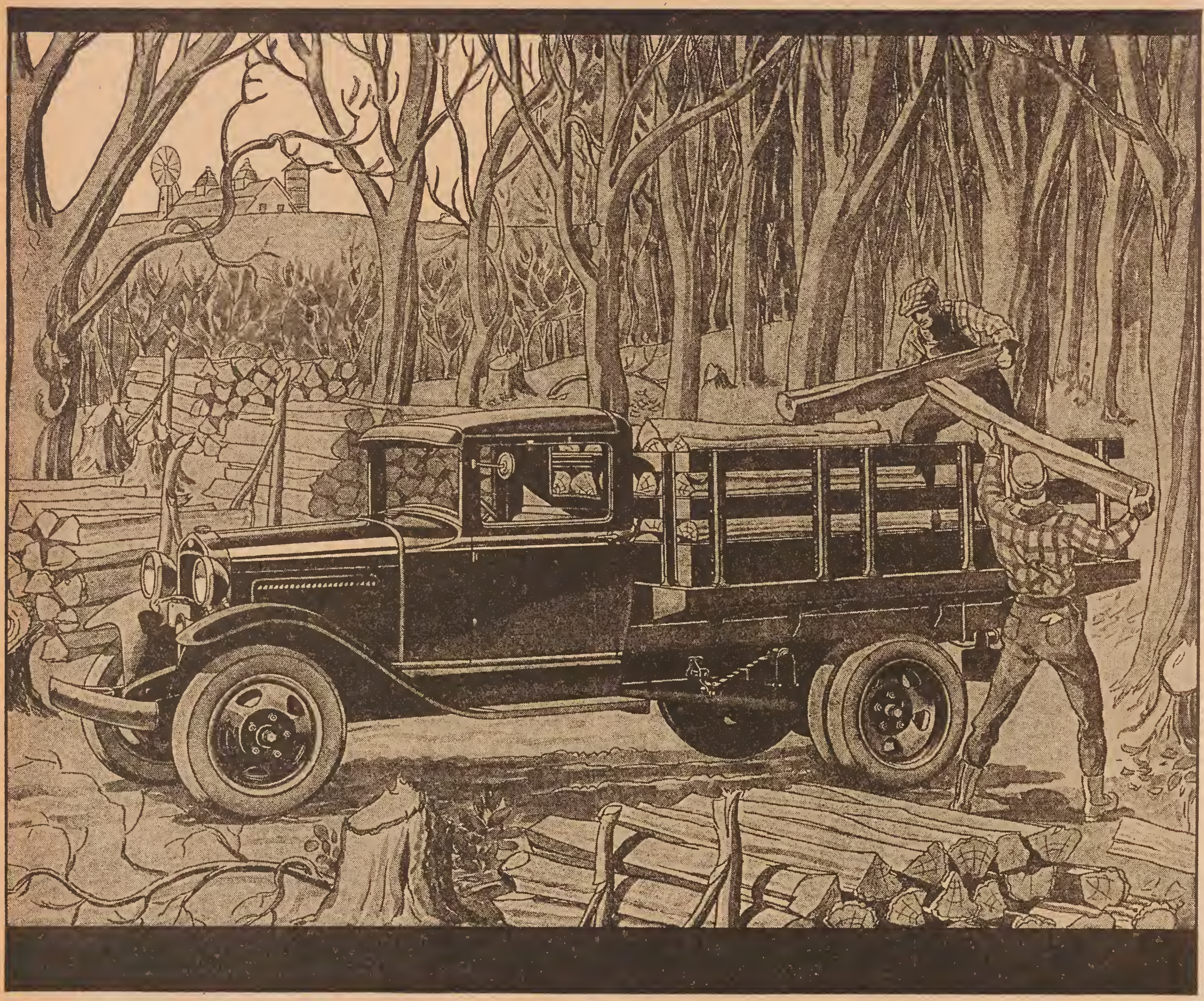


# The Ford Truck

## *is low in cost and useful throughout the year*



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# What Will 1931 Do To Us?

## *The Present Situation -- The Outlook -- How To Meet It*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There follows in compact form a summary of the present business and farm situation, the outlook for the coming year, and some suggestions as to how to meet the problems ahead. Facts and data for this statement are chiefly taken from recent publications of the New York State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.*

### The Present Situation

In 1930 the total crop production in the United States was 5.5 percent below the average for the preceding ten years. Ordinarily, this would cause a raise in prices but instead the total value of crops was 27 percent less than in 1929. The great drought was chiefly responsible for the decline in production, while the business depression caused the falling off in farm prices. The value of livestock decreased 25 percent. The gross income from agricultural production in 1930 was about 20 percent less than for 1929, while total payment to all factory workers declined about 19 per cent. Income to New York, New England, and New Jersey farmers was much above the average for the entire country.

The low prices for cotton and wheat were responsible for the greatest decline. The cost of living declined only about 9 percent. This small decrease is due to the fact that the cost of distributing food continued to be double pre-war. Therefore, retail prices are high compared with prices paid to farmers. During 1930, 1,298 banks closed their doors either temporarily or permanently. The liabilities of commercial concerns that failed were more than twice as high as failures in 1929. While this is probably the worst world depression that has ever occurred, it is not as bad for farmers as the depression of 1920 and 1921. Business is harder hit on the average this time than agriculture.

### Is the Worst Over?

Most authorities agree that the bottom of the cycle has been reached and that there will now be a gradual improvement. Farm products will bring some better prices during the latter part of this year. Neither business nor agriculture, however, can ever expect that prices will reach their former levels. Most economists say that we all must get used to a lower price situation. One fact is pretty certain: business ought to pick up fairly rapidly when it once gets well started, because supplies of all kinds have been depleted during the depression. Buyers who need to buy and who can buy, put off buying as long as possible waiting for prices to drop still further. On this, Dr. Warren, economist of Cornell, says, "Speculators who have been optimistic have lost so much that the usual buying to hold is checked. . . . .

"There is a tendency to stop production for a time and then to expand rapidly. . . .

"Money is very cheap but it is scarce and hard to get because the investor is over cautious. . . .

"The supplies in stores and homes are low. When business starts, production is needed, not only to supply the current needs but to restore the stocks in stores and to make up for part of the failure to buy during the depression."

### The Outlook in General

On the general outlook for farmers, the United States Department of Agriculture says, "Farmers may reasonably expect somewhat lower production costs and probably a tendency toward improvement in the market demand and a greater degree of stability in general commodity prices during 1931. On the matter of costs, the livestock industries have very cheap grain; farm labor wages are the lowest in a decade; fertilizer prices have declined; the condition of farm equipment on the farm is fairly good."

In general, agriculture stands to gain by the gradual stabilizing of business and prices. This is especially so in New York and New England.

In a period of failing prices, prices of milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, and other choice products hold up better than the prices of grain and other less desirable foods. This was true after the Civil War and has been true for the past ten years. Fortunately for New York, New Jersey, and New England, these are our main products. This fact, together with the location, is largely responsible that, after ten years, prices paid to New York farmers for farm products averaged 145, while average prices paid farmers for all food products in the United States was only 138.

### Brief Outlook for Main Crops

**Wheat**—Outlook is discouraging. Unless yields throughout the world should be materially lowered, average prices will continue to be low. World production has been increased faster than the consumption for years.

**Corn**—Outlook not too good. Prices during 1931 are expected to average somewhat lower than 1930. There will be a tendency to increase corn acreage in the Corn Belt to replace reduced stocks.

**Oats**—There will be a decreased market demand. Oats can be cut for hay to replace the hay shortage.

**Cattle**—It is believed that prices of most classes and grades will improve during the second half of the year. Cheap feed grain will help this.

**Sheep**—The number of sheep has increased constantly for years. Breeding stocks should be cut down. World wool production continues near record levels, and present wool stocks are large.

**Dairy Industry**—Over-developed. Domestic prices of dairy products have declined nearly to the world level and foreign markets do not offer a good outlet. Dairy product prices will probably not assume the former favorable relations to prices of other farm products during 1931. Fair prices for fluid milk may be maintained. All cull stock should go to the butchers.

**Eggs**—There will probably be some improvement in the price trend. Business should not be expanded. Flocks should be culled.

**Potatoes**—The United States Department says, "Increased supplies of potatoes in prospect in the 1931 crop year will more than offset any improvement in the demand. Increased production in sweet potatoes is expected."

**Other Vegetables**—Prices for *cabbage* will be low unless acreage is reduced. *Lettuce* growers should not expand. Acreage of late *onions* should be reduced. 1930 acreage in *tomatoes,* if continued in 1931, will result in excessive supplies.

**Fruits**—Market prospects justly maintenance of the present number of *apple* trees in commercial orchards. The trend of *orange* production is upward. *Grapefruit* production promises to lead to great over-production. *Strawberry* production will be smaller in 1931 than in 1930. Marketing conditions for *grapes* will be difficult for 1931. The outlook for *tobacco* is not as good as a year ago.

### What Shall We Do About It?

There is no blinking the fact—1931 will be a difficult year on the farm as well as with most city businesses. As a matter of fact, however, the agricultural situation is now better than it is with the city business man, but it will take planning and hard work to make any money in 1931. There will be many farmers, however, who will make at least a little money, and thousands will make a fair living. Those who do will follow at least some of the following suggestions worked out by farm economists like Professors Pearson and Warren, of Cornell, after years of study of hundreds of different farm businesses. Dr. Warren says, "Some chief ways to adjust the farm business to present conditions are:

1. Find ways of producing farm products with less hours of labor;

2. Find ways of reducing costs of distribution;

3. For certain products increase the quality to meet the new demands for quality from workers who have high buying power. (I would put great emphasis on this last point. I have on my desk, as I write, a letter from a farmer who tells me he sells all the butter he can make for several cents above the regular market price, the reason being, of course, that the butter is worth it because of its quality.)

4. Individual farmers should be careful about long-time debts except for things that are below pre-war prices. (Warren and many other economists believe that the price level eventually is going back to at least the pre-war.)

5. Farmers should not buy land nor work land that does not give a high output per hour of labor. He must get more bushels of grain and more pounds of milk for an hour of labor. The chief ways of doing this are obtaining more milk per cow, more eggs per hen, and higher crop yields per acre.

6. Higher crop yields can be obtained by dropping out of use the fields that do not give high yields, using them for pasture or leaving them idle. Perhaps one can buy or rent an adjoining farm and work only the best land of both. The tendency must be toward larger farms and better land.

7. Use good fertilizer abundantly. Fertilizers are cheap, wages are high. Give more care to using good seed, to disease control; such changes mean more production per man but fewer men and some reduction in the total agricultural production.

8. The most effective way to obtain more milk per cow and more eggs per hen is to cull herds and flocks vigorously and promptly and then feed and care well for those that are left.

9. Because labor is high, more and better

(*Continued on Page 28*)

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# Hints for Increasing Dairy Profits

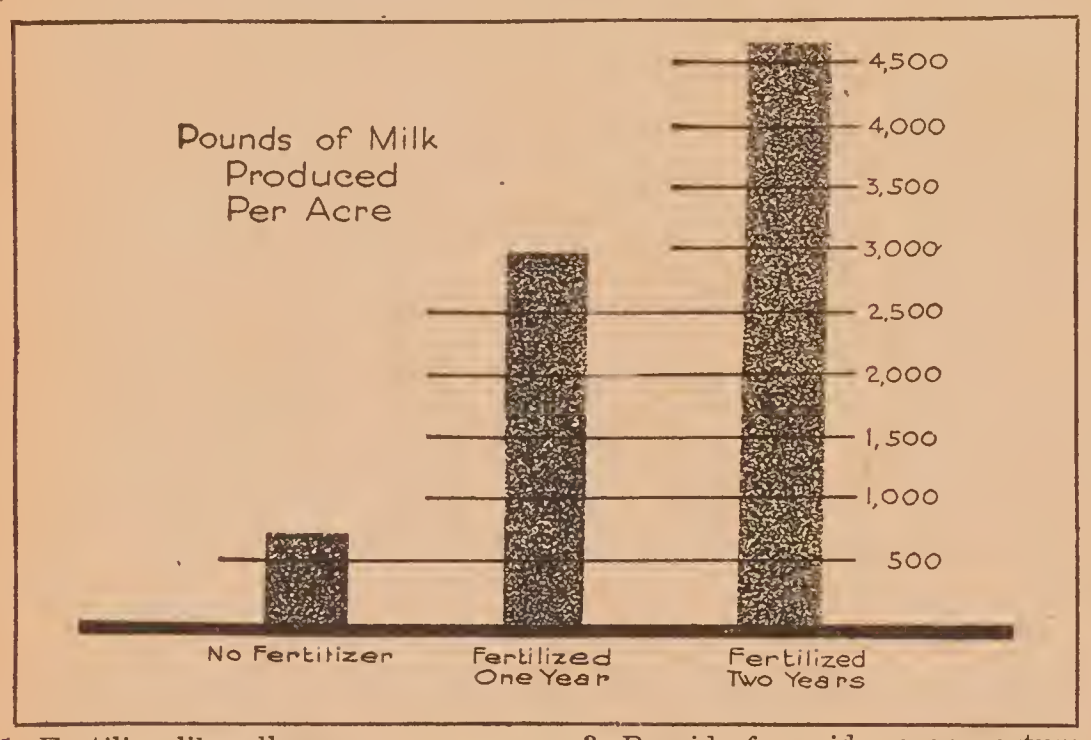
## The Outlook for Dairying

Figures on livestock in New York State, released January 1, show more producing cows on farms but fewer young stock. Dairying, like all other business, goes in cycles. When prices are good, everybody raises calves; when prices drop, everybody quits. It has been frequently pointed out that a better plan to follow is to raise calves when nobody else raises them, that is, when prices are low, and to cut down the number raised when prices are high.

We can only judge the future by what has happened in the past, but we all know that it takes two years to grow producing cows. Maybe it would be a good plan to raise cows now and have them come into production just when the situation will be getting better again. Otherwise, you will find yourself with a dairy of old cows on your hands and when you come to buy young cows to replace them you will find those who raised calves in 1931 will be asking plenty for them. There is a surplus of milk now, but if you look ahead for two or three years you may decide to sell one or two of the old members of the herd or perhaps those with the lowest milk production at whatever price you can get for them, and raise the usual number of calves.

Milk is a necessity and prices will recover more quickly than on products that are classed as luxuries.

## How to Make Pastures Produce Profits




1. Fertilize liberally.
2. Pasture at the right time.
3. Provide for mid-season pasture.
4. Harrow to break up the manure.

## The Points of a Good Cow

The only real way to tell a good cow is by her record of performance. But when records are not available, certain physical points furnish a fairly good indication of the cow's milk producing ability.

1. A large feed capacity. The cow should have a large barrel with well sprung ribs.
2. Dairy temperament—a wedge-shaped body is the desirable dairy type.
3. A well-developed udder—a good cow has a large udder with no poor quarters.
4. Good blood circulation—milk veins should be long and crooked.
5. Good constitution and health—deep chest, large nostrils, and a smooth, pliable coat are possessed by the cow in good health.

## How to Feed the Dairy Cow

Liberal feeding is essential if we are to secure greater milk production. A good dairy cow uses about one-half of her ration for maintenance, leaving the remainder for the production of milk. If the ration is reduced one-quarter, this amount comes entirely from the part available for milk production which in turn is cut by one-half.

Soiling crops and succulent feeds are sometimes necessary to balance the summer ration. For winter feeding, the ration is usually composed of hay, silage and a mixture of grains. To balance the ration properly, the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage, with consideration for cost, bulk, palatability and physiological effect upon the cow. A 24% ration is recommended with timothy hay, 20% with mixed clover and 16% with alfalfa.

Under most circumstances, the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, and the grain ration should be adjusted to fit the milk production.

The grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of one pound to each three pounds of milk produced daily by the cow. Another rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butter fat that the cow produces during the week.

Continue to increase the feed as long as milk production increases. When the cow begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain.

## Salt Cups in the Dairy Barn

Salt and mineral cups, which are a rather new piece of barn equipment have been responsible for increased milk flow. These cups are used in connection with automatic drinking bowls, and attach to the stanchions within convenient reach of the cows. Besides supplying needed mineral food for milk production, constant access to salt also stimulates thirst and results in consumption of greater quantities of water. Many dairymen find that the definite increase in milk flow quickly pays for the low cost of the cups.

## Locating the Milk House

The following suggestions should be kept in mind in locating and arranging a milk house.

Place the milk house as near the stable as compliance with board-of-health regulations will permit.

Have the cooling tank large enough to allow for plenty of water and ice around the cans.

Construct the cooling tank so that all but from 6 to 8 inches of the tank is below the level of the floor.

Have a drain pipe at the bottom of the tank that can be unscrewed for cleaning.

If possible, the ice house and the milk house should be under the same roof.—Cornell Extension Bulletin 111.

## Average Feed and Labor for 100 lbs. Milk

| | *Per 100 lbs. of milk produced* | *Per 100 qts. of milk produced* |
|---|---|---|
| Grain (lbs.) | 33.89 | 72.65 |
| Hay (lbs.) | 43.3 | 93.1 |
| Other dry forage (lbs.) | 10.8 | 23.2 |
| Other succulent feed (lbs.) | 8.3 | 17.8 |
| Silage, (lbs.) | 92.2 | 198.2 |
| Labor (hrs.) | 3.02 | 6.49 |

—New York State College Extension Service Handbook.

## Approximate Digestible Protein Contents of Various Grains and Byproducts

To find the percent of protein in a grain mixture, take any number of parts of any number of feeds in the table below; and for each part put down the percent of the heading under which it is found. Add these numbers and divide the sum by the number of parts. For example—

| | |
|---|---|
| **One part wheat bran** | **15** |
| **One part cottonseed meal** | **35** |
| **One part gluten feed** | **20** |
| **Total** | **70** |
| **Per cent protein** | **23.3** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Average 5%** | **Average 20%** |
| Corn meal | Corn gluten feed |
| Hominy feed | Cocoanut meal |
| Dry beet pulp | Shelled peas |
| **Average 10%** | **Average 30%** |
| Ground wheat | Corn gluten meal |
| Ground oats | Linseed oil meal |
| Ground barley | Soy-beans |
| Ground rye | **Average 35%** |
| Ground buckwheat | Cottonseed meal |
| **Average 15%** | **Average 40%** |
| Wheat bran | Soy-bean meal |
| Wheat middlings | |

## Why Owners of Cattle Should Have Their Herds Free From Tuberculosis

1. Tuberculosis destroys by death a certain number of animals after the disease has become established in the herd;
2. Tuberculosis causes a waste by feeding animals that are diseased and cannot give an adequate return;
3. Tuberculosis causes heavy losses by infecting other animals such as swine, calves and adult cattle through the milk and by contact;
4. Tuberculosis reduces the productive and milk value of the cows. If there is physical evidence of its existence, the animals have practically no market value for breeding purposes;
5. Tuberculosis destroys the good reputation of a herd thereby rendering it difficult to sell the animals and often to dispose of their products. More and more emphasis is being placed on this phase of the subject.

## How to Clean Dairy Utensils

Never use dairy vessels or utensils that have rough seams, joints, or cracks in them. Milk will get into the rough places and sour and cake and decay and inoculate all the milk with millions of bacteria that will sour the milk and spoil it.

If we can't get utensils with smooth seams, take them to a tinsmith and have him solder every seam and joint smooth.

The open-top milk pail is a dirt catcher.

Wash the Dairy Utensils Clean.

Don't let the pails or utensils lie around with milk on them. Wash them while the milk is fresh.

First: Rinse them with luke warm or cold water.

Second: After the vessels have been rinsed in luke warm or cold water wash them thoroughly with hot water and soap or soap powder or baking soda.

Third: After they have been thoroughly washed, rinse with hot water, then steam or scald them and let them dry without wiping with towels or rags.

## Yield of Cheese from Milk

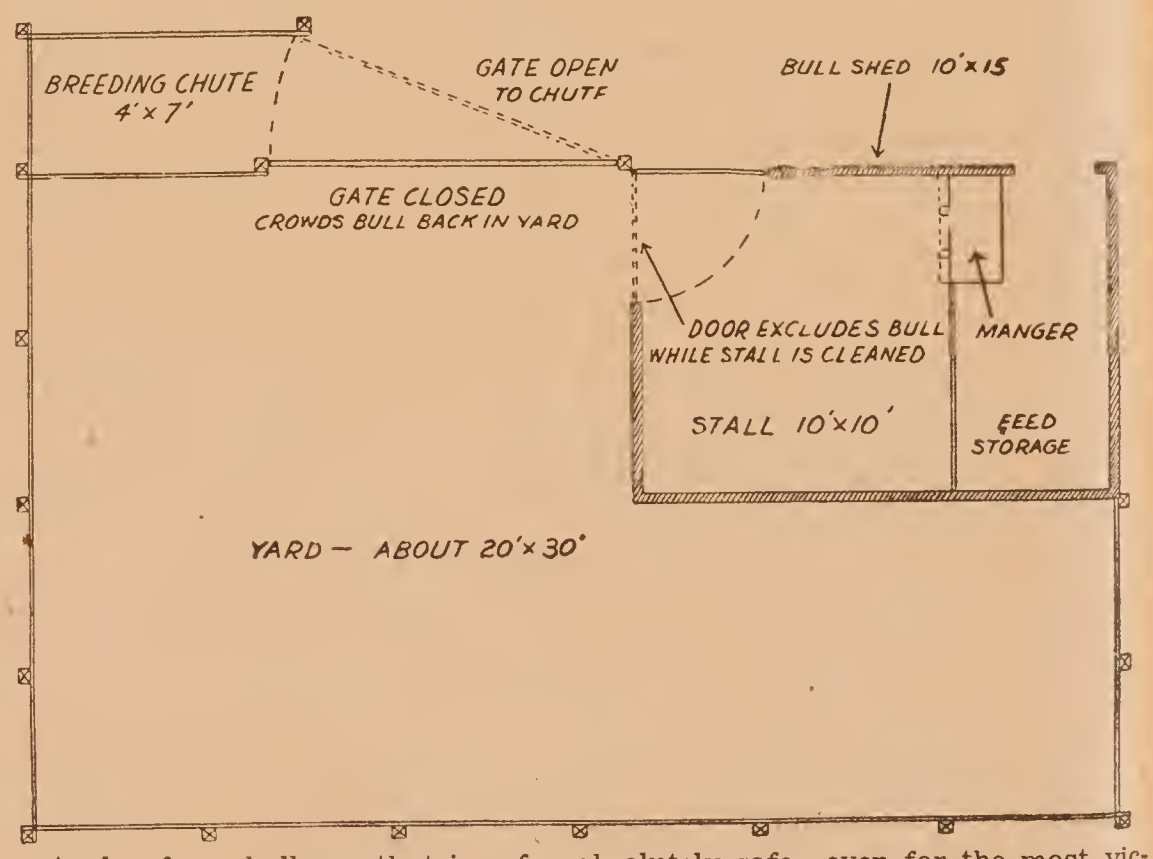
| *% fat in milk* | *Lbs. cheese from 100 lbs. milk* | *Lbs. cheese per lb. fat* |
|---|---|---|
| 3.0 | 8.38 | 2.76 |
| 3.5 | 9.41 | 2.68 |
| 4.0 | 10.56 | 2.64 |
| 4.8 | 12.51 | 2.60 |

## How to Raise Healthy Calves

Clean quarters are absolutely necessary in raising healthy calves. The calf pen need not be elaborate but should be clean, dry and well bedded with plenty of clean bedding. If other calves have been raised in the same

(*Continued on Page* 13)

## A Safe Bull Pen




A plan for a bull pen that is safe—absolutely safe—even for the most vicious bull. You can feed the bull and water him, clean out his stall and breed cows to him, without even touching him or exposing yourself to danger.

It all depends on two gates. One of them closes the entrance from the roadway into the bull's stall. The bull can go in and out from stall to pen at will, when this gate is closed. But if you want to shut him out of the stall so you can clean it, then the same gate will do the trick. Notice, in the illustration, how it works.

The other gate operates at a breeding chute. Normally, this gate is closed leaving the chute open to the outside. When a cow is to be bred, she can be led into this chute and tied. Then the gate is opened and the bull has access to her. He can then be crowded back into the pen simply by closing the gate. It's simple and it's effective.

# Facts for the Fruit Grower

## The Apple Outlook

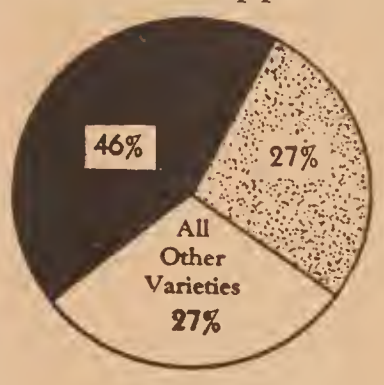
It is estimated that nearly 25 per cent of the apple trees in commercial orchards are not yet bearing, so the average production of apples in the last few years can easily be maintained, and probably will be increased. Apples will also meet heavy competition from citrous fruits.

In the past, apple growers have suffered losses from setting out orchards on sites that are not favorable. New plantings should be confined to favorable sites and to varieties that meet a good demand on the market.

The 1930 commercial apple crop was 16 per cent greater than the 1929 crop, and 4 per cent greater than the five-year average, from 1925-1929. Cold storage holdings on January 1, 1931 were 20 per cent greater than they were a year ago, and 14 per cent above the five-year average.

From a long time point of view, we should have a continuation of the relatively good foreign demand for the higher grades of American apples. We can look for increased difficulties in disposing of low grade apples in European markets. It would seem that there is nothing in the situation ahead to unduly discourage the commercial apple grower who is willing to grow the right varieties and care for them properly. There seems to be, however, a tendency for a reduction in the number of family orchards, and of orchards in territory which is not ideally suited for production of this crop.

### Percentage of Varieties as Shown by Analysis of Market Supplies




## Profitable Apple Varieties

Too many varieties are a distinct disadvantage in handling and marketing the crop. At the same time, it is desirable to have more than one variety for the reason that a few varieties better distribute the business risk as well as provide for cross-pollination.

One of the most satisfactory commercial apples for Western New York is the Rhode Island Greening. It could compose a large percentage of new plantings on the heavier types of soil. It should be recognized, however, that Greening is not well adapted to light, sandy soil. It is the one green apple for which there is steady demand throughout its whole season. Furthermore. the territory in which the Greening can be produced is restricted.

The Baldwin, while it has recognized faults, is still the standard red apple of the east. It should not be planted in the colder sections of the state.

McIntosh, a more recent introduction, has made very rapid headway with New York growers. It is, indeed a variety of exceptional merit. So far as vigor, hardiness, strength of wood, habit of growth, and productiveness of tree are concerned, McIntosh leaves little to be desired. The fruit is of the very highest quality. The variety is susceptible to apple scab, however, and the fruit is tender and easily bruised. McIntosh requires cross-pollination and Cortland, Wealthy, or Delicious will supply this need.

Northern Spy, an old favorite, is still good. It is rather particular as to soil; this, together with its late bearing habit, has discouraged planting. In locations where Spy succeeds, its planting should be seriously considered. A new variety Macoun blooms at a time to pollinate the Spy.

## Apple Variety Trends

Analysis of market supplies of apples in forty-one cities show that Delicious, McIntosh, Jonathan, Stayman-Winesap and Yellow Transparent provide 43 per cent of total market receipts.

It is significant that these varieties are far in the lead among plantings in recent years, indicating a particularly strong rising trend in their production for the next few years. It is evident that the general public is beginning to realize that there is a difference in apple varieties and that a demand is being created for those varieties that lend themselves well to individual recognition.

### Spray Materials That Will and Will Not Mix

| *Spray Materials* | *Combine With* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Lead Arsenate* | *Tobacco Preparations* | *Oil or Soap Preparations* | *Lime Sulphur* | *Bordeaux Mixture* |
| Lime-sulphur* | Yes† | Yes | No | | Yes |
| Bordeaux Mixture* | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| Lead Arsenate | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Tobacco preparations | Yes | | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Oil or soap preparations | Yes | Yes | | No | Yes |

**While lime-sulphur and Bordeaux mixture will combine, it is evident that, since both are fungicides, there would be little occasion to use them together.*

*†When acid lead arsenate is used with lime-sulphur, several experimental stations report a reduction in efficiency of the lead arsenate and the formation of a soluble arsenic salt in small amounts. To offset this, add 10 pounds of slaked burned lime to each 100 gallons of spray material before the lead arsenate is added. Hydrated lime or a casein spreader may be substituted for the burned lime.*

## Developing a Young Orchard

An orchard site should have good air drainage and should, therefore, be at some elevation above the surrounding country. This is not to infer that rough land or an exposed hilltop is best suited for orchard purposes. For a successful orchard good under-drainage is absolutely essential.

It is a mistake to plant the trees too close when land is as reasonable and labor as high as it is in this state. Standard varieties such as Baldwin, Greening, McIntosh, and Spy on rich soils, might well be planted forty-five feet apart.

In planting the tree set it firmly in the soil. Pressing the earth firmly about the roots is easily and satisfactorily done by tramping with the feet, although some may prefer to use an ordinary tamper, as in setting posts. A good way to test a planting job is to try to pull the tree up. If this can be done without exerting the most extraordinary effort, the tree has not been satisfactorily set.

Keep the young trees growing vigorously and help them attain commercial production at an early age by light but not neglected pruning, early cultivation followed by a cover crop and such spraying as is necessary to hold diseases and insects in check.

## Pruning Hints

Pruning should be done in the fall, winter or early spring.

Do not open up the center of the tree too much as this leads to sun scald.

Removing some of the bearing limbs of about an inch in diameter, gives better size, better color and less limb rub and should facilitate control of insects and disease.

Remove all diseased, dead and weak branches. Do not leave stubs and paint all wounds larger than three inches with lead and oil the following summer.

Poor pruning is the main cause of wounds failing to heal.

The rate of wound healing apparently is directly related to tree vigor. The more vigorous the tree the more rapid the healing.

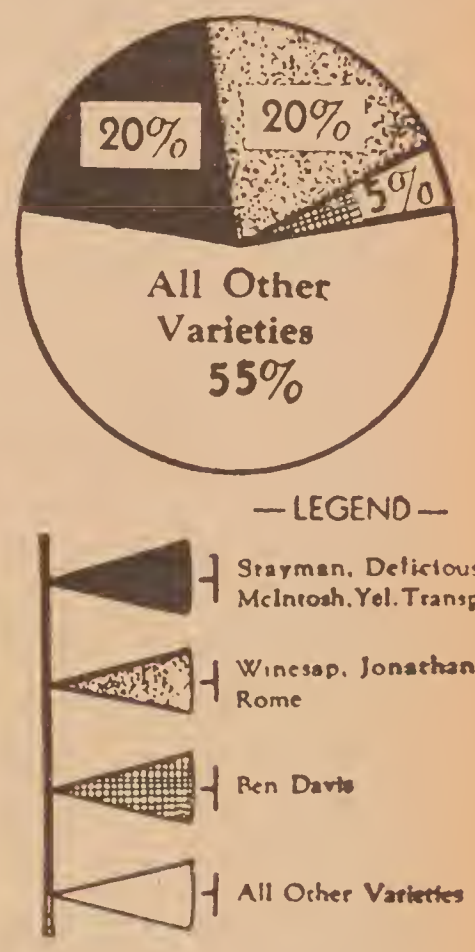
Pruning, while necessary in itself, is inseparably related to other management practices, such as spraying and the upkeep of soil fertility. These other practices, which tend to keep the tree in vigor and health, contribute materially toward the successful healing of pruning wounds.

## Fruit Thinning

Not all the trees in an orchard may need thinning. It would likely be found unprofitable, except in few instances, to thin old high trees. There would be little advantage, if any, to be gained in thinning the McIntosh variety to increase the size beyond two and three-fourths to three inches in size. Contrary to the belief of some, thinning will not reduce the number of bushels or barrels which a tree will produce. The number of fruits may be lessened by twenty-five or even fifty per cent, but those which remain will increase in size.

Thinning should be started soon after the June drop. Average size varieties such as Wealthy, Duchess, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening should be thinned to about six or seven inches apart. Thinning may be depended upon to reduce harvesting and packing costs, increase materially the percentage of No. 1 fruits, increase the percentage of the larger sizes, increase the color of the red varieties, and in general increase the quality and market value. In addition, thinning will reduce the amount of breakage in an overloaded tree and reduce the expense of propping.

### Percentage of Leading Varieties Planted in Recent Years




## How to Apply Spray Materials

**Pressure**—In order to do good work adequate pressure is important. Power sprayers are now on the market that will develop as high as 600 pounds.

**Thoroughness**—In controlling any disease or insect pest it is important that the foliage be completely covered. This requires the application of the spray in the form of a fine mist and a conscientious man at the nozzle.

**Amount of Spray**—In general from 6 to 9 gallons will cover a mature apple tree for a dormant spray, while 8 to 14 gallons will be required for a summer spray on most mature apple trees.

## How to Control Storage Scald

Storage scald is a trouble attacking certain varieties in which no known fungus organism is involved. The following is the recommended control:

(a) Store only mature fruit. The deep green ground color should take on a lighter shade before picking.

(b) Store immediately after picking and packing and reduce the temperature as rapidly as possible. If this is not possible, put the fruit where it will be cool and have free and thorough air circulation until it can be stored.

(c) Oil wrappers impregnated with 18 per cent of a cheap mineral oil give good results for box apples. For bar-

(*Continued on Page* 6)

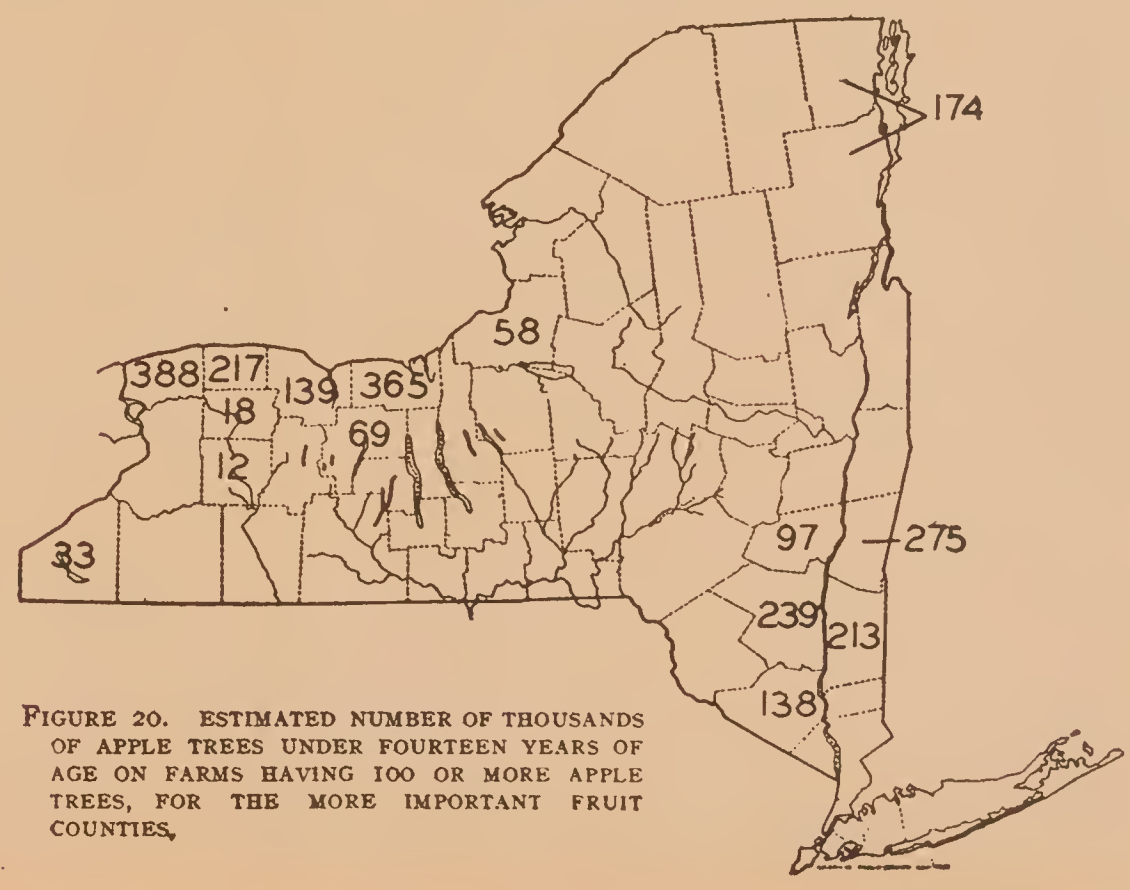



FIGURE 20. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF THOUSANDS OF APPLE TREES UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE ON FARMS HAVING 100 OR MORE APPLE TREES, FOR THE MORE IMPORTANT FRUIT COUNTIES.

# *MORE* PER ACRE ON *FEWER* ACRES

**IT IS sound policy to reduce the growing cost of your farm crops, particularly this year. But how? How can the cost of growing be lowered?**

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**You can increase the yields per acre, improve the quality and hasten maturity of your crops by making a liberal application of Armour Fertilizers.**

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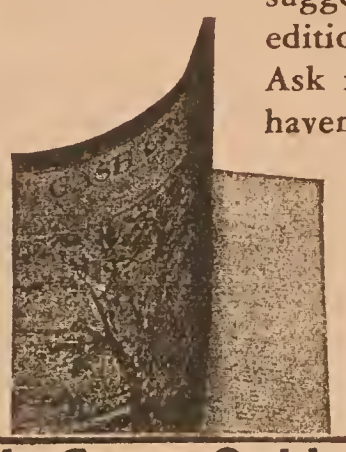

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

## With the A.A. FRUIT GROWER

(*Continued from Page 5*)

reled fruit, use shredded oil paper, distributing it throughout the barrel, using about 1½ pounds to the barrel. In seasons when it is anticipated that scald will be unusually prevalent, or for varieties that are especially susceptible, two pounds may be used. Shreds about ¼ inch wide, and either 3 or 5 inches in length, made of a paper that is springy, that is, does not pack down, are desirable. This adds about 25 cents per barrel to the cost, but until more is known about the control of scald it seems a good investment for storage fruit.

## How to Remove Spray Residue

Where apples are thoroughly sprayed they usually carry at harvest time an amount of arsenic greater than is allowed in the export trade. Although there are no authentic cases where injury has been done in eating sprayed apples, it is of course, necessary to at least reduce this amount down to the amount allowable by law.

One method perfected is to wash apples in a solution made by mixing from 1½ to 3 gallons of hydrochloric acid testing 20 degrees Baume in 100 gallons of water. This acid bath is changed after treating 1,000 bushels per 100 gallons of solution. After washing, the apples are rinsed and dried. There are a number of commercial fruit washers on the market designed to remove spray residue.

## Average Yields of Fruit

| *Kind of fruit* | *Estimated yield at maturity Aver. per acre* | *Aver. per plant* |
|---|---|---|
| Apples | 135 bus. | 5 bus. |
| Pears | 90 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Quinces | 100 bus. | ½ bu. |
| Peaches | 90 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Nectarines | 90 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Plums | 90 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Chrs. (sr.) | 90 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Chrs. (swt.) | 50 bus. | 1 bu. |
| Strawberries (matted row) | 2,250 qts. | ¾ pt. per stool |
| Raspberries | 2,000 qts. | 1 qt. |
| Blackberries | 2,400 qts. | 1¼ qts. |
| Dewberries (hill system) | 1,800 qts. | 1 qt. |
| Gooseberries | 5,400 qts. | 3 qts. |
| Currants | 3,600 qts. | 2 qts. |
| Grapes | 4,000 lbs. | 6 lbs. |

—Cornell Ext. Bulletin No. 199.

## Cultivating Apple Orchards

The main purpose of cultivation is to improve the vigor of the trees. This results in a longer growth of terminal shoots and of fruit spurs.

**Blossom Time Critical.** It is early in the season that growth is most rapid. It is early in the season that the fruit buds of the apple are laid down for the next year. It is at that time too, that the set of fruit for the current year is determined. It is the most critical time of all the season in the orchard.

**Cultivate by Blossom Time.** Cultivation should get under way early if these various processes that take place early in the season are to be affected. A good rule is to have the soil worked up by the time the trees come into bloom.

**Nitrogen Determines Set.** The early growth, the setting of fruit and the other activities of the tree are dependent to a very large extent on the easily available plant food in the soil, particularly nitrogen. The ground warms up slowly in the spring and remains backward unless stirred by plowing and cultivation.

**Start Early, Stop Early.** The rush of


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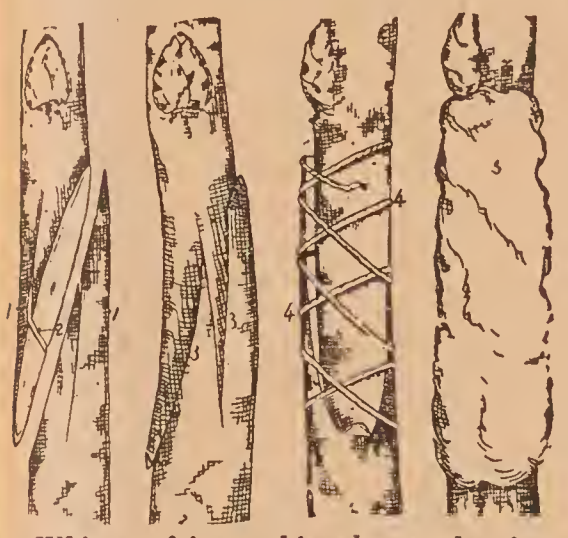
other farm work in the spring often delays the cultivation of the orchard until along in June. Cultivation will not give the best results at that time: in fact harm may be done by deep plowing cutting off the new growth of feeding roots which has taken place. Cultivation started early may stop early, say by July. This will cause an earlier maturity of the wood which is advantageous.

**Get Better Color.** Probably the most important advantage in an earlier period of cultivation is the influence on color. The earlier cessation of growth will have a distinct tendency to improve the color of the fruit.

## Grafting Pointers

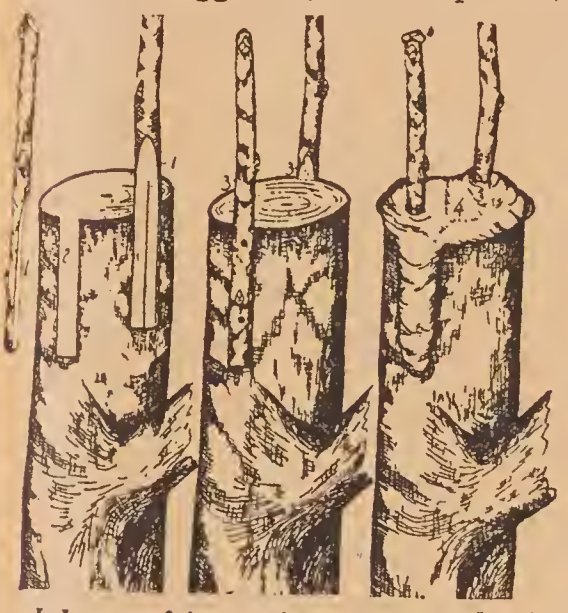
Select limbs carefully, so that a well-shaped tree may be developed; keep scions dormant until used; make cuts smoothly so stock and scions will fit



*Whip-grafting—this shows the four steps in the operation.*

snugly; be sure cambium layers are in contact; do a thorough job of waxing.

For use as a cold wax, the following formula is suggested; resin 4 pounds,



*Inlay-grafting—cions cut ready for nailing in; bark on stock removed, exposing cambium cells; cions nailed in place; cut surfaces thoroughly waxed.*

beeswax 2 pounds, tallow 1 pound. The following formula is satisfactory for a hot wax to be applied with a brush: resin 6 pounds, beeswax 2 pounds, raw linseed oil 1 pint, powdered wood charcoal ½ pound.

## Varieties of Small Fruits for New York

### Black Raspberries

**Plum Farmer.**—Early. Large, gray bloom, firm, sweet, very good, productive, excellent for shipping or evaporation; now probably the leading variety in western New York.

**Cumberland.**—Midseason. For many years the standard blackcap, but now surpassed in popularity by Plum Farmer.

### Red Raspberries

**June.**—Early. Large, firm, productive, excellent for shipping; now being widely planted; not resistant to mosaic but will yield to control measures.

**Ontario**—A day or two later than June and almost identical with it.

**Herbert**—Midseason. An outstandingly good variety for home use or local market, but rather too soft for shipment; resistant to mosaic.

**Cuthbert**—Standard main crop, and still ahead of any other variety for commercial purposes; not resistant to mosaic but will yield to control measures.

### Purple Raspberries

**Columbian**—Late. Very hardy and productive; unsurpassed for canning; the standard and most widely grown purple cane.

**Royal Purple**—Valuable for its lateness, being ten days later than Columbian; very hardy.

### Blackberries

**Eldorado**—Medium early. Exceptionally high quality, productive, hardy, and rust resistant; very popular in western New York.

**Ancient Briton**—Midseason. A standard commercial sort; noted for its hardiness, productiveness, and high quality, although somewhat lacking in size.

**Taylor**—Late. The standard late blackberry; hardy and rust resistant. but not always as productive as desired.

### Dewberries

**Lucretia**—Medium early. The most widely grown and most popular of all dewberries, although dewberries are none too satisfactory under northern climatic conditions.—C. E. B. No. 64.

### Culture of Small Fruits

**Strawberry**—Propagates by serpentine laying runners.

Plant in the spring.

Cultivate clean with a winter mulch.

Prune thin runners.

Manure and cover crops prior to planting is the best fertilizer practice. the spring.

Cultivate clean with a cover crop.

**Black Raspberry**—Plant tip-layer in

Cut out old canes. Pinch back in the summer. Head-in in the spring.

If growth is not satisfactory apply nitrate of soda or a light application of manure.

**Red Raspberry**—Suckers and root cut

## Planting Distances for Permanent Trees

| | *Feet* |
|---|---|
| Apple | 35 to 50 |
| Pear | 22 to 30 |
| Quince | 18 to 20 |
| Peach and apricot | 20 to 25 |
| Sour Cherry | 20 to 25 |
| Sweet Cherry | 25 to 35 |
| Plum and Prune | 18 to 25 |

tings are planted in the spring.

Cultivate clean, with a cover crop.

Cut out old canes. Head-in canes in the spring.

Fertilizer practice the same as for black raspberry.

**Dewberry**—Same cultural practice as for red raspberry with the exception that stable manure is the best fertilizer.

**Blackberry**—Propagated by suckers or root cuttings in the spring.

Prune all wood over three years old and cultivate clean with a cover crop. Stable manure is the best fertilizer.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**means extra profits at harvest time**

**Better quality—bigger yields—extra profits. These are the rewards at harvest time for top-dressing two or three weeks before blossom time with *plenty of nitrogen*.**

**Whether you use mulch-grass or tillage cover-crop method of culture, Arcadian Sulphate means larger yields. Experienced growers have found that the application of increased quantities of nitrogen gives correspondingly higher yields. A group of orchardists who made demonstration tests actually increased yields with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia from 50% to 233% by top-dressing.**

**Arcadian Sulphate has a guaranteed 20.56% content of quickly available nitrogen—easily applied—packed in 100 lb. bags for convenience; 200 lb. bags for economy.**

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# How to Get Better Crop Yields

## The Potato Outlook

Growers of potatoes have indicated that they intend to increase acreage 6 per cent in 1931. The acreage of potatoes harvested in 1930 was only a little more than 1 per cent greater than the average harvested in 1929. Yields per acre were cut by weather conditions, resulting in only a moderate crop.

If a 6 per cent greater acreage is planted this year and the weather is favorable, it would appear that a greater crop will be produced than can be sold at a fair price. This increase would mean a total of 3,583,000 acres, and with normal yields it would produce approximately 421,000,000 bushels, practically equal to the large crop of 1924. The 1930 crop was around 361,000,000 bushels.

The 1930 crop brought about an average price of 90 cents a bushel December 1, 1930, compared with $1.31 per bushel on December 1, 1929, in spite of the fact that the two crops were about the same size. The difference represents the reduced purchasing power of consumers and the general lower level of food prices.

For the balance of the spring, it is estimated that the volume of early potatoes from the South will be greater than it was in 1930. Consequently old potatoes on hand will meet stiffer competition than they did a year ago.

## Seeding Rates for Common Crops

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfalfa | 15-20 lbs. |
| Barley | 8-10 pks. |
| Mammoth clover | 12-15 lbs. |
| Red clover | 16 lbs. |
| Alsike clover | 8-15 lbs. |
| Sweet clover | 30 lbs. |
| Corn | 6 qt-1 bu. |
| Millett | 1-2 pks. |
| Oats | 2-3 bu. |
| Oats and peas | oats 2 bu. |
| | peas ½ bu. |
| Sorghum | 1½-2 bu. |
| Timothy | 15-25 lbs. |
| Wheat | 6-9 pks. |

## How to Grow Alfalfa

1. Use a hardy variety—Grimm, Ontario variegated or northern grown Common.
2. Inoculate the seed.
3. Lime the soil (ask your county agent to test the soil for lime requirement).
4. Prepare the land thoroughly and seed between June 15 and July 1.
5. Sow on well prepared soil only.
6. Topdress new seeding with manure or superphosphate (superphosphate will give less trouble from weeds.)
7. Do not cut too close in the fall. Allow the seeding to go into the winter with a 6-inch growth.

## How to Manage Sweet Clover

### First Season

1. The crop may be pastured lightly during the fall where good soil conditions have favored a large growth. Too close grazing under less favorable soil conditions may reduce the yield the second season.

2. It may be cut for hay but the stubble should not be left too short. The fall growth of new sweet-clover seedings is better for hay making than any other produced by the plant.

### Second Season

1. The crop may be pastured closely the entire season.

2. It may be pastured in early spring while the regular pastures are getting a good start; after a period of rest, a crop of hay may be cut.

3. It may be pastured up to the middle of June and then allowed to produce a crop of seed.

4. Sweet clover may be allowed to stand until in full bloom or even a little later when it may be made into silage. Any growth occurring after silage harvest may be grazed off.

NOTE: Sweet clover is a biennial and nearly always completely dies out at the close of the second season.

## When to Cut Hay

**Alfalfa.**—When first blooms appear, but preferably when new shoots growing from the crown are about an inch high.

**Red Clover.**—From full bloom to when the heads are half brown.

**Alsike.**—Just as the first blooms appear, or a little before.

**Soy Beans.**—When the pods are ripe.

**Sudan Grass.**—Full bloom, but little deterioration occurs if allowed to stand longer.

**Millet.**—Just after blooming for horses, when seeds are in milk stage for cattle and sheep.

**Sorghum.**—When seed are in early dough stage.

## Emergency Hay Crops

1. Oats—Oats for hay should be cut at just the right stage, which is just as they begin to turn in color.

2. Oats and Canada field peas. (One bushel of each per acre).

3. Oats and spring Vetch.

4. Millet—This crop is planted about the same time as corn. It needs a fairly fertile soil and the hay needs careful and thorough curing.

5. Soy Beans. Plant around corn planting time. Inoculate the seed. Use about 90 pounds of seed per acre, broadcast.

## How to Kill Quack Grass

Quack grass roots are largely confined to the top three or four inches of the soil. Fall plowing exposes these roots so that they are frozen in the winter time. If the grass shows leaf growth one or two harrowings should be made later that fall. Then in the spring cultivate the ground as soon as it is dry. Repeat cultivation frequently enough to prevent green growth. If this program is kept up until the crop is planted, quack grass is usually so weakened that little trouble will be given.

For the corn or potato field, harrowing in the fall with a heavy harrow is probably the best method. Then in the spring, the land should be harrowed again and the crop delayed as long as possible. The idea is to prevent growth of the quack grass until the crop has made a start. Two successive years of such treatment will kill out almost any stand of quack grass.

## How to Mix Bordeaux

In mixing Bordeaux, it is advisable to have 4 barrels. One barrel should contain a stock solution of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) made by dissolving 25 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. Barrel No. 2 should contain 25 pounds of hydrated lime and 25 gallons of water. In barrel No. 3, put 42 gallons of water with 8 gallons of the stock copper sulphate solution. In barrel No. 4, 42 gallons of water with 8 gallons of the stock lime solution. Mix barrel No. 3 and barrel No. 4 as they enter the sprayer. If the spray tank holds only 50 gallons, barrels No. 3 and No. 4 should contain only half as much.

## Pressure Used Affects Value of Spraying

YEARS ago experiments were conducted to show the increase in potato yields due to spraying. Now it has been generally accepted that spraying will increase yields but frequently too little attention is paid to methods of spraying.

In 1929 records were kept on 77 New York potato fields and the results show that potatoes sprayed at a pressure of 300 pounds produced an average of 7 bushels an acre more than fields sprayed with a pressure of 200 pounds. One field where the pressure was 400 pounds produced 36½ bushels more than fields sprayed with 200 pound pressure. In all probability part of this increase was due to the fact that more material was applied where higher pressure was used.

## Ills of the Cabbage Patch

CABBAGE, as we all know, is subject to several diseases. Any of the worst ones may knock out our crop prospects if they aren't warded off. We cannot allow that, for cabbage is full of vitamins that we all need in our systems, besides being a money crop for lots of us. So let's study a few of the ills of this grand old garden friend.

**BLACK ROT:** Starts usually on the older leaves which turn yellow and die, with the veins showing a blackish hue. Next, the head rots with a vile odor. The remedy is to rotate crops, and soak the seed for 20 minutes in one part of formaldehyde to 200 parts of water. Then rinse in clear water and dry.

**CLUB ROOT:** An enlargement of the roots which results in stunting the plants. There are two cures—rotating crops, and applying 90 bushels of burnt limestone to the acre, six months before planting out the cabbage. Best to do both.

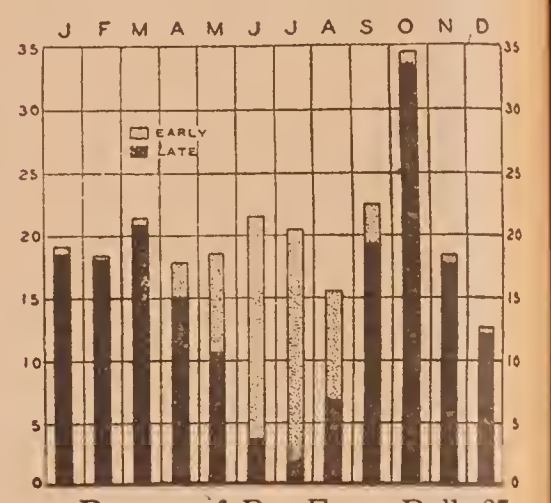
**BLACK LEG or WILT:** Begins usually on the stems near the ground, as irregular sunken patches having small black spots on them, but may start on the edges of the leaves in the big veins. It works down into the roots and rots them off. Dying plants often have a purplish tint. This disease is most common on young plants, being a severe seed bed disease, but may also attack older plants.

The remedy is to sterilize the seed bed or spray the seedlings with weak Bordeaux mixture. Also, rotate crops.

**YELLOWS:** The outer leaves turn yellow, usually two to four weeks after planting out, though sometimes sooner, and then drop off—looking scorched. Later only the bare stalks may be left with small heads at the tips—no pronounced rotting as in black rot.

The remedy is the same as for black rot—seed treatment and rotation,—also growing resistant varieties, such as Volga, Houser, and Wisconsin Hollander. In rotating crops, it is no use planting cauliflower, kohlrabi, turnips, kale or rape to clean the cabbage ground of disease germs. These crops are all related to cabbage and subject to the same diseases.—ELMER WHITTAKER, *Segregansett, Massachusetts.*

## Crop Distribution As Shown by Monthly Shipments of Early and Late Potatoes




—Bureau of Ry. Econ. Bull. 27.

## Time Required for Plowing

A three-year study on 23 farms in Putnam county shows that a ten-hour day is required to plow 1.7 acres with a 14-inch plow in fields of less than six acres. In the same time two acres may be plowed in fields of between six and twelve acres, and 2.2 acres in fields of more than twelve acres.

If two 12-inch plows are used with a tractor, the saving is even greater in the larger fields. In a ten-hour day, 5.3 acres can be plowed in fields of between six and twelve acres, and in fields containing more than twelve acres the same plow will turn under 6.4 acres of soil a day.

Similar relationships exist in time required to cultivate corn in various sizes of fields. A two-row cultivator will work 8.2 acres in fields of less than six acres, and 11.8 acres if there are more than twelve acres in the field.

## How to Control Crows

Around the poultry yard and sprouting corn field, it is sometimes necessary to find control measures for the crow nuisance.

The use of coal tar or a commercial crow repellant applied to the seed has had considerable success in protecting

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

## Estimated Garden Seed Requirements of a Family of Five

| Crop | No. Feet | of Row | Approximate Yield from 100-ft. Row |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | 100 | ft. | 100 lbs. |
| Bush beans (4 plantings) | 50 | ft. each planting | 1½ bu. (pods) |
| Bush limas (1 planting) | 400 | ft. | 15 qts. (shelled) |
| Beets | 75 | ft. early, 100 ft. late | 2 bu. |
| Cabbage | 50 | ft. early, 100 ft. late | 50 heads |
| Carrot | 50 | ft. early, 100 ft. late | 2 bu. |
| Cauliflower, late | 50 | ft. | 50 heads |
| Celery | 50 | ft. early, 100 ft. late | 200 stalks |
| Chard | 10 | ft. | |
| Chinese cabbage | 25 | ft. | 100 heads |
| Chives | 5 | ft. | |
| Corn (6 plantings) | 50 | hills each | 8 doz. |
| Cucumber | 10 | hills | 1 1/2 bu. |
| Egg plant | 40 | ft. | 150 fruit |
| Horseradish | 15 | ft. | 70 lbs. |
| Kale | 20 | ft. | 3 bu. |
| Kohl Rabi | 25 | ft. early, 50 ft. late | |
| Lettuce | 50 | ft. | |
| New Zealand Spinach | 10 | ft. | |
| Onion (sets) green | 100 | ft. | |
| Onion (sets or seed) mature | 100 | ft. | 1 1/2 bu. |
| Parsley | 5 | ft. | |
| Parsnips | 40 | ft. | 3 bu. |
| Peas | 300 | ft. (more for canning) | 2 bu. (pods) |
| Peppers | 25 | ft. | 400 fruit |
| Radish | 150 | ft. | |
| Rhubarb | 15 | ft. | |
| Rutabaga | 100 | ft. | 2 bu. |
| Salsify | 100 | ft. | 2 bu. |
| Spinach | 50 | ft. at each of 3 plantings | 2 1/2 bu. |
| Squash | 8 | hills summer, 10 hills late | |
| Tomato | 50 | plants (enough for canning) | 10 bu. (staked or 6 bu. not staked) |
| Turnip | 50 | ft. early, 100 ft. late | 2 bu. |

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*HEADQUARTERS FOR FARM SEEDS*
*100,000 BUSHELS IN STOCK*
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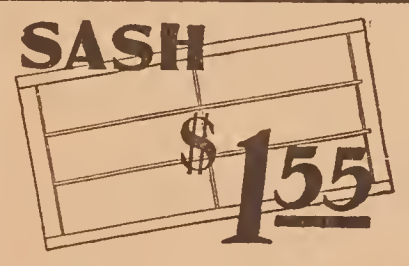
DIBBLE'S ALFALFA, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED 99.50% PURE OR BETTER.
Timothy-Alsike Natural Mixture $6.00 a bushel.
Dibble's Seed Oats as low as 75c a bushel
Dibble's Seed Corn Average Germination above 95%. Ten varieties from $2.50 to $3.00 per bu.
Dibble's Seed Potatoes, a Dozen Kinds—Barley, Spring Wheat, Peas, Soy Beans, Millets, Etc.
**EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM**
*At Prices You Can Afford to Pay*
Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog illustrated throughout in colors and complete price list FREE. Address:
**EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER**
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

**SASH**




**Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . $1.55**
**Painted, two coats, no glass . 1.85**
**With double thick glass . . . . 4.00**

The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

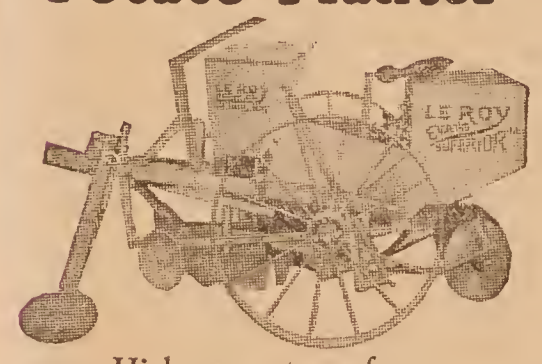
Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

**Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Corp.**
**1857 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**LE ROY**
(Evans-Superior)
**Potato Planter**




High percentage of accuracy in operation—a leader since 1895. Extras for all old models.
*Ask for circular.*
**LeRoy Plow Company, LeRoy, N.Y.**
**Makers of Farm Implements**

**Eureka Potato Planter**
*Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost*
Pays for itself many times over. One man and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. Protects you against uncertain labor and season. In stock near you. Investigate Now.
*Write for Catalog*
Eureka Mower Co.
Box 817
Utica, N.Y.

**GARDEN BOOK-FREE**
Tells all about the best Vegetable and Flowe Seeds—Dahlias and Gladiolus. Write for a copy.
**W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.**
**11 Burpee Building • Philadelphia**


(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

sprouting corn from the crow. Use in proportion of about a tablespoonful to half a bushel of seed grain, the grain having been previously heated with the application of warm water, and then drain. Stirring of the grain will result in an even coating of tar. When thoroughly dry, it may be used in the planter.

Judicious use of poison may materially lessen crow damage. The state laws and local regulations must be observed in the distribution of the poison, especially the thickly settled regions. Corn steeped in a strong strychnine solution is the bait usually employed. Put two tablespoonfuls of starch and one ounce of powdered strychnine alkaloid in 1½ pounds of water and heat to boiling. Stir in thoroughly after the starch begins to thicken. Pour this mixture over 20 quarts of corn and stir until every kernel is coated. When dried, bait may be used to advantage, scattered along the rows. Wholesale destruction through poisoning is difficult but the killing of a few will usually put a stop to the depredations.

## Best Vegetables for New Jersey Gardens

; Announcement of an improved list of vegetable varieties that are especially adapted to New Jersey's climatic conditions has just been made by the Department of Vegetable Gardening at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

This list, which has been prepared as a guide for both commercial growers and home gardeners, follows:

Asparagus: Mary and Martha Washington strains, Reading Giant, and Palmetto.

Beans: (green bush) Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, Black Valentine; (yellow bush) Improved Golden Wax, Currie's Rustproof; (green pole) Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead; (yellow pole) Golden Cluster; (bush lima) Improved Fordhook; (pole lima) King of the Garden, Challenger.

Beets: (early) Crosby's Egyptian, Early Wonder; (late) Detroit Dark Red.

Swiss Chard: Lucullus.

Broccoli: Calabrese.

Brussels Sprouts: Long Island Improved.

Cabbage: (early) Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre; (mid-season) Succession, Glory of Enkheisen; (late) Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch.

Carrots: Chantenay, Danvers Half Long.

Cauliflower: Snowball.

Celery: Golden Plume, Eary Blanching (green).

Sweet Corn; (early) Whipple's Early White; (second early) Howling Mob, Vanguard; (late) Late Mammoth, Long Island Beauty; (yellow) Golden Bantam, Whipple's Early Yellow.

Cucumber: Davis Perfect, White Spine, Early Fortune.

Eggplant: New York Improved, Black Beauty.

Endive: Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

Horseradish: Bohemian or Maliner Kren.

Kale: Scotch Curled (fall), Siberian (wintering over).

Kohl Rabi: White Vienna.

Leek: American Flag, Giant Musselburgh.

Lettuce: (spring) Black Seeded Big Boston, Salamander, New York, White Boston; (fall) Improved Big Boston; (romaine) Express, Trianon.

Muskmelon: Early Knight, Improved Jenny Lind, Hearts of Gold, Fordhook, Hales Best.

Okra: Perkins Long Pod.

Onions: (sets) Yellow Strasburg or Japanese; (seed) Yellow Globe, Danvers, Southport, Globe strains.

Parsley: Dark Moss Curled.

Parsnip: Hollow Crown.

Peas: Hundredfold, Little Marvel, Laxtonian, Telephone, World's Record.

Peppers: California Wonder, Ruby King, Squash, World Beater.

(*Continued on Page* 10)

*This Brand New*
# POTATO DIP
## Treats four times as many potatoes

Here is a brand new seed potato treatment! It does away with old "two hour" soaking. Gives better disease control; produces more consistent yield increases. And time, labor and equipment considered, it costs you far less to use than any other method. *One pound treats 70 to 80 bushels of seed!*

In 18 states, 62 miles of tests have shown the increased economy and effectiveness of New *Improved* Semesan Bel. For as little as 1½c per bushel of seed—even less than the cost of corrosive sublimate—*Improved* Semesan Bel controls Rhizoctonia and scab. In addition, it assures a more uniform stand of plants by preventing seed decay.

### Saves time in treating

With *Improved* Semesan Bel, all you do is dip your seed potatoes and plant. An easy, quick process—10 to 30 times faster than old soak methods—yet it provides all the protection against disease losses that the older seed treatment can supply.

### Yields increased 13 to 20%

Large acre yields are always necessary to greatest growing profits. Practical growers report that they have obtained yield increases ranging from 13% to 20% with *Improved* Semesan Bel.

### Treat all seed

Even certified seed often carries disease organisms. That is why all seed should be protected with *Improved* Semesan Bel. You can treat your seed for as little as 1½c a bushel, and even in very small quantities the cost does not exceed 3c a bushel. Ask your dealer for new free pamphlet, or mail a postcard today to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Dept. 60, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

*New Improved* DUBAY
# SEMESAN BEL
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
*Instantaneous Seed Potato Dip*
*CERESAN for seed grains and cotton; SEMESAN JR. for seed corn; SEMESAN for flowers and vegetables*

YOU NEED SEED TREATMENT—THIS YEAR MORE THAN EVER!

**BLUE TAG CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**
**Green Mountains** **Smooth Rurals**
**Irish Cobblers** **Russet Rurals**
College inspected. Satisfaction upon arrival guaranteed. Graded better than U. S. No. 1 and packed in two sizes. Write for prices.
**New York Cooperative Seed Potato Assn., Inc.**
**Utica, New York**

**COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**
Russet Rurals, Irish Cobblers. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. **IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.**

**Certified Seeds** Potatoes, Beans, Barley, Corn
E. F. HUMPHREY, IRA, N. Y.

**OATS**
SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.
**THEO. BURT & SONS** **Box 85** **Melrose, Ohio**

**CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**
IRISH COBBLER — CARMAN NO. 3
**N. A. BAKER & SONS, FAIRPORT, NEW YORK**

# To every farmer who grows WHEAT

*See how Chilean increases wheat yield. Shock at left fertilized with 3-12-6. Shock at right received 3-12-6* PLUS Chilean Nitrate *at rate of 200 lbs. per acre. Some difference! Farm of George Brooks, Alexandria, O.*

## *Here's A Profit Idea For You*

EXTRA bushels per acre . . . that's what you need to make a profit. And the surest way to get extra bushels of wheat is to top dress with Chilean Nitrate of Soda. It supplies in quick-acting, efficient form, the nitrogen needed to strengthen the plants and push them ahead, just when plants need it most. Chilean increases your yield so much that it cuts down growing cost per bushel. It pays back its cost, then gives you real profit to show for your hard work and your investment in spite of the low market prices.

100 to 200 lbs. per acre . . . that's what you need. And it is just about the difference between a profit crop of wheat and the other kind.

## The *Natural* Nitrate

Chilean, Nature's nitrate, is found only in Chile, where American capital mines and refines it. American ships and sailors bring in great cargoes for your use. Because of its natural origin, it contains those important "impurities"—Iodine, Boron, Magnesium, Potassium, Calcium. Each of these rare elements is a plant food in itself, adding its value to the nitrogen to make Chilean a super-nitrate . . . Nitrogen PLUS.

## *100 Lb. Bag: Low Price*

Now packed in 100 lb. bags and improved in condition for your greater convenience. Low in price, too, for your greater economy. Chilean comes in two forms: the Original (Crystals), and Champion Brand (the pellet nitrate). Both are genuine Chilean Nitrate. See your dealer and insist on Chilean when you buy.

## *Chilean* Nitrate of Soda

**EDUCATIONAL BUREAU**

CHILEAN NITROGEN PLUS NITRATE OF SODA

57 William Street, New York, N. Y.

*In writing for literature or information, please refer to Ad. No. E-18*

## *With the A.A.* CROP GROWER

(*Continued from Page* 9)

Pumpkin: Small Sugar, Cheese.

Radish: Scarlet Globe, Crimson Giant, Icicle.

Rhubarb: Victoria.

Rutabage: Long Island.

Salsify: Mammoth Sandwich Island.

Spinach: Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing Savoy, Virginia Savoy for late fall and wintered over crops.

Squash: (summer) Golden Summer Crookneck, Cocozello, White Bush, Scalloped; (winter) Boston Marrow, Warted Hubbard.

Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey.

Tomato: (early) Break-o-Day; (second early) Bonny Best, Marglobe; (late) Greater Baltimore, Matchless, Stone; (pink) Acme, Globe.

Turnip: (spring) Purple Top Strap Leaf, Purple Top Globe, Golden Ball, Aberdeen.

Watermelon: (long shaped) Klockley Sweet, Tom Watson, Excell; (round shaped) Coles Early.

## How to Grow Asparagus

The home gardener should have at least fifty feet of asparagus. When you plant it, dig a trench 15 inches deep, put in four or five inches of well rotted (not straw) manure, packed solidly. On top of the manure put two or three inches of soil and then set the asparagus. Do not fill in the trench at once but fill in gradually as the asparagus grows. The trench may be leveled off by August 1. The standard distances for asparagus are 2 x 4 feet. Best success is had by planting the asparagus roots immediately after they are dug. It is a good idea to grow your own plants or at least to get ready and then have your nurseryman dig the plants while you are waiting so that they may be set at once. The Washington varieties are preferred.

Fertilize the asparagus bed with a fairly heavy coating of manure during the winter. In spring dig this manure into the ground when the bed is cultivated for the first time. If no manure is available, use one pound of Nitrate of Soda, one pound of Acid Phosphate and one-half pound of Muriate of Potash for every rod of row. Bone meal at the rate of two pounds per rod is also very good.

## How to Grow Iceberg Lettuce

Few people know that the so-called Iceberg or Los Angeles lettuce that comes into our markets during the winter months from the Pacific coast states may be grown in the East with comparative ease. Do not buy the variety which the seedmen call Iceberg; buy the kind known as New York or Wonderful. Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible in a well-fertilized garden, thin to 12 inches, cultivate twice a week and by July 1st you will have some very high quality lettuce.

## Advantages of Mulch Paper

The home gardener who does not like to hoe or weed his garden will rejoice at the advent of the new mulch paper. This paper comes in strips either 18 inches or 36 inches wide and is laid down at the time of planting the crop. It is held in place by stones or pegs. Its advantages are that is eliminates hoeing and weeding except in the row. It is also said to increase the temperature of the soil and thus enable the grower to produce earlier vegetables and to conserve moisture.


**Higrade Frostproof CABBAGE PLANTS** for early crops. $1.50-1000—now ready. Prices other plants mailed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

*When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."*

## What's in the bag?

FIRST, see what's on the outside. Analysis, sources, other statements, are printed there with the name of the company that filled the bag. *What name is this?* Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation? Then everything that is promised outside is contained inside, for here is a name that means *you get what you buy.*

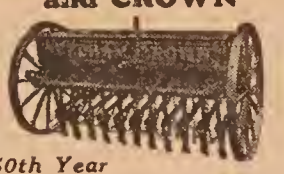
Buy V-C fertilizers in V-C bags from V-C dealers and *know in advance* what you're buying.

VC FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.
Richmond, Va.

*Sales offices in seventeen cities*
*Dealers at all distribution points*

**NEEDHAM-CROWN and CROWN DRILLS**



with Finger or Crown Fertilizer Feed. Light draft—great strength—

**ADJUSTABLE GATE FEED**

*50th Year*

Sows seeds from buckwheat to kidney beans, also high analysis fertilizer successfully. All sizes and styles, also repairs. Lime sowers, grass seeders, traction and power sprayers, cider mills and fruit presses.

Wilson & Jones, Hall, N. Y., (Charles S. Wilson, Member Federal Farm Board), Certified Seed Growers, using Needham Crown Drill, raised 52 bushels wheat per acre and Libby, McNeill & Libby grew 25 tons cabbage per acre fertilized with Needham Crown in 1930.

**CROWN MFG. CO.** Box 425, Phelps, N.Y.

*Agents wanted in open territory*

**C. O. D.** Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants

Quick shipments, all varieties.

500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83

FARMERS PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA

## 95 Acres Of Hard Rocky Land And Not A Single Disk Chipped!

If you are thinking about buying a disk harrow or plow please read the following letter from Mr. B. F. Arthur, Winchester, Va.—

"We just wanted you to know that we have completed our third disking with the Clark "Cutaway" Flexible Tractor Harrow and up to this time we have neither CRACKED, CHIPPED OR BENT IN ANY MANNER A SINGLE POINT on any one of the 24 disks. So your claim for special tempering process is absolutely justifiable. We have worked over some terribly rough rocky hilly soil covering in all about 95 to 100 acres and this machine has been terribly punished without a scar in a disk. The ground is unusually hard and dry now and we were compelled to put an inexperienced man on the tractor. Despite these obstacles the machine is STANDING THE STRAIN OF AN ARMY TANK!"

**Clark "CUTAWAY" Flexible Double Action Harrow**

Combines the most in flexibility with the utmost in efficiency. It does the greatest amount of work in the shortest time.

Light draft. The front section can be used separately as rear section is detachable.

The disks are made of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp. Forged edge disks, found only on Clark "Cutaways" won't crack or bend even when used on stony ground. They outlast 2 or 3 sets of other disks. Guaranteed for 3 years.

Choice of cutout or solid disks same price.

Clip coupon for FREE catalog which tells more about the Clark "Cutaway" Flexible Double Action Harrow, and other tillage implements. Valuable book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," also sent free.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
78 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

**CONDON'S GIANT EVERBEARING TOMATO**

"Queen of the Market;" Big Money-Maker; Large Solid Fruit; Excellent Canner.

To introduce to you our Northern Grown, "Sure-Crop" Live Seeds and Plants we will mail you 125 seeds of **Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato** and OUR BIG 1931 catalog of Seeds, Plants and Shrubs **FREE**

This valuable 192-page book tells how and when to plant. Send 2c stamp to cover postage.

**Prices lower than ever before.**

**CONDON BROS., *Seedsmen***

Rock River Valley Seed Farm

BOX 258 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

**N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED RUSSET** and smooth rural potatoes. Heavy yielding strain. DR. H. G. PADGET, TULLY, NEW YORK

**FREE *Maule's* SEED BOOK**

A GUIDE to successful gardening. Maule's vegetable and flower seeds are full of vigorous life. Guaranteed. *Write for your free copy of* Maule's Seed Book.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 259 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS**

My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.

**P. D. FULWOOD, TIFTON, GEORGIA**

# Feeding the Soil

## Physical Condition of Soil is Important

ACCORDING to Prof. F. B. Smith, Assistant Chief of Soils at Iowa State College, soils must be maintained in a high state of physical condition if profitable yields are to be secured. Soils breathe, and within reasonable limits he finds that the greater the respiration of the soil the more productive it is. The addition of barnyard manure, lime and organic matter are the surest ways of increasing the respiration of most soils. On soils which are puddled by working while too wet, undesirable gases are not allowed to escape and the soil may become choked. Farmers utilizing tractor power have an advantage in being able to keep off fields until the soil is in condition to work and then still have time to get their crops in the ground in good season.

## Fertilizer for Small Gardens

The amount of fertilizer needed for small plots, to give a certain amount per acre, is as follows:

| Pounds Per Acre | | | | | Feet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 10x43 |
| 200 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 10x21 |
| 300 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 10x14 |
| 400 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 10x11 |
| 500 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 10x 9 |
| 1,000 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 5x 9 |
| 2,000 | equals one | pound | for a | plot | 5x 4½ |

## The Value of Commercial Fertilizers

1. Fertilizers are used to balance the farm manure to supply the full needs of the plants.

2. Fertilizers reduce crop costs. Land rental, taxes, seed, and even labor are about the same whether the yield is high or low.

3. Fertilizers save feed bills by increasing the yields of silage and good hay.

4. Fertilizers increase soil humus by helping to grow more organic matter in the soil.

5. Fertilizers improve quality of all farm products where it is used.

6. Fertilizers are low in price this year and farmers may do well to catch up their needs a little while the price is reasonably low.

## How to Manure the Home Garden

Manure at the rate of 10 to 20 tons an acre, supplemented by acid phosphate, is satisfactory for the home garden. Spade or plow under the manure, preferably in the fall, at the rate of 50 to 100 pounds a hundred square feet and work in two or three pounds of acid phosphate to the hundred square feet when the soil is prepared for planting in the spring. On very rich soils acid phosphate alone may be sufficient.

When manure is not available, leaves, weeds, lawn clippings and the like may be used to supply the organic matter. They should be supplemented with three or four pounds of a high grade vegetable fertilizer for each hundred square feet.

Lime is sometimes necessary. Apply four to six pounds of ground limestone, or one-half as much hydrated lime, for each hundred square feet every three or four years if conditions warrant it.
—Cornell Extension Service Handbook.

## How to Use Poultry Manure

Poultry manure is a valuable fertilizing material containing on the average 1% of nitrogen, .8% of phosphoric acid and .4% of potash. To improve the mechanical state of the manure, sawdust scattered on the dropping boards will absorb moisture. The addition of superphosphate on the dropping boards at the rate of 40 or 50 pounds per 100 hens a week will help the mechanical condition and double the fertilizing value of the manure.

Poultry manure is best applied broadcast either prior to or after ploughing. A very light application can be applied in the row to vegetables, provided it is mixed with the soil previous to planting.

## When to Apply Lime

Lime requires time to do its work. Six months, or better still one year, are needed when two tons of limestone have to be applied to clover. The more lime required, the more time should be given to the land. Lime should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. A top dressing of lime applied to growing wheat is of some help but not very effective to the new clover seed. We know of no way to get the top dressing of lime down into the ground without injuring the grain. Do not risk guessing the amount of lime you should apply. Free directions about obtaining soil samples and the actual test of soil may be obtained from any agricultural agent or the Department of Agronomy at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York.

## Lime Needs of Different Crops

**High Lime Requirement**

Alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover and White clover.
Kentucky Blue grass
Beets, cauliflower, onions, spinach and chard

**Medium Lime Requirements**

Alsike clover, Beans, Peas, Cowpeas, and Peanuts.
Barley, corn, wheat, and oats.
Timothy and Canada bluegrass.

(*Continued on Page* 12)

## Manurial Values of Typical Feeding Stuffs

*"From Feeds and Feeding"*

| | Fertilizing constituents in 1,000 lbs. | | | Fertility value per ton (before feeding) | Manurial value per ton (after feeding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nitrogen lbs. | Phosphoric acid lbs. | Potash lbs. | | |
| **Concentrates** | | | | | |
| Linseed Meal, old process | 54.2 | 17.0 | 1.6 | $25.84 | $17.42 |
| Dent corn | 16.2 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 8.00 | 5.43 |
| Oats | 19.8 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 9.84 | 6.68 |
| Wheat bran | 25.6 | 29.5 | 16.2 | 16.64 | 11.78 |
| Tankage, high grade | 36.6 | 55.8 | 5.5 | 47.22 | 31.98 |
| **Roughages** | | | | | |
| Timothy hay | 9.9 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 6.29 | 4.44 |
| Red clover hay | 20.5 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 11.03 | 7.59 |
| Alfalfa hay | 23.8 | 5.4 | 22.3 | 13.40 | 9.29 |
| Oat straw | 5.8 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 4.71 | 3.43 |
| Corn silage | 3.4 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 2.20 | 1.55 |


Assure FULL VALUE for your FERTILIZER DOLLAR

Look for this tag

YOUR 1931 fertilizer dollar has to buy a full dollar's worth as never before.

It must buy a quality fertilizer that drills easily, evenly. A fertilizer that saves time, work, and helps cut crop costs to a minimum by assuring better yields of premium grade.

The certificate above is attached to every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. It assures *"Best Materials, Double-Mixed* and *Triple Tested."* Fertilizer that is uniform, distributes evenly, economical to use, dependable in quality.

*Look for this sign of your A. S. A.*

Thousands of farmers now rely on this Certificate of Quality as their best buying guide to good fertilizer. Look for it on every bag of Swift's Red Steer. This year, can you afford to buy fertilizer any other way?

Here's another way to cut costs! Ask your Authorized Swift Agent about Red Steer *high analysis*, especially 8-24-8 or 8-16-14. Red Steer *high analysis* fertilizers give you your plant food for 10% to 15% less money.

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works
Cleveland, O. Baltimore, Md.

SWIFT'S RED STEER FERTILIZERS
"IT PAYS TO USE THEM"

*Here's What Your Neighbors Say About*

# Lowell Animal Fertilizers

UNSURPASSED—"For the past 17 years have used Lowell Animal Fertilizers . . . never had an unsatisfactory crop . . . had bumper crops, of good marketable quality . . . Lowell Fertilizers are UNSURPASSED in quality."

LOWEST COST—"The LOWEST Cost for fertilizer per barrel of potatoes harvested of any crop I ever raised."

EXTRA GOOD RESULTS—"Have used LOWELL Fertilizers for fifteen years with EXTRA GOOD results raising golden bantam corn and potatoes."

As they have, so may you profit! Resolve now to share in the 1931 profits. Have superior quality crops and extra yields that command top prices.

USE LOWELL ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

Fill in Coupon and mail today. No obligation.

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Please send your free Memo Book and Lowell Fertilizer facts.

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Address .....
Town ..... State .....

131

*The Greatest Crop Producers Known*

LOWELL ACTIVE ALL THE TIME ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

## FEEDING The LAND

(*Continued from Page* 11)

Lettuce, cabbage, tomato, carrots and pumpkins.
Tobacco.

**Low Lime Requirements**

Vetch, Burr clover, Japan clover and Velvet bean Rye, millet and buckwheat.
Redtop and Rode Island bentgrass.
Radish, potatoes, turnips, parsley and strawberry.

**Crops Injured By Lime**

Watermelons and cranberries.
Blueberries, citrus fruits and rhododendron.

## What Vegetables Need Lime

**Relative Sensitiveness of Vegetables To Acid Soil Conditions**

| *Very Tolerant* | *Tolerant* |
|---|---|
| Bean | Brussel Sprouts |
| Chicory | Carrots |
| Corn | Collards |
| Potato | Cucumber |
| Parsley | Dandelion |
| Radish | Endive |
| Watermelon | Kale |
| Sorrel | Kohl rabi |
| Sweet Potato | Pea |
| Tomato | Pumpkin |
| | Rhubarb |
| | Squash |
| *Sensitive* | *Very Sensitive* |
| Broccoli | Asparagus |
| Cabbage | Beet |
| Cauliflower | Celery |
| Chard | Celeriac |
| Eggplant | Okra |
| Horseradish | Leeks |
| Martynia | Lettuce |
| Muskmelon | Onion |
| Turnip | Parsnip |
| | Pepper |
| | Salsify |
| | Spinach |

**Relative Sensitiveness of Green Manuring Cover Crops To Acid Soil Condition**

| *Very Tolerant* | *Tolerant* |
|---|---|
| Cowpeas | Alsike |
| Japan clover | Buckwheat |
| Millet | Crimson clover |
| Oats | Timothy |
| Red top | Vetch |
| Rye | Sunflower |
| *Sensitive* | *Very Sensitive* |
| Barley | Alfalfa |
| Rape | Barley |
| Red clover | |
| Sweet clover | |
| White clover | |
| Wheat | |

## It Pays to Drain

Land, otherwise good that has a low agricultural value because of inadequate drainage.

Soil that is so wet and cold in the spring that seed bed preparation is hindered and seeding delayed.

Soil that does not dry quickly enough after rains to permit adequate cultivation of the growing crop.

Land where crop injury is due to excess water in wet seasons, or to drought in the late summer or fall, as a result of a shallow root system caused by poor drainage earlier in the season.

Small wet areas in fields that are otherwise well drained.

## How to Grow Soy-Beans

Soy-beans are hot weather plants and it is not advisable to plant before June. The rate of seeding depends upon method of planting. If planted as a row crop, they should be drilled 5 pecks to the acre. When broadcast, the amount varies greatly.

Soy-beans are legumes and in fertile ground, results can be secured by using super-phosphate, though a small application of commercial fertilizer will probably be profitable. Care should be taken in applying the fertilizer since the seed of legumes are injured by direct contact. Manchu and Black Eyebrow are recommended varieties for New York State.


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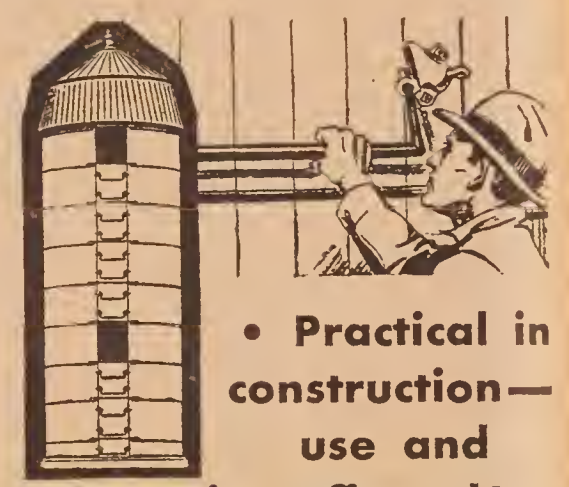

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Unadilla unquestionably represents the highest practical and economical development in wood stave silos. Cures and keeps silage perfectly. Provides greatest safety and convenience in use—the door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder. Hoops adjusted from this ladder. All good, practical reasons why more Unadillas are sold than any two other makes.
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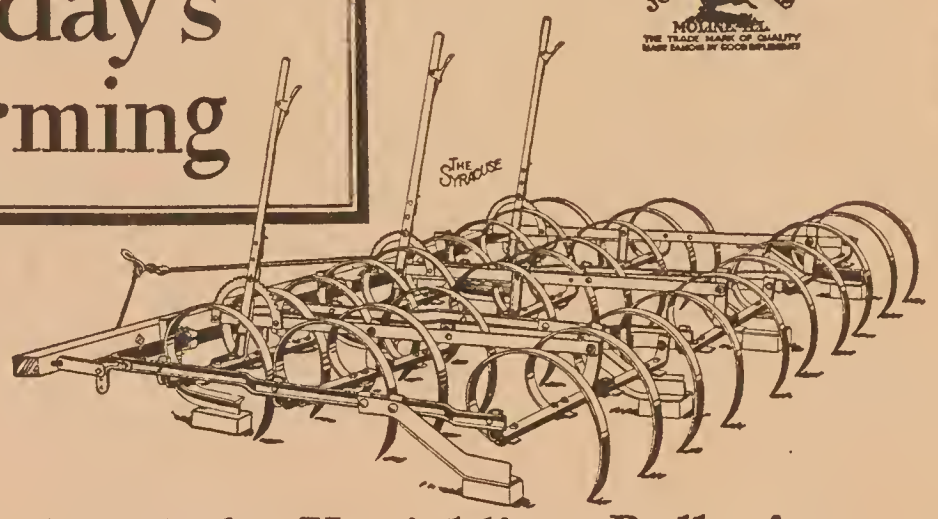
# Today's Farming

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The steady, unfaltering pull of tractor power has no risks for the John Deere-Syracuse Heavy-Duty Spring-Tooth Harrow—it's designed and built for tractor power.

Its spring-teeth—the business end of the harrow—are exceptionally strong, tough and resilient; made in special machinery to insure long life and efficient performance. These special-process, spring-steel teeth are held to the tooth-bars by heavy clamps—there are no bolt holes or notches in the teeth to weaken them.

Frames, clevises, draft-rods and runners are all similarly strong—the John Deere-Syracuse is uniformly and entirely **a heavy-duty harrow designed for tractor power.**

See it at Your John Deere Dealer's

Your John Deere dealer wants to point out to you all the fine features of the John Deere-Syracuse that make it the ideal harrow for tractor power. See it at his store. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., for free folder MD-91

There's a Heavy-Duty Weed Destroyer, Too!

**The same heavy-duty features of design and construction that are found in the heavy-duty harrow are used in the John Deere-Syracuse Heavy-Duty Weed Destroyer. It has fewer teeth to the section to provide greater space for trash to clear. It's the ideal equipment for the power-farmer who has weed-infested fields.**

JOHN DEERE — JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL. — THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

NEW STYLE MOUTH PIECE

IT has always been *easy* to produce *clean milk* with the Burrell—and now, with the *new style* mouth piece, it is *easier than ever.* There's a satisfied user near you—*ask him!* The Burrell has only *one tube,* one-half metal. Single and double units. Write for catalog.

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MOORE BROS., Dept. 11, Albany, N. Y.

## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

(*Continued from Page* 4)

quarters, it is a good plan to whitewash the pen, or disinfect it with a good stock dip solution before the calves are put in.

Sunlight is also necessary for young calves. In warm weather it is well to have a small outdoor lot or yard in which they can run. In cold weather, they should be kept in a pen which has plenty of windows, as the sunlight keeps the pen dry and warm.

When the flies are bad, it is well worth while to spray young calves with a good fly spray.

Keep the feeding pails and troughs clean. During the period that milk is fed, the pails should be scrubbed with hot water after feeding, and set out in the sun during the day.

### Control of Cattle Lice

Cattle lice may be of three kinds, all of which are combatted in the same manner. Clipping the hair, feeding, and good nutritious food are great helps in controlling lice. Lice powders are helpful, if the weather is too cold for dipping. A mixture of equal parts of lard, kerosene and sulphur may be applied by hand to a limited number of animals.

One pound of larkspur seed, 1½ gallons water boiled down to one gallon makes an efficient spray.

Ten ounces of vinegar added to coal tar dips will make them more satisfactory. It is well to rub in with a brush after spraying.

One treatment will not usually suffice, and it is best to repeat weekly until cured.

### How to Grow Green Feed for Cows All Summer

| *When to Plant* | *What to Plant* | *Rate to Plant (Acre)* |
|---|---|---|
| Early | Oats and Peas | 1 bu. peas 2 bu. oats |
| Up to corn planting time | Oats alone | 3 bushels |
| At corn planting time | Soybeans—medium early green or Wilson | Drilled at 90 pounds |
| Just after corn planting time | Early Amber Sorghum | Drilled broadcast 40 pounds |
| A week later | Sudan grass | Drilled broadcast 25 pounds |
| Week after Sudan | Japanese Millet or German Millet | Drilled broadcast, ½ bushel |
| Latest, but before July 15 | Common Millet | Drilled broadcast, ½ bushel |

### How to Fit Calves for the Show Ring

Weeks before the show, begin to train your calf daily by leading her around with a halter. Just walk it around the lot a few times a day. Anything will do, just so you start in time, Then teach it to stand. Practice standing it with all four feet squarely under it. Back it up. Lead it forward. Do anything to gradually teach it to move when you want it to move, and stand still when you want it to stand.

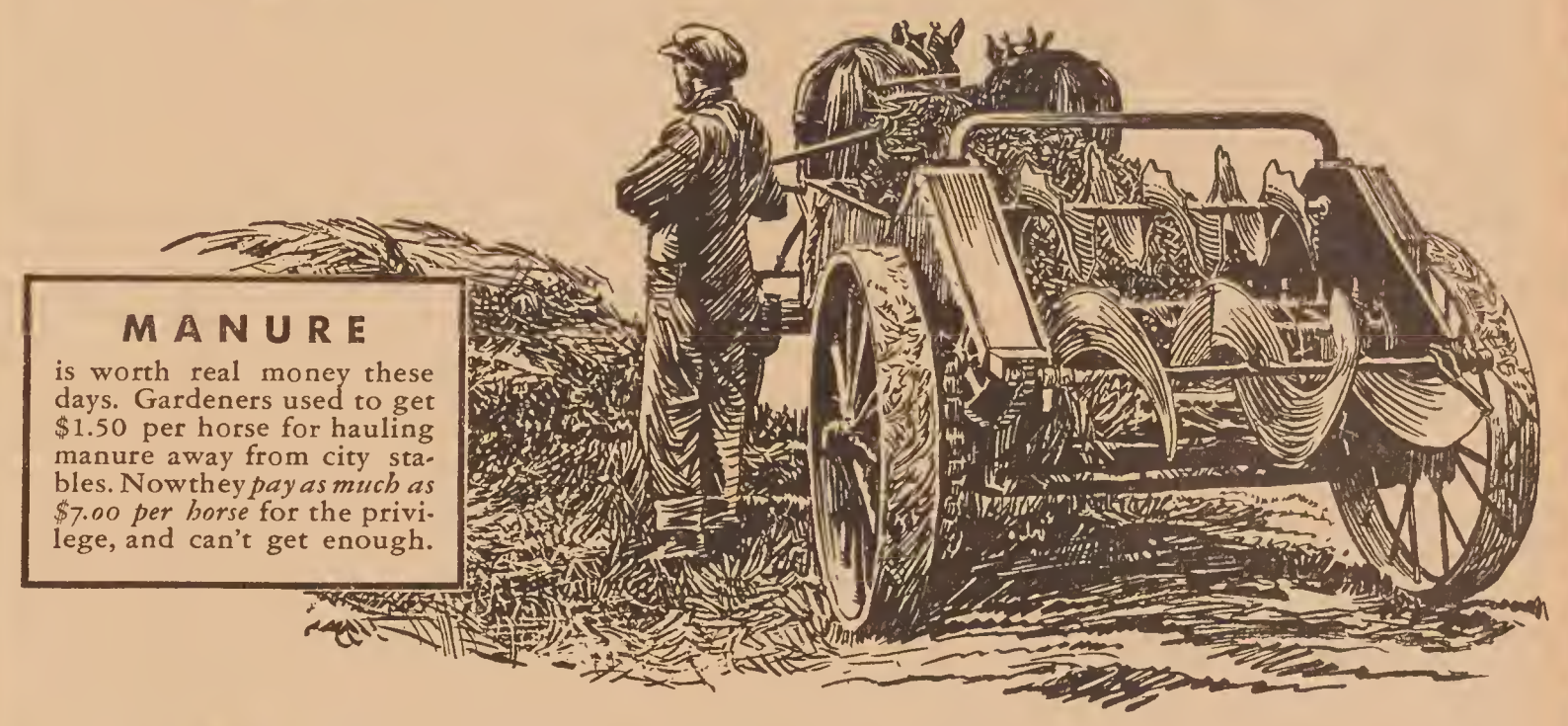
After it becomes halter-broke, teach it to stand. It should have all four feet placed squarely beneath it when in proper position.

Blanketing is also important. Begin to blanket your calf several weeks before the show to mellow the hide and to make the hair lie smooth and sleek.

It is seldom advisable to clip very young calves, except over the head, ears and tail. Older heifers that may have become shaggy and rough may be clipped all over several weeks before the show, so that the hair will have time to grow out evenly before show

(*Continued on Page* 14)


# The Lesson of the Drouth points to Spreaders



**MANURE** is worth real money these days. Gardeners used to get $1.50 per horse for hauling manure away from city stables. Nowthey *pay as much as $7.00 per horse* for the privilege, and can't get enough.

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**THE NEW LIME SPREADING ATTACHMENT** doubles the usefulness of the McCormick-Deering spreader. It is an easily-attached unit that enables you to treat sour soils to increase yields and profits at very low cost. Tell the McCormick-Deering dealer to point out the other features offered by the McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. Ask for a demonstration.

1831 1931

**The McCORMICK Reaper Centennial**

AFTER last summer's drouth there were many fields in the "50 per cent crop" sections that produced yields pretty close to normal. The reason could often be found in soil fertility — in the fact that decaying organic matter absorbs and holds moisture.

The manure spreader is the key machine in good farming wherever livestock is fed. Used regularly to conserve all the elements of fertility, it is the one best insurance policy against bad weather such as that of the past summer.

It may be dry again this summer. Build up the humus of your soil to forestall such a condition. And do it easily, quickly, and pleasantly with a McCormick-Deering Spreader sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your town. Write for a folder.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. *of* America (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Illinois

*Branches at Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa.; and at 92 other points in the United States.*



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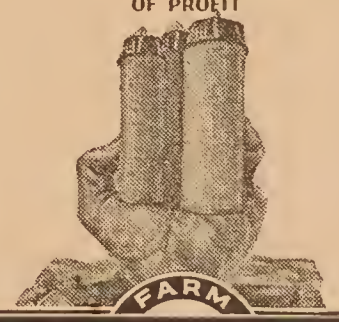
LET CRAINE LIFT YOUR DAIRY TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFIT



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**Since 1901**

The record of Craineline Silos is an open book. You have neighbors who have had these Silos for 5, 10, 20 and 30 years. You need not guess at the service they'll give you—you need take no one's word for it. Today's Craineline Silos are, of course, stronger, more convenient, better in every way—let lower priced—than those of the past. Buy tested service from a long established company—avoid promises that are not based on long experience. Our mistakes are on view—and have been corrected in the newer models while the mistakes of many others have not yet had time to come to light.

**Don't Buy an Orphan**

Any Silo will be good at first. But remember you'll need parts and service in the years to come. Buy, therefore, from a manufacturer who'll he in business when you need him later.

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## *And Keep Trespassers Off*

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Dozen | $ 1.00 |
| Per Fifty | 3.50 |
| Per Hundred | 6.50 |
| Per Thousand | 60.00 |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.*

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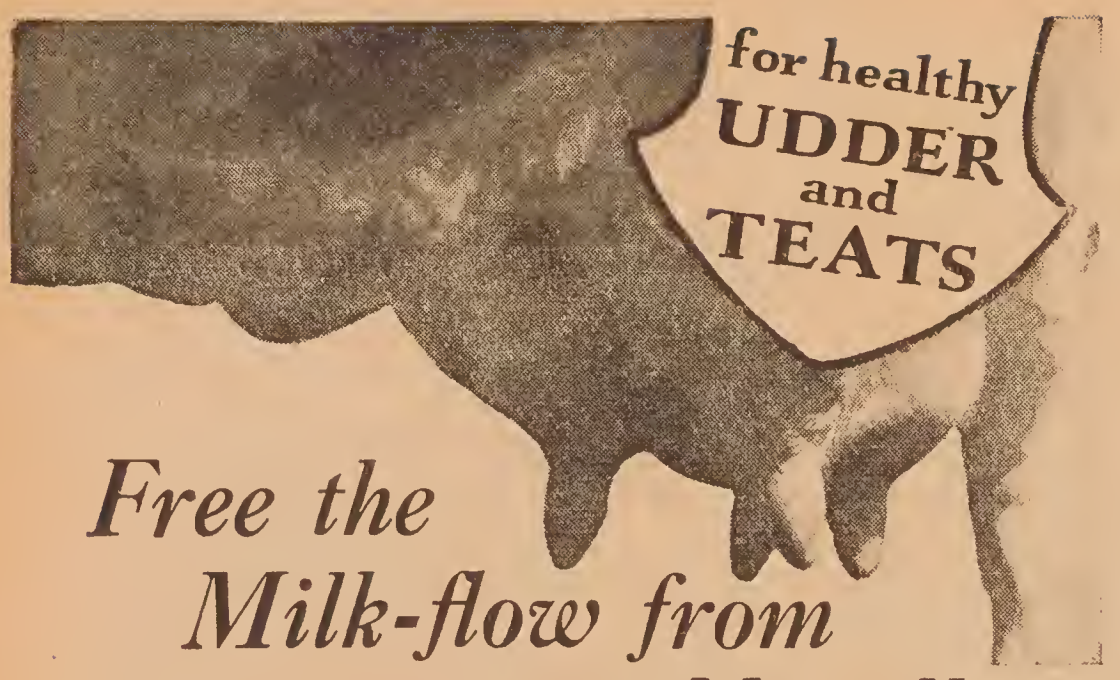


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## There is Nothing Like Bag Balm

*Avoid imitations. They cannot give Bag Balm results. Some are actually harmful to delicate tissues. Bag Balm is a refined, medicated ointment with an exclusive antiseptic oil which penetrates quickly and promotes rapid healing.*

WHEN the flow of dairy dollars is held up by ills and injuries, and udders and teats do not function normally, there's a "traffic jam" that calls for correction. At the first sign of trouble, use Bag Balm to forestall the serious ills that may quickly develop. This refined, medicated ointment, with its penetrating antiseptic oil, strikes in to the seat of the trouble—soothing, healing, bringing the relief and comfort that promote renewed milk-flow. Keep it handy always—clean and pleasant—cannot taint milk—has a score of uses in dairy and home. Sent postpaid if not at your dealer's. Authoritative 32-page Cow Book FREE.

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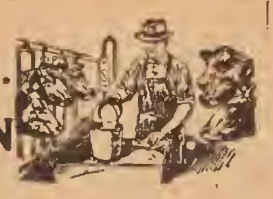
## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



(*Continued from Page* 13)

time. Curry and brush down daily. Never wash solid-colored calves, as it takes the oil out of the skin and hair. But with spotted or white calves washing is necessary to make them clean for showing.

The horns should be filed to the desired shape, then smoothed with a scraper, and finished with emery paper. To get a real high polish, rub them down with oil and pumice stone.

Just before leading the animal into the ring, wipe down with a wet rag to which a few drops of linseed oil have been added, and finish off with a hand rub.

Show your calf every minute you're in the ring. Keep it square on its feet with its head up. Lead it around and keep it alert. Be alert yourself. This all helps to make a good appearance before the judge. All these things help to make a champion—the kind you want, the kind you must have in the ring.

## Care of Fresh Cows

Warm drinking water for a few days, if very cold weather, so as not to chill cow, as she is always feverish at this time.

2. Feed bran mashes for two or three days, then start with small grain ration.

3. When udder is normal, increase ration gradually, about one pound every other day until maximum milk flow is reached.

4. Then reduce feed slightly and continue feeding according to her production.

## Retention of After-Birth

Retained after-birth frequently follows under-feeding. Well-fed cows usually do not give much trouble. It is sometimes associated with contagious abortion. Keep the cow warm and give a warm bran mash after calving. Sometimes a physic is desirable. If the after-birth does not come away in 48 hours a veterinary or other experienced person should be called.

## How to Prevent the Growth of Horns

Before the calf is one week old, the hair should be clipped from the little bump or horn button where the horn starts. Rub some vaseline in a circle around the horn button, then rub the button with a stick of caustic potash until a spot about the size of a dime is red but not bloody. Put the potash only on the horn button. Don't use too much as it may spread and injure the calf. Don't turn the calf out in the rain immediately after putting on the potash as the rain will wash the potash into the calf's eyes.

Keep the caustic potash, which may be secured at any drug store, in a tightly corked bottle when not in use and do not handle it with your bare hands.

## How to Register Pure-Bred Calves

First, write to your breed association and ask for application blanks and information. They will send you some blanks for all the information about your calf, its sex, color markings, birth date, name of sire and dam, etc.

Fill out these applications just as the directions call for, and return them with the registration fee (which amounts to about $2) and they will send you the certificate of registry. That is all you need to do to get the papers on your calf.

If you sell the calf to someone and he wants to have the papers transferred to him, then you must put through a "transfer." The breed association has

water supplied to them by the poultry.

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*Says Monroe County Farmer...*

*Rib-Stone Concrete Corp.*

*I want to go on record as stating that I have got an exceptionally good job both from workmanship and the material standpoint. Needless to say the silo has been highly praised by all who have examined it.* (*Signed*) *L. A. Wehle*

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**They know it's good—that it is bulky and palatable—that it is not only highly digestible itself but that it aids the digestion of the entire ration. Most important of all they know that Dried Molasses Beet Pulp increases the flow of milk.**

**And being of the gentler sex they know a bargain when they see it—prices are lowest in ten years.**

**Don't pay a fancy price for hay—six pounds of Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay and do it better. Don't worry if your silage is getting low, Beet Pulp is even better than silage. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory nearest to buyer.**

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TB tested, Ohio, New York and Canadian dairy cattle, fresh and springers in carlots or less. Reg. Guernseys, Jerseys, Milking Shorthorn, all ages, both sexes. 2 yearling reg. Ayrshire bulls, $70.00 each, 10 reg. Ayrshire females from 2 to 3 years, bred to a son of Man O'War. All breeds of reg. sheep, coarse and fine wool breeding ewes. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Heavy Milkers Soon Frsh. Swiss & Nubiams. Reg. bucks and does. GOLDSBOROUGHS GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

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**Shetland Ponies**
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Prices reasonable. 100 to select from.
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RABBITS AND SUPPLIES. COMPLETE LITERATURE 10c. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 155-AA, Valley Stream, N. Y.

Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful, Intelligent, Farm raised Males $15-$20. Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer,Pa.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist


a transfer blank which simply states that on a certain date you sold a certain animal to the other party. These blanks, with directions for filling them out, will be sent to you from your breed association. Below are the names of the breed associations and their secretaries.

American Jersey Cattle Club—324 West 23rd St., New York City. Secretary, L. W. Morley.

American Guernsey Cattle Club—Peterboro, New Hampshire. Secretary, Karl B. Musser.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America—Brattleboro, Vermont, Secretary, Houghton Seaverns.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association—Brandon, Vermont, Secretary, C. T. Conklin.

Brown-Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Beloit, Wisconsin, Secretary, Ira Inman.

## How to Buy Dairy Concentrates

1. Buy in large quantities.
2. Pay cash. A bank does not sell feed and a feed dealer should not sell credit.
3. Buy a feed with an analysis suited to the roughage you have.
4. Study the analysis tag.

## Grain Mixtures for the Herd Sire

CORNELL extension bulletin 164 suggests the following rations:

**Mixture No. 1**
300 pounds corn or barley
300 pounds oats
300 pounds bran
100 pounds linseed-oil meal

**Mixture No. 2**
300 pounds hominy feed
200 pounds oats
200 pounds bran
100 pounds linseed-oil meal

**Mixture No. 3**
300 pounds oats
100 pounds corn
200 pounds bran
100 pounds linseed-oil meal

## Silo Capacity Table

Approximate capacities of cylindrical silos in tons. (Use height of silage after settling two days).

| *Depth of silage two days after filling* (Feet) | *Inside diameter of silo in feet* 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| 6 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 |
| 8 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 31 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 26 | 33 | 41 |
| 12 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 33 | 42 | 52 |
| 14 | 16 | 23 | 31 | 41 | 52 | 64 |
| 15 | 18 | 25 | 34 | 45 | 57 | 70 |
| 16 | 19 | 28 | 38 | 49 | 62 | 77 |
| 17 | 21 | 30 | 41 | 53 | 67 | 83 |
| 18 | 23 | 32 | 44 | 58 | 73 | 90 |
| 19 | 24 | 35 | 48 | 62 | 79 | 97 |
| 20 | 26 | 38 | 51 | 67 | 85 | 105 |
| 21 | 28 | 40 | 55 | 72 | 91 | 112 |
| 22 | 30 | 43 | 59 | 77 | 97 | 120 |
| 23 | 32 | 46 | 63 | 82 | 103 | 128 |
| 24 | 34 | 49 | 66 | 87 | 110 | 135 |
| 25 | 36 | 52 | 70 | 92 | 116 | 143 |
| 26 | 38 | 55 | 74 | 97 | 123 | 152 |
| 27 | 40 | 58 | 79 | 103 | 130 | 160 |
| 28 | 42 | 61 | 83 | 108 | 137 | 169 |
| 29 | 44 | 64 | 87 | 119 | 144 | 178 |
| 30 | 47 | 67 | 91 | 114 | 151 | 187 |
| 31 | 49 | 70 | 91 | 125 | 158 | 195 |
| 32 | 51 | 74 | 96 | 131 | 166 | 205 |
| 33 | 53 | 77 | 100 | 138 | 173 | 214 |
| 34 | 56 | 80 | 109 | 143 | 181 | 224 |
| 35 | 58 | 84 | 114 | 149 | 188 | 232 |
| 36 | 61 | 87 | 118 | 155 | 196 | 242 |
| 37 | 63 | 90 | 123 | 161 | 204 | 252 |
| 38 | 66 | 94 | 128 | 167 | 212 | 262 |
| 39 | 68 | 97 | 133 | 174 | 221 | 272 |
| 40 | 70 | 101 | 138 | 180 | 229 | 280 |

What is left in a silo after part has been used can be estimated as follows: Find original amount of silage put in silo by referring to table. Find amount of silage that has been used by same method, using as depth the difference between present depth and depth two days after filling. Subtract amount used from original amount. The difference is approximate amount of silage remaining in silo.

*—Cornell.*

Gardening, dairy, and poultry were the "big three" 4-H agricultural projects in New Hampshire in 1930. Gardening enrollment totalled 1,109 and net labor income $18,698.81. Dairy enrollment numbered 360 young people, with a net labor income of $15,135, much of which is represented by young stock. The 368 poultry-club members realized a labor income of $13,229.

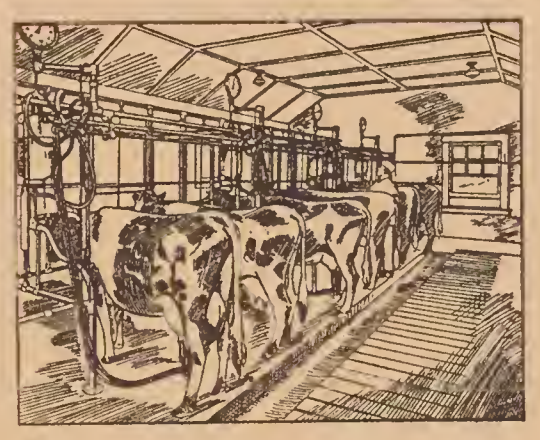

# 3 ••• Kinds of ••• De Laval Milkers

## a size and style for every ••• need and purse •••

NO MATTER what your milking requirements may be or how many cows you have, there is a De Laval Milker which will serve you better and give you more profit and satisfaction than any other method of milking.

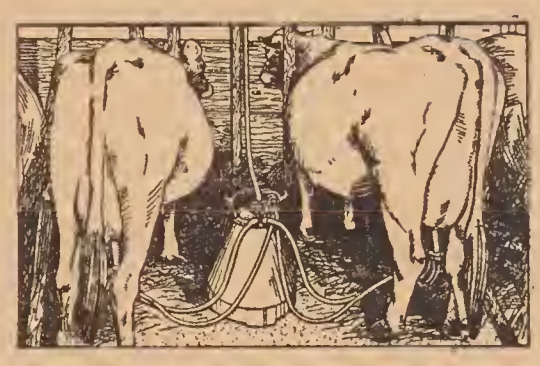
### De Laval Magnetic

The world's greatest milker—does better work than any other. The ideal milker for the great mass of users. Thousands of outfits in use in all parts of the world. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force insure absolute uniformity of milking. Cows always milked the same way and produce to their greatest ability with Magnetic milking. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for and keep in a sanitary condition. Operated by gas engine or electricity. Outfits for milking one to 500 or more cows.



### De Laval Magnetic Combine

The latest development in milking. Milks just like the Magnetic but in addition automatically weighs and conveys the milk. Cows are milked in a milking room or "parlor." One operator milks 30 to 40 cows per hour with this system. Milk is drawn into a visible glass holder, where it is weighed, then passed through sanitary pipes into the milk bottling room. The shortest route from cow to bottle. Milk never comes in contact with hands or other sources of contamination. Extremely sanitary. The ideal milker for producers of certified or commercial market milk. Outfits in use in finest dairies of the country.



### De Laval Utility Outfits $145.00 and Up

The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Does better work than any milker in its class. Many outfits in use in all parts of the country. Furnished with single or double units, which can also be used with any make of single pipe line milker. Outfits for milking one to 40 cows.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below and we will gladly assist, without obligating you in any way, in working out the best milking system for your needs.

**The De Laval Separator Company**

**New York** 165 Broadway — **Chicago** 600 Jackson Blvd. — **San Francisco** 61 Beale Street



## SWINE

## RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshirs crossed.

**6-7 weeks old, $4. 8-9 weeks old, $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.
A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

## FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and York — Chester and Berkshire
7 wks. old $4.00; 8 wks. old $4.50
None better sold. Crated free.
MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

## FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each

select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

## Time Well Spent—

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

**PIGS FOR SALE** —Carefully selected young porkers 6-8 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8-10 wks. old $4.50 each. O.I.C. and Yorkshire crossed. Berkshire and Chester crossed. Heavy boned, rugged stock. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### March Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for March 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Market Continues to Fluctuate*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Feb. 28, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1931 | March 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29¼-29½ | 29½-30 | 34½-35 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28¾- | 29 - | 34 - |
| 84-91 score | 25 -28½ | 24½-28¾ | 29½-33½ |
| Lower Grades | 23½-24½ | 23½-24 | 28 -29 |

The butter market has continued to fluctuate although the price variations during the last week in February were not so marked as during the week previous. In general the undertone has been much firmer and sentiment has improved. Butter receipts have been heavy in New York City but a very satisfactory consumptive demand has absorbed these heavy receipts, keeping the market healthy. Retail stores are continuing to hold prices down close to the wholesale level and as a result the volume of butter going into the distributing channels has been running steadily ahead of the same period a year ago. In spite of this better condition, the market still rests in the buyer's favor. The great volume of butter that is being made at the present time is responsible for the situation. Just as soon as buyers balk and hold off, stocks pile up and a critical situation results.

Monday, February 23, being a holiday found the market with considerable surplus piling up, causing prices to break Tuesday morning under increased pressure to sell. The cut was too extreme and some recovery was experienced on Wednesday. The situation improved Thursday and held on Friday. However, on Saturday, the day of our quotation, demand slackened and the market closed quiet and slightly easier. There was any amount of butter available at the quoted prices and therefore we expect no pronounced change.

Withdrawals of butter from storage are still running ahead of those of a year ago. From February 20 to February 27 the four principal markets reported an out-of-storage movement of 1,367,468 pounds compared with 915,433 pounds moved out during the same period last year. On February 27 the four cities held 14,403,430 pounds of butter compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 18,358,356 pounds.

## *Cheese a Shade Easier*

| STATE FLATS | Feb. 28, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1931 | March 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 17-18 | 17 -18 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21½-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

The cheese market was well supplied with stocks during the last week in February and round lots are being offered at slightly lower prices than quoted. Business at a whole is very dull and there is nothing to report of any consequence. Unfortunately there is nothing encouraging and it looks as though the trend is just a shade downward. On February 26 the ten cities held 11,294,000 pounds of cheese, whereas on the same day a year ago the same cities held 13,739,000 pounds.

## *Nearby Eggs Close Firmer*

| NEARBY WHITE | Feb. 28, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1931 | March 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 24½-25½ | 23½-25 | 31 - |
| Average Extras | -23½ | 22 -22½ | 29 - |
| Extra Firsts | 22½-23 | 21 -21½ | |
| Firsts | 21½-22 | 20 -20½ | |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 23 -25 | 21 -23½ | 30½-31½ |
| Gathered | 20 -22½ | 18 -20¼ | -29½ |

As the market came to a close during the last days of February, nearby eggs were showing a little improvement. However, there was nothing to get excited about. Nearby producers have been running into the stiffest kind of competition. First they have had to meet the challenge of Western producers. On top of that many eggs of late have been sold by retailers at a considerable loss as an advertising medium to attract trade. In addition, practically no nearby eggs are being stored, the great bulk of the receipts being pushed for immediate sale.

The immediate outlook shows no improvement but the long time outlook takes on a better light. Prospects are for a relatively light early hatch. Furthermore, there has been a heavy marketing of birds in the West. The activity in the future market and a summary of statistical facts indicate that fresh egg production next fall and winter will be lighter than during the past season. Many speculators are sending stock into the "Chambers of Hope" at prices considerably above what many dealers think safe.

## *Leghorn Fowls Sell Well*

| | Feb. 28, 1931 | Feb. 21, 1931 | March 1, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 20-21 | -25 | -35 |
| Leghorn | 17-21 | 23-24 | -35 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-29 | 24-28 | 28-32 |
| Leghorn | 21-23 | 21-22 | 28-32 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 30-38 | | 37-45 |
| Leghorn | 35-38 | | -37 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | 15-17 | -19 |
| CAPONS | 38-42 | 37-40 | 35-42 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 30-40 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 24-27 | 25-28 | 24-26 |
| GEESE | 18-20 | 19-20 | 18-20 |

Leghorn fowls have been in excellent demand while colored fowls have experienced a slow market that has failed to respond to any kind of stimulant. Fancy Leghorns have sold readily at 21c while it has been difficult to realize this price for even the choicest colored stock. Chickens and pullets have been so scarce that there has been hardly enough sales to justify quotations. Broilers finished up the week in a less satisfactory position. During the early days of the week they were holding firm, but just before the close there were free arrivals which failed to clear and values fell steadily. Hen turkeys have been in demand right along. Capons and ducks have also cleared promptly.

On the lower part of this page is a schedule of the holidays during 1931, when live poultry will be in demand. It is advisable to hold this schedule for future reference. It should be borne in mind that at these holiday times only fancy poultry is wanted. Also observe the best days for marketing. Shipments should be timed so that they arrive in the market on the best marketing days.

## *Hay Market in Better Shape*

The hay market is in better shape. Although business was not particularly good during the last week in February, nevertheless the trade closed steady on the 28th. The heavy accumulation of low grade hay from Canada is being reduced steadily and the market is working into better shape. Straight timothy is now bringing from $27 to $29 with lower grades and mixtures proportionately lower.

## *Bean Market Easier*

Practically all varieties of beans have shown further weakness. Domestic goods are better off than imports. Jumbo Marrows bring from $5.75 to $6.25. Pea beans bring the same price as average Marrows, namely $4.75 to $5.25. Red Kidneys generally sell above $9, the range being $9 to $9.75. White Kidneys average $7 selling over a range of $6.75 to $7.35. Round Cranberries bring anywhere from $5.75 to $6.50.

* * *

The apple market is showing some improvement of late. The weather has been more favorable and trade more active on good to fancy stock of the favored varieties, averaging a shade higher in some instances. McIntosh have been bringing from $3 to $6.50 per barrel, others down as low as $3. Baldwins, Greenings and Rome Beauties sell over a range of $2.50 to $5.50. Northern Spy sell anywhere from $2.50 to $6. Practically all the other varieties bring anywhere from $2.50 to $5.


**LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED**
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

**SEND NO MONEY**
C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS
All varieties mailed promptly.
500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83
STANDARD PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA

**4 BLUE SPRUCE.** 110 Gladiolus. 20 Dahlias. 30 Iris. 60 Pansies. 12 Everblooming Roses. 20 Perennials. $1 each. All $5. Catalogue
RIVERSIDE GARDENS, ST. LOUIS, MICH.

**Green Mountains** Grown from hill selected seed, also Russets, Hebrons, Burbanks, Early & Late Rose. Cat.free. Roy C. Hastings, Malone, N.Y.

**More than ever the demand is for profit making feeds. That is why feeders everywhere are turning to Park & Pollard.**

*It will pay you to ask for Park & Pollard feeds.*

**The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N.Y.**

***Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose***

**Poultry Feeds:** Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.


## When to Market for the Holiday Trade

Legal and Jewish Holidays for the year 1931, the kind of commodities most in demand, and the best market days.

| HOLIDAY | DATE | MARKET DAYS | COMMODITIES IN DEMAND |
|---|---|---|---|
| Purim | Mar. 3 | Feb. 27-28 | Live fat fowl, hen turkeys, squabs and pigeons |
| Passover | Apr. 2-3 | Mar. 28-30-31 | Live hen turkeys, fat fowl, ducks, geese and capons |
| Easter | Apr. 5 | Mar. 31-Apr. 1-2 | Live broilers, fowl, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits, squabs, pigeons & baby rabbits (4 to 8 wks. old) |
| Last Passover | Apr. 8-9 | Apr. 3-4-6 | Prime quality live poultry of all kinds; also squabs and pigeons. |
| Feast Weeks | May 22-23 | May 19-20 | Prime quality live poultry, squabs and pigeons |
| Decoration Day | May 30 | May 26-27-28 | Live broilers and prime stock of all kinds including squabs and pigeons. |
| Independence Day | July 4 | June 30, July 1-2 | Live broilers, squabs and pigeons |
| Jewish New Year | Sept. 12-13 | Sept. 8-9-10 | Live fat fowl, hen turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs and pigeons |
| Day of Atonement | Sept. 21 | Sept. 16-17-18 | All prime live stock, especially chickens and fowl, squabs and pigeons |
| Feast of Tabernacles | Sept. 26-27 | Sept. 22-23-24 | Live ducks, fowl, fat geese, squabs and pigeons |
| Feast of Law | Oct. 4 | Oct. 1-2 | Prime quality live poultry of all kinds. |
| Thanksgiving Day | Nov. 26 | Nov. 21-23-24 | Live turkeys, fowl, capons, ducks, geese, also squabs and pigeons |
| Christmas Day | Dec. 25 | Dec. 21-22-23 | Live turkeys, broilers, capons, rabbits, fowl, chickens, ducks, geese, squabs and pigeons |
| New Year | Jan. 1, 1932 | Dec. 28-29-30 | Live hen turkeys, broilers, capons, rabbits, fowl, geese, ducks, squabs and pigeons |

***Shippers should note these dates carefully and time shipments to arrive on the best market days.***

# Farm News from New York

## *E. R. Eastman Appointed Federal Land Bank Director*

AN announcement of great interest to our readers is one just made by E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. to the effect that Edward R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, has been appointed director-at-large of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. Mr. Eastman will fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University. In the nomination and election held by the national farm loan associations of the first Federal land bank district, consisting of New York, New England and New Jersey, "Editor Ed" received the highest number of votes.

"Mr. Eastman's contacts with the farmers of New York, New England and New Jersey, through his paper, will be valuable to the bank and to him in his new position," said Mr. Thomson. "He has a background of accomplishment which also will prove valuable in his work as a director-at-large."

Mr. Eastman's work as director of the Federal Land Bank will in no way interfere with his work as Editor of American Agriculturist. In fact, it is confidently expected that his position as director of the Land Bank will enable him to be of still greater service to eastern agriculture.

## Herbert E. Cook

FRIENDS of Dean Herbert E. Cook of Denmark, New York, were immeasurably shocked to hear of his death at his home on Sunday morning, February 22. Few indeed, are the farmers of New York who did not know Dean Cook, either personally or through his writings. His "Plow Handle Talks" in American Agriculturist were for a great many years one of the first things in the paper to which thousands turned when the A.A. came, and those who were privileged to hear Dean Cook's talks in Farm Institutes or at Grange meetings will never forget his kindly humor or his practical common sense.

None will miss his more, either, than the hundreds of boys who sat at his feet to learn the theory and science of agriculture while he was Dean of the State School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University. He assumed the head of the school in 1907 and continued there for nine years, after which he returned to his farm to make it one of the leading certified milk producing farms in the north country. He was one of the pioneer producers of certified milk, starting the business with his son-in-law in 1902.

H. E. Cook was born in 1858 in the town of Denmark where he always lived. He knew butter and cheese making from practical first-hand experience in a factory on his farm. For fifteen years he was farm institute lecturer and conductor, speaking in hundreds of farm communities throughout the state, and was one of the last fine old-time institute lecturers.

We are proud that the mast-head of American Agriculturist was able to carry the name of H. E. Cook as a member of our staff for many years. Places of these older men who laid the foundations for modern scientific agriculture are going to be hard to fill. In common with all of his legion of friends, we shall miss him, not only as a co-worker in the cause of agriculture, but as a friend.

He is survived by his widow, his daughter, Mrs. Walter H. Blodgett, and two grandchildren. To these bereaved ones we extend our sympathy.

## The National Dairy Improvement Program

THE National Dairy Association and the American Dairy Science Association are again sponsoring what is known as a National Dairy Improvement Program.

Briefly, the country has been divided into five regions and the county agents who wish to compete will submit through their own State College of Agriculture a county dairy improvement program. The agent in each section who submits the best program will win a free trip to the National Dairy Show next fall. New York State is entering this contest.

The object of the contest is to encourage the development of the type of educational dairy improvement programs that are best adapted to New York State agriculture. Any Farm Bureau which has an organized dairy improvement project committee is eligible to enter the contest. All programs must be in July 1, 1931.

The winning county agent and the dairy committee chairman in the county which wins the New York contest will be awarded one hundred dollars each toward a trip to the National Dairy Show. The winner in the New York State contest will be entered in District No. 1, of the national contest.

## Some Personal Marketing Experiences

THE other day we secured some convincing evidence in the form of personal experiences of a Long Island farmer who has tried the idea of giving the consumer what he wants.

For several years this man has been growing strawberries and has packed them so attractively that consumers in Brooklyn have come to prefer his stuff. As a result, he secured a nice premium over the market price. A neighbor who wanted to keep his help busy during the slack season, decided to try it too, but was surprised when he made his first shipment to find that his returns were way below his neighbor's. Here was a fine chance for him to conclude that all commission merchants were crooked. Instead of doing that he took a crate, like those he had sent to the city, to his neighbor and said: "You get better prices than I do. Here is a crate as I shipped it. What's wrong with it?"

Suggestions were given as one good neighbor to another. They were followed and the next shipment secured much better returns. Giving the consumer what he wants is not all one-sided because the consumer is perfectly willing to pay for it.

Another little incident is very convincing. Just as an experiment, our farmer friend, who grows a considerable amount of sweet corn, sent in one shipment in berry crates instead of boxes and with a red asparagus tape around every twelve ears. He had no idea as to whether or not it would pay and was rather surprised on getting returns to find that this little extra touch made a big difference in his returns. He was interested enough to inquire into the matter farther. The commission man told him that the grocers were very anxious to buy corn in this way because, in a sense, it prevented the housewife from handling every individual ear and pulling down the husk to see whether it was good or not. In this case the groceryman might have been the deciding factor, but, in the long run, it is possible that the consumer really got better corn. Examination of a particular ear of corn by six different people does not add to its quality.

Then again, this same man has tried a radical experiment in the selling of his potatoes. He has followed the lead of some of the Western growers in selling potatoes for baking put up twenty in a box, each individually wrapped. We can just hear some of our potato growing friends laughing at all this foolishness. Perhaps it is foolishness but, nevertheless, it pays. The ones sold for baking were not extra large potatoes, but were absolutely uniform in size and shape. Perhaps only a half bushel of these were picked out from among twenty bushels of potatoes. As a result, those that remained were not culls, but the big premium received for the baking potatoes did increase the average price per bushel received by the grocer.

The rest of the potatoes sold were also closely graded. It so happened this year, that our friend had a good supply of white string on hand and used this to tie up the sacks. One day he was in his commission man's place of business in Brooklyn, talking about the quality of the stuff he was shipping, when a buyer came into the store asking for Long Island potatoes. He was shown some, but said he did not want them. The commission man asked him what was the matter and he said: "Well, they are all right, but I want some of those that are tied up with the white string." This buyer had recognized quality because the consumers to whom he sold recognized it. What would happen if all Long Island growers would grade as rigidly? You know the answer without our telling it to you.

## A. A. Radio News Over Station WHAM

**ON March 2, radio station WHAM of Rochester began broadcasting a new feature of particular interest to farm listeners. Each Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 12:10 to 12:15 P. M., farm news prepared by the editorial staff of A. A. will be presented, and at the same time on the other days of the week an editorial, in which E. R. Eastman, editor of A. A., discusses some problem of importance to eastern agriculture, will be given.**

**We suggest that you tune in on WHAM each day from 12:10 to 12:15.**

## *New York County Notes*

**Steuben County**—There is still plenty of snow up here in this county. Everything is very dull. Potatoes are 60 to 65 cents. There is some talk of drilling for gas. One farm has gas now from a well down 2900 feet. Some are anxious to get more leases but nothing definite about more drilling for gas. Some farms not yet leased. No snow has been removed except from the improved roads, and in some places it is removed so that no snow is left for sleighs. There has been more snow this winter than in several years. Most all travel on the hills is in the fields and one farm has been closed to travel by the family on the farm, and the road is full of snow.—D. C. F.

**Potter County**—Heavy snow is found in central parts of the county. Only a few inches in northern part. Weather mild and local papers report the presence of robins and bluebirds. Surveying of routes for new State roads is progressing. The unemployment situation still bad. Routine work is in order on the farm, cutting fenceposts, getting wood etc. Farmers having sugar bushes are preparing to tap. Local prices: Eggs, 22½ to 25 cents; pigs, $3.00; cheese, 15 cents; potatoes, 85 cents.—M. C. S.

**Cattaraugus County**—Miss Althea Aust, a senior in the Home Economics Department, Cornell University, and a Cattaraugus County girl, has been awarded the Brigden scholarship given annually to the most worthy extension student enrolled; her father, the late A. P. Aust, was for many years president of the county Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau, through C. G. Bradt of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell, is offering a special service to dairymen who have surplus cows and young stock for sale. They are compiling a list of all TB tested, well bred and grown stock having good production records that are for sale. When such list is completed, it will enable dairymen in other parts of the State to purchase animals to replenish their herds instead of looking to the West. Mr. Bradt will keep on file at all times similar lists from all counties having stock for sale.

The farm inventory is completed in the county. More farmers each year are doing this valuable service to themselves and their farm for business reasons.

Dr. Birch and Dr. Thompson of the State Veterinary College conducted an important meeting in Ellicottville at the farm of J. F. Crowley, president of the Farm Bureau. Mr. Crowley started blood tests in his herd for contagious abortion early in 1929. The progress made in cleaning up this very serious disease of cattle by the blood tests was shown at Tuesday's meeting. —M. M. S.

**Western New York**—The first of the week of February 16 there was a real thaw with some rain. By the 19th it began to seem like sugar weather and an occasional optimistic sugar-maker tapped, but it turned much colder over night, so the run of sap amounted to very little. It seldom pays to tap quite so early unless the sugar bush is a very big one. In that case, even though each tree runs only a little all together it is enough to amount to something, and extra early syrup and sugar of course command an extra price.

It really seems that the backbone of winter is broken and spring not so very far off. A few crows are cawing over toward the woods and a small flock of starlings just alighted in an apple tree outside the window. However, a warm March with winter weather again in April, as sometimes happens, is not to be desired.

Colds are prevalent owing to which school attendance in some instances has at times dropped nearly 50 per cent.

Egg prices have kept at the same low level for about a month. Large white hennery eggs sell on the Buffalo market at 22 cents; medium at 18 cents. It is rumored that butter prices are scheduled for a rise.


DAIRYLEA

Dried Skim Milk

*A Quality Product*

***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

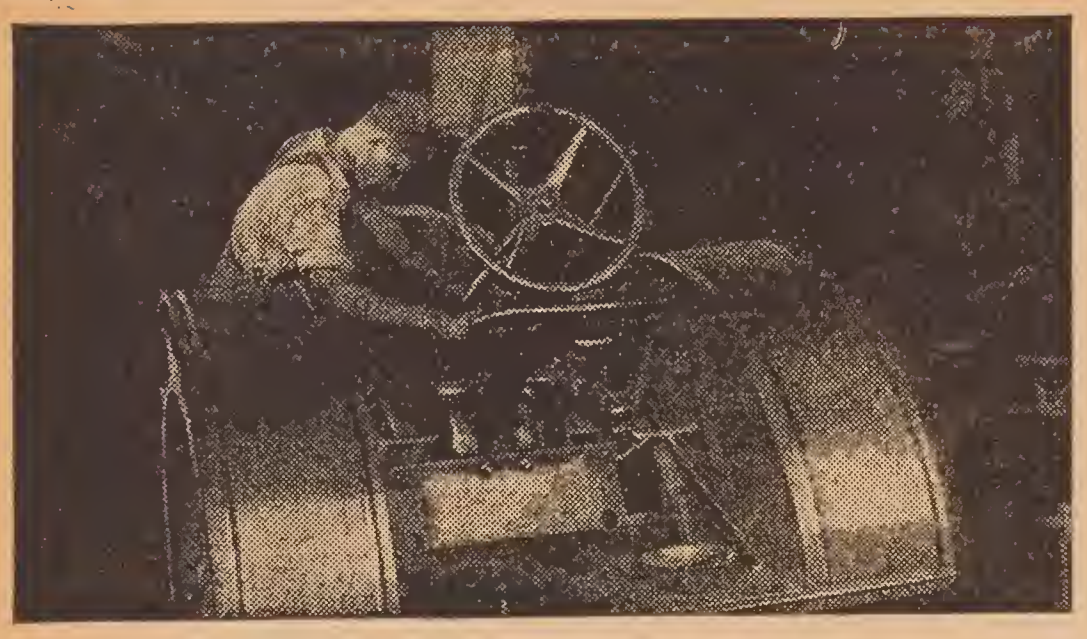
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

*My feed dealer is* .....



# Begin your cost-cutting in the machine shed

This is the year to keep your eye on farm costs. Profits in 1931 will depend on how much you are able to cut costs.

Spend a few weeks in the machine shed *now*. Have your tractor, plows, seeders and cultivators all tuned up *before the season starts*. Clean off all the old grease, dust and dirt. Start with fresh lubricants throughout.

**Lengthened life for spreader**—Lubricate beater bearings with Mobilgrease every day. Brush it on chains and sprockets, too. Use Mobiloil "CW" in regular oil holes.

**Avoid bearing wear**—If you hook up a wood saw to your tractor, be sure the shaft bearings are well-lubricated with Mobilgrease. It won't throw off and leave bearings unprotected.

**Stationary tractor warning**—In stationary work it's important to keep up the crankcase level with the right grade of Mobiloil for your machine. Also, the transmission is likely to be seriously damaged unless properly lubricated. Use Mobiloil "CW" in cold weather.

**Careful attention here**—Several bearings in feed grinders and corn shellers operate at high speeds, under heavy pressure. Use Mobilgrease every day to avoid bearing replacements and power losses. Use Vocolubricant in grease cups and Mobiloil "CW" in your hand oil can.

*Lay in a season's supply of these new cost-cutting lubricants*

**Mobilgrease** — for pressure fittings and upright grease cups. Lasts twice as long as other greases. Creeps quickly to friction points and *sticks* there. Won't squeeze out. Rain will not wash it away.

**Vocolubricant**—Ideal for grease cups. Flows readily to bearings even in chilly weather. Will not cake or dry out.

**Mobiloil "CW"**—Essential for gears and transmissions. The most efficient hand oil can lubricant you can find.

The complete Mobiloil chart at your dealer's shows what grade of Mobiloil to use for tractor crankcase and transmission.

# Mobiloil stands up

***Because it is Made — Not Found***

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

## *With the A. A.* Farm Mechanic

## How to Overhaul the Tractor

If possible, the crankcase of the tractor should be removed and thoroughly cleaned of all sludge and caked oil. Bearings may then be examined for condition, and necessary replacements made. Modern construction often prohibits tightening of connecting rod bearings and therefore necessitates entire replacement of the rod.

The oil filter should be thoroughly cleaned out and the element renewed. The air filter, whether of the dry or the wet type, will need a thorough cleaning. Magneto breaker points should be smoothed with a contact file or, if badly pitted, replaced. Readjustments of points to the opening recommended in the tractor instruction book should follow. Clean and adjust spark plugs and replace plugs that are badly pitted. Worn plugs, even though they may fire the charge, are wasteful of power and their replacement is good economy.

Frequently it is advisable to remove the front wheels, wash the bearings with kerosene, replace the felt packing washers, and re-pack with new grease. The transmission units also will be benefitted by draining out the grease, flushing with kerosene, and refilling with new lubricant.

## Proper Proportions for Concrete

| | Cement | Sand | Gravel or Crushed Rock |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foundations | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Floors (Poultry House) | 1 | 2½ | 5 |
| Floors (Feeding) | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Walks | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Water Troughs | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Fence Posts | 1 | 2 | 3 |

*Note—Sand and gravel should be clean. Dirt reduces the strength of concrete. Crushed rock for fence posts should not be over ¾ in. in diameter.*

## Types of Electric Plants

**Automatic Plant**—provides current whenever electric needs are in sufficient quantity to make operation of the engine economical. This type has no batteries. The engine starts as soon as the current is turned on.

**Battery Charging Plant**—provides current at a low cost where electric needs are generally at a normal level. Only the amount of current needed is taken from the batteries without expense of running the engine and providing more electricity than is actually used.

**Combination Plant**—in most electrically equipped homes the current required for lights is comparatively small. A great part of the time, the few lights used about the farm make only small current requirements. For this type of limited usage, it is a well recognized fact that current direct from the storage battery is most economical. For a few lights, the combination plant provides storage battery service, overcoming the higher operating cost of an automatic plant when only a few lights are in use at a time.

When power is needed, however, this combination plant also provides an ideal electric service, direct from the generator. When this current is being taken from the plant, it goes direct from the generator and not through the battery. Whenever a motor, an electric iron or other similar appliance is turned on, the generator automatically starts. The result is that all heavy loads are automatically taken care of direct from the generator itself. While the plant is furnishing current for power, there is a surplus being generated which goes into the battery as a trickle charge, keeping the battery in perfect condition for supplying lighting service.

## How to Figure Barbed Wire for Fences

Estimated number of pounds of barbed wire required to fence space or distances mentioned, with one, two or three lines of wire, based upon each pound of wire measuring one rod (16½ feet).

| | One Line Lbs. | Two Lines Lbs. | Three Lines Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square acre | 50 2/3 | 101 1/3 | 152 |
| 1 side of a square acre | 12 2/3 | 25 1/3 | 38 |
| 1 square half-acre | 36 | 72 | 108 |
| 1 square mile | 1280 | 2560 | 3840 |
| 1 side of a square mile | 320 | 640 | 960 |
| 1 rod in length | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 100 rods in length | 100 | 200 | 300 |

## Whitewash Recipes

**Ordinary Whitewash**—This is made by slacking about 10 lbs. of quicklime with 2 gallons of water. The lime is placed in a pail and the water poured over it, after which the pail is covered with an old piece of carpet or cloth and allowed to stand for about an hour. With an insufficient amount of water, the lime is "scorched" and not all converted into hydrate; on the other hand, too much water retards the slacking by lowering the heat. "Scorched" lime is generally lumpy and transparent, hence the use of the proper amount of water for slacking and an after addition of water to bring it to a brush consistency.

**Weatherproof Whitewash** (Exteriors)—For buildings, fences, etc.

(1) Sixty-two pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slack with 12 gallons of hot water.

(2) Two pounds common table salt. 1 pound sulphate of zinc, dissolve in 2 gallons of boiling water.

(3) Two gallons skimmed milk. Pour (2) into (1) then add the milk (3) and mix thoroughly.

**Note:** Alum added to a lime white wash prevents it rubbing off. An ounce to the gallon is sufficient. Flour paste answers the same purpose, but needs

(*Continued on Page* 29)

## Usual Current Consumption of Electric Appliances

| *Appliance* | *Average Rating in Watts* | *Approx. Consump. in Kilowatt-hours for 1 year* |
|---|---|---|
| Battery Charger, 2-amp | 70 | 84.7 |
| 5-amp | 150 | 181.5 |
| Cooker | 660 | 111.0 |
| Curling Iron | 24 | 1.0 |
| Fan | 50 | 16.0 |
| Glow Heater | 660 | 40.0 |
| Heating Pad | 65 | 2.0 |
| Hot Water Heater | 750 to 5000 | |
| Immersion Heater | 350 | 32.0 |
| Iron | 575 | 72.0 |
| Ironing Machine | | |
| Gas-heated, Motor | 200 | 36.0 |
| Electric-heated, Motor | 200 | |
| Heating Element | 1000 | 216.0 |
| Percolator | 400 | 50.0 |
| Range—Oven, Top Unit | 1500 | |
| Bot. Unit | 1500 | |
| Plates, 10-in. Unit | 2000 | 1500.0 |
| 8-in. Unit | 1000 | |
| Refrigerator | 140 to 300 | |
| Sewing Machine Motor | 30 | 12.0 |
| Soldering Iron | 65 | 2.0 |
| Table Stove | 660 | 38.0 |
| Toaster | 550 | 50.0 |
| Vacuum Cleaner | 150 | 30.0 |
| Waffle Iron | 660 | 23.0 |
| Washing Machine | 260 | 25.0 |

### AVERAGE CURRENT CONSUMPTION OF MOTORS AT FULL LOAD

*Values may be applied to any electric-driven machine if size of motor is known*

| *Motor* | *Full Load Watts* |
|---|---|
| 1/8 Horsepower | 200 |
| 1/6 Horsepower | 260 |
| 1/4 Horsepower | 340 |
| 1/2 Horsepower | 600 |
| 3/4 Horsepower | 900 |
| 1 Horsepower | 1100 |
| 3 Horsepower | 2900 |
| 5 Horsepower | 4900 |

# Hints for Increasing Poultry Profits

## How Many Baby Chicks?

Poultrymen without exception are debating as to the number of baby chicks they should buy this spring. Here are a few facts and figures which may help in reaching the right decision.

Last year there was a slight increase in the number of baby chicks hatched. In studying figures for the last ten years, we find that the biggest decrease in any one year, as compared with the previous year, was 5 per cent. If we were in the habit of predicting, we would maintain that when the final figures are in, there will be at least 90 per cent as many chicks hatched this year as last year.

We have talked with a number of poultrymen and almost without exception the commercial poultrymen or the general farmers who have been making fair returns from their poultry plan to raise about the usual number of chicks. The ones who are cutting down are the men who barely made expenses when conditions were favorable. These men are cutting down the number of chicks bought, or, in some cases, going out of the business entirely.

Right now egg prices are low. Some authorities maintain that they have already hit the bottom. They are low because more chicks than usual were hatched last spring, storage holdings during the winter consistently ran higher than they did a year ago, dealers who stored eggs last spring took a "trimming" and will not be in the market this spring, and consumptive demand is off due to hard times in cities.

Let's look ahead for six months and see what the situation will be then. Undoubtedly, fewer chicks will be raised and therefore there will be fewer pullets next fall, storage holdings next year should be light because dealers have had their fingers burned this winter, some poultrymen who are losing money are going out of the business entirely, and any improvement in the industrial situation will result in increased demand.

With these facts in mind, it would seem that the poultryman who is conducting his business on a firm basis should think twice before deciding to raise less than the usual number of chicks this spring. Perhaps it is no time to expand, but as one man put it, "If anyone intended to get out of the poultry business, last year and not this year was the time to do it."

A good rule to follow is to be conservative when the other fellow is optimistic, and to be optimistic when he is blue.

## Approximate Daily Amounts of Grain to Feed 100 Laying Hens

(Average weight of hens 4 pounds)

| Month | Morning feeding (pounds) | Night feeding (pounds) |
|---|---|---|
| November | 3 | 10 |
| December | 3 | 10 |
| January | 3 | 10 |
| February | 3 | 10 |
| March | 2 | 10 |
| April | 2 | 10 |
| May | 2 | 10 |
| June | 2 | 10 |
| July | No | 11 |
| August | morning | 10 |
| September | feed | 9 |
| October | | 9 |

—Cornell Bulletin 45

## Monthly Hints For Poultrymen

**March**

As a result of experiments recently completed at Cornell University, the Cornell chick ration and system of feeding have been revised. The changes make for better growth and healthier chicks. The idea of simplicity has also been kept in mind in making these revisions in order to make chick rearing easier. (You will find the Cornell chick ration in this issue).

**April**

1. Start chicks on clean ground. This will avoid trouble from range paralysis, intestinal worms and coccidiosis.

2. Use shavings or fine cut wheat straw for litter. Be sure that litter is not moldy.

3. Inspect the brooder stove twice a day to see that it is working properly. As the chicks grow reduce the amount of heat and see that the brooder houses are well ventilated on warm nights.

**May**

1. Provide plenty of clean, wholesome feed and water.

2. If possible allow them to range on grass, clover or alfalfa sod where chickens have not run for several years.

3. Provide shade for growing pullets.

4. Provide plenty of roosting space and encourage them to roost while they are young.

5. Sell all cockerels except those saved for breeding as soon as they reach broiler size. You will receive better prices and it will leave more room for the pullets.

**June**

1. Do not omit mash entirely if pullets seem to mature too rapidly. You may reduce slightly the amount of protein or limit the amount of mash fed.

**July**

1. Begin to feed wet mash to the old hens to maintain summer production. Moisten the regular dry mash with skim milk or water and feed 4 to 6 quarts to each 100 hens. Feed late in the afternoon.

2. Feed little or no scratch grain in the morning. Give from 8 to 9 pounds per hundred hens at night.

3. Cull out and sell all hens that fail to respond to good feeding and management.

**August**

1. If you are building a new poultry house this is a good month to do it.

2. Keep the pullets growing.

3. Sell hens that stop producing this month.

**September**

1. Put pullets that show comb development into laying houses. Discard weaklings and cripples.

2. After pullets are in laying houses, avoid changes of any kind, especially in feeding.

3. Start to give the old hens artificial illumination. This will keep them laying during the early fall months. They can be given a rest later.

**October**

1. Where lights are used be sure to feed heavily. Lights increase production because they allow the hens to consume more feed.

2. Give old hens from 12 to 14 hours of light. Use lights regularly as a change in hours may start a molt.

**November**

1. This is a good time to take an inventory and start a record of receipts and expenses.

**December**

1. Watch the body weight of your hens. A slump in production is usually preceded by a slump in body weight. Use lights on early hatched pullets to prevent a molt.

2. Where lights are used and production declines feed them moist mash. Once this is started it will be necessary to continue it until spring.

**January**

1. Make plans for hatching or buying baby chicks.

2. Start lights on breeding stock.

3. Feed breeders milk, cod liver oil and fresh green feed to insure good hatchability.

4. Use pedigreed males in your breeding pen for increased production.

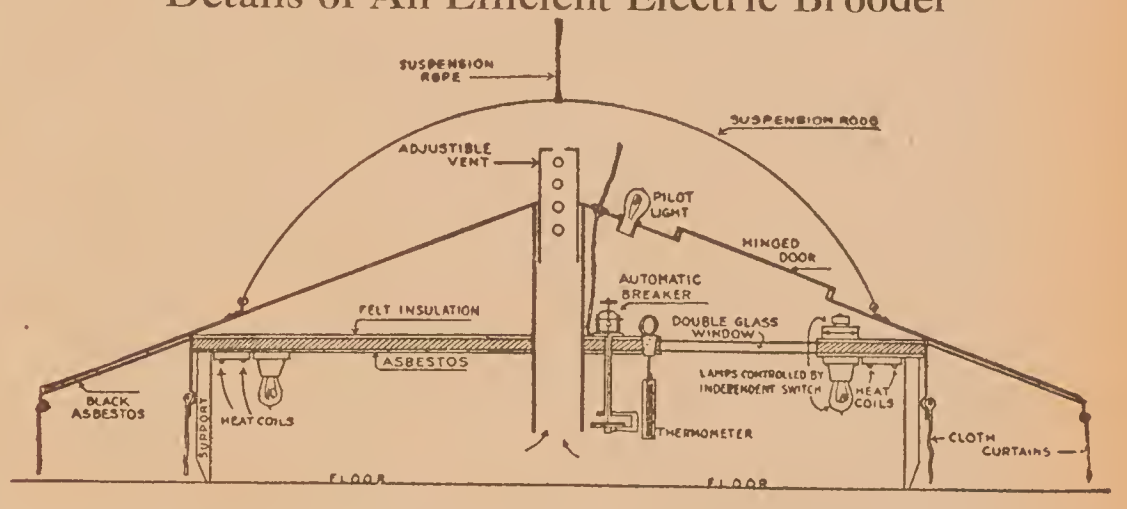
**February**

1. Overhaul the hatching and brooding equipment.

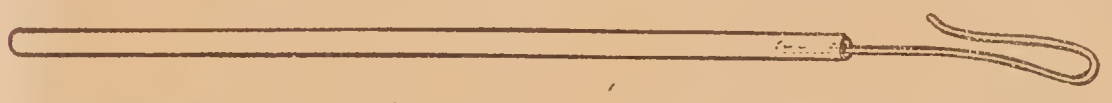
2. Clean and disinfect brooder houses.

3. If hens are laying thin-shelled eggs supply them with oyster shells and cod liver oil.

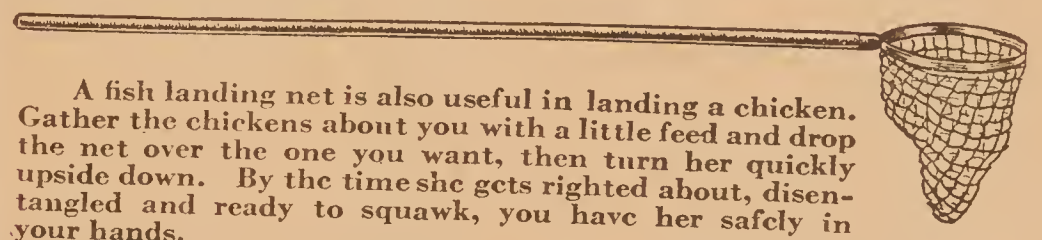
## Details of An Efficient Electric Brooder




## How to Catch Hens for Culling



A catching hook saves leg muscles. It is better to use a hook than to let the dog run down the chicken you want for dinner. Fear and excitement do not promote egg production.



A fish landing net is also useful in landing a chicken. Gather the chickens about you with a little feed and drop the net over the one you want, then turn her quickly upside down. By the time she gets righted about, disentangled and ready to squawk, you have her safely in your hands.

## Choosing the Electric Brooder

**1. Insulation:**

Insulation is any material which prevents or retards heat passing through it. When buying an electric brooder one should make certain that the metal canopy is lined on the inside with something to keep the heat under the hover. It may be felt, asbestos, boards, celotex, or any number of different kinds of material.

**2. Heating Elements:**

Heating elements should be made of coil wire or a heating ring preferably operating at black heat.

Some old-fashioned brooders used lamp bulbs. They are not recommended, for they do not give sufficient heat for cold-room brooding.

**3. Ventilation:**

Ventilation is very important. It is needed to supply fresh air so that the chicks will be healthy and grow quickly. It is also needed to carry away the moisture given out by the chicks, thus keeping the brooder dry.

**4. Construction:**

The electric brooder should be of sturdy construction. The thermostatic heat adjustment, thermometer, and attraction light switch should be conveniently located for ease in operation.

**5. Capacity:**

Most brooders are rated on a day-old chick basis. This is about 3 square inches per chick and is not enough to carry them through the brooding period. At least 7 square inches of floor space per chick must be provided which means that a brooder 42" in diameter will care for not over 200 chicks, a brooder 56" in diameter 350 chicks, and a brooder 67" in diameter not over 500 chicks.

Crowding of chicks under the brooder hover will cause no end of trouble. If space is limited it is better to get fewer chicks and raise all of them. If you choose a good electric brooder you will find that it saves labor, raises stronger chicks with fewer losses, eliminates fire hazards, and operates economically—about 3 cents per chick per season.

## How to Cull Hens

***Culling for Present Production***

| | *Character Laying Hen* | *Non-Laying Hen* |
|---|---|---|
| Vent | Large, dilated, oblong, moist. | Small, contracted, round, dry. |
| Pelvic Bones | Flexible and wide apart, | Rigid, close together. |
| Comb | Large, red, full, glossy. | Small, pale, scaly. |
| Wattles and Ear Lobes | Prominent, soft, smooth. | Inconspicuous, rough and dry |

***Judging Past Production***

| | *Long Laying Period* | *Short Laying Period* |
|---|---|---|
| Vent | Bluish white. | Flesh colored. |
| Eyelids | Thin and edges white. | Thick, yellow tinted. |
| Eye | Prominent, keen, sparkling. | Listless, sunken. |
| Ear Lobes | Enamel white. | Yellow tinted. |
| Beak | Pearly white. | Yellow tinted. |
| Face | Clean cut, sunken. | Full, well-fleshed, yellowish. |
| Shanks | White, flat, thin, creased. | Yellow, round, smooth. |
| Plumage | Worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered. | Signs of molting, loose feathered. |

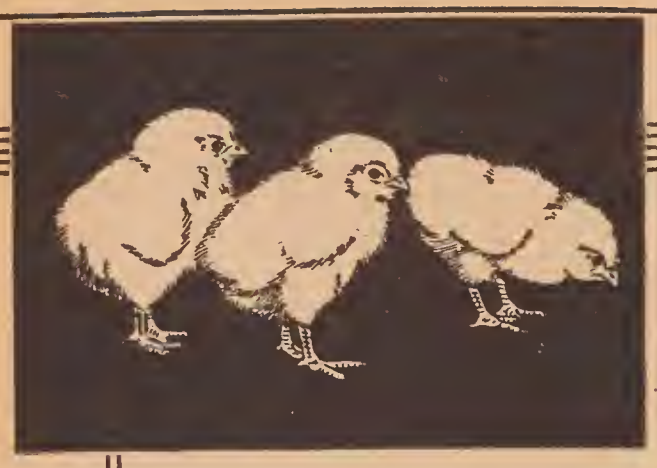
***A good layer is active, intelligent, friendly, and more easily handled than a poor layer. A low producer is shy and flighty, and is inclined to stay on the edge of the flock.***

## How to Grow Paying Pullets

First, hatch or buy chicks early. Heavy breeds should be hatched by March 31 and Leghorns by April 30 in order to have pullets that will lay before October 1st.

Second, start with well-bred disease

(*Continued on Page* 20)



# Grow,

## You Babies—*Eat and Grow!*

GROW fast. Grow strong and big. Stand wing to wing at the feed trough and eat the body-building materials that your tiny systems need.

There is a special feed to supply those materials for you. Beacon Complete Starting Ration contains each of the nutrients that your little bodies need, in the form you can eat and digest most easily. Best of all, it assures every one of you of the same chance to live and grow.

No chance for some of you to gobble up more than your share of grain—and upset the balance for all the rest, as usually happens under the old mash and scratch method of feeding.

*For the Broilers*

*that you want to turn into quick cash, order Beacon Broiler Feed to take the place of starter after the first six weeks. Specially developed for quick fleshing. As easy to feed as Beacon Complete Starting Ration.*

With Beacon Complete Starting Ration in the feed trough you eat and grow uniformly. You develop rugged frames. You flesh up, and feather up in a way that delights the man who owns you. You make a high rate of gain per pound of feed that puts money in his pocket.

Eight weeks on Beacon Complete Starting Ration, and you'll be lively, up-and-coming youngsters that your owner will be proud of. "The most all around satisfactory ration I have ever used." That is typical of what thousands of Eastern flock owners say.

# BEACON

## COMPLETE STARTING RATION

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Inc.
CAYUGA, NEW YORK

*Send for the 1930 edition of "Profitable Poultry Management" by Professor C. E. Lee. 112 pages of practical pointers on chick raising, broiler production and poultry problems.*

## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

(*Continued from Page* 19)

free chicks. The chicks should come from high producing breeding flocks free from pullorum disease (white diarrhea).

Third, clean brooding. Start with a clean brooding house. Keep it so by thoroughly cleaning it regularly every ten days.

Fourth, clean ground. Chicks should be raised on clean ground or wire covered yards each year.

Fifth, follow approved feeding practices. Supply all feed in troughs or hoppers. Cod liver oil should be fed in the mash.

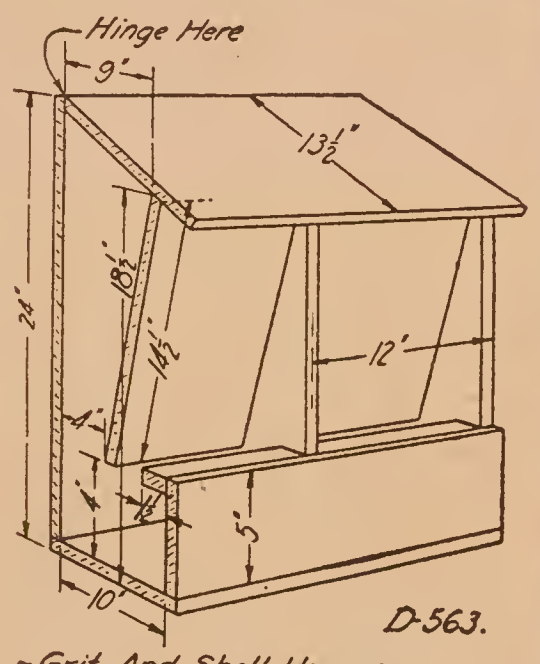
Sixth, keep the pullets growing thriftily. This will include providing grain and mash constantly before the birds all summer and keeping the houses clean and ventilated.

### Use of Lights on Poultry

The main reason for the use of lights on our poultry flocks is to increase food consumption. Where nights are long, hens will not eat enough to last until morning with a consequent cut in egg production. The best results are secured by using lights enough to give the hens a 12 to 14 hour working day. This can be done by giving lights in the morning, at night or both. A third system is to turn on the lights for about an hour late in the evening for the purpose of feeding.

Little difference is observed in results from the time of day the lights are given. Lights should not be put on suddenly, neither should they be discontinued abruptly. Sudden changes are likely to throw the hens out of production and into a molt. During cold weather, in order to keep the birds active, give a very small feed of grain at noon. If birds begin to lose flesh, increase the amount of grain feed. Night feed of scratch grain should be given about one hour before the lights are turned off. Be sure that the mash and water are available to the birds at all times. When lights are properly managed, they are an important method of helping production.

### An Easily Made Addition to Your Feeding Hoppers




*-Grit And Shell Hopper.-*

### Poultry House Hints

Moisture and lack of fresh air, due to improper ventilation, makes the hens lose vigor and become susceptible to colds and other troubles.

An open space near the center of the front of each pen or house at the rate of one square foot of opening to twelve to fifteen feet of floor space is recommended. These openings should be between two or three feet above the floor and longer than they are wide.

(*Continued on Page* 22)

# The question of SPRING CLOTHES

No doubt you could use extra money for spring clothes—or other things. But where's this money coming from? *Simply give your poultry Pearl Grit.*

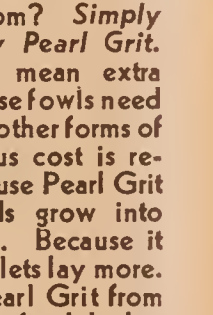
Why does this mean extra profits? 1st. Because fowls need less Pearl Grit than other forms of lime material. Thus cost is reduced. 2nd. Because Pearl Grit makes young birds grow into money faster. 3rd. Because it makes hens and pullets lay more.

You can buy Pearl Grit from your hatcheryman or feed dealer. It comes in 10-lb. boxes and 100-lb. bags. Get enough to make a real test. Pearl Grit No. 1 is for chicks up to 5 or 6 weeks old. Pearl Grit No. 2 is for all half-grown and mature poultry. Place the right size in boxes or hoppers where the birds can get at it freely.

There's no odor or flavor in Pearl Grit to cause excessive eating and waste. And there's no chance of it being infected with disease germs. It's made from clean, pure, white limestone.

**Be sure to Read this Book**

Drop us a letter or postal for free copy of our book on Poultry Profits. It contains much helpful information. In reading it, you'll understand exactly why Pearl Grit makes poultry pay so much more profit. This book can easily be worth hundreds of dollars to you. Write for it.

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**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

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**HILL SIDE CHICKS** WILL SHIP C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $ 8.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

**CHICKS** PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D. $1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg... | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg..... | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C..... | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guarantee. Pamphlet Free.
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**QUALITY CHICKS** CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 9 | $45.00 | $ 85 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Mixed Chicks | 8 | 40.00 | 80 |

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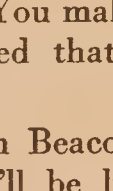
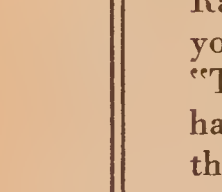
**Chicks** ROCKS LEGHORNS MIXED 8c UP

Delivery guaranteed — Circular and Price List Free.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 51, Millerstown, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS



"Hello! Folks!"



**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write

ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**200,000 —CHICKS— 1931**
GOODLING'S SUPER-QUALITY, HEALTHY

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strong and Vigorous S.C.W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Bar. Plymouth Rocks | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 15.00 | 75.00 | |
| BROILER CHICKS Light | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| BROILER CHICKS Heavy | 5.50 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live delivery guar. Cir. free
VALLEY HATCHERY, BOX 7, R.D.1, RICHFIELD, PA.

**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, non-better $10-100; Bar. Rocks and Reds $12-100; White Rocks $13-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
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**Hartwick**

1 N. Y. State Supervised Hatchery—chicks from old hens mated to certified and R.O.P. Cockerels. March-April prices, $16 per 100 less 5% for 500 or more.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, INC., Hartwick, N. Y.

2 Hartwick Poultry Farm—owned by Hartwick Hatchery, producers of N. Y. State R.O.P. Pedigree and Flock Mate Chicks, also Certified. Super-Quality at 50c to 22c. All breeding stock B.W.D. tested.
HARTWICK POULTRY FARM, Hartwick, N. Y.

**Chicks**

**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

## AVOID WILDCAT INVESTMENTS

WHAT is the ancestry of the baby chicks you will buy? What is their breeding record?

Kerr's Lively Chicks are the result of 25 years' progressive, constructive work in breeding and selection . . . of study in the science of incubation. In recent egg-laying contests Kerr's White Leghorns have made records up to 304 eggs; Barred Rocks up to 277 eggs; R.I. Reds up to 300 eggs in a year.

Kerr Chicks are distinguished for their trueness to breed type. Blood-testing of 50,000 breeders for B. W. D. just completed. Chicks available in quantities from such stock. Investigate the laying inheritance of chicks you buy. Send for our free, illustrated chick book and price list.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.**
Dept. L Frenchtown, N. J.

Paterson, N. J. Middletown, N. Y. W. Springfield, Mass.
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Camden, N. J. Lancaster, Pa. Woonsocket, R. I.
Binghamton, N. Y. Danbury, Conn.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

**Genuine**
## Tom Barron Leghorns

Big, fat, fluffy chicks from five-pound breeders, will make you the most profit in large 26 ounce pure white eggs. Pullets laying in five months. Try my chicks this year, flocks headed by beautiful, big, healthy cockerels I hatched from Mr. Barron's English strain records exceeding 293-305 egg blood imported direct. Your chicks hatched from two and three-year-old tested hens. Twelve leading varieties.

**Big Discounts**

this month, and so proud am I of the rugged strength, health and vigor of the Heavyweight stock, that I'll actually GUARANTEE-CHICKS-to-LIVE and develop rapidly for you. Read the testimony of customers raising my chicks. Mention the breed you like best and I'll send you special bulletin and my big new catalog FREE.

**FARM SERVICE**
**Route A 28, Tyrone, Pa.**

## FINGER LAKES REGION BABY CHICKS

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations. And these values at the lowest prices ever quoted 10c & up. We also hatch Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Giants & Minorcas. Ask for complete details in free Chick Book.

**THE DEROY TAYLOR CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK**

## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

**HALL BROTHERS, Box 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5**

REMARKABLE PRODUCTION

**Result of 49 Years' Breeding**

We have over 4,000 breeders all like the pen pictured above. Order Truslow chicks and be sure of quality that insures your success.

Write today for Truslow's instructive book on controlling Coccidiosis. It's FREE.

**Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc.**
Box A.A.3-7 Chestertown, Md.

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS

**EIGENRAUCH FARMS** DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

**CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM**
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## PAY-STREAK CHICKS

*Guaranteed To Live*

Our guarantee of livability insures your profit. Get full details of our offer. Purebred stock—especially selected. Finest foundation breeding and highly bred males have brought our flocks to unusual production levels.

*Free Catalog* PAY-STREAK CHICK NEWS each Month. **New Method for Saving Baby Chicks**, all Free. Why buy TWO Chicks to Raise One?

**Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box 201, Tiro, Ohio**

Dr. W. H. Guiss, Pres.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

**THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,**
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY *Baby Chicks* 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100,

providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## ROCK RIDGE R.I. REDS

**ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED**

My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

## BETTER BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices!** **100% Safe Delivery**

Barred & Wh. Rocks, Wh. & Columbian Wyandottes, Reds, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Mottled Anconas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock. Insures Your Profits! State Inspected. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, BOX 40, WALLKILL, N. Y.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

**A. C. JONES'** *BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN*

**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

A. C. Jones Poultry Farm and Hatchery, DOVER, DELAWARE

## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest, and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c. Thompson & Hosterman Strain. S.C. Reds 13c, S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

**THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA.**
(The old reliable plant)

## No Bluff Chicks BUT REAL QUALITY

S. C. White or Brown Leghorn SPECIAL 200 to 290 Egg Strain. 18 years in business, inspect all breeding flocks every 7 days. Chicks $10 per 100; Assorted Chicks $9 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write

**H. C. HOUSEWORTH'S LEGHORN FARMS,**
Box A, Port Trevorton, Penna.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| | Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | | $5 | $ 9.50 | $46 | $ 90 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | | 6 | 11.00 | 53 | 100 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | | 8 | 15.00 | 72 | 140 |
| Mammoth Bronze Turkey Baby Poults | | 90c each; $85 per 100 | | | |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## PINECREST CHIX

**Order Now—Cash or C.O.D.**

| CATALOG FREE | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks & Reds | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## BABY CHICK TIME

**is here**

*Send for catalogue to*

**FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY**
**Theresa, N. Y.**

## Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.

GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

## Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks

$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.

KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

# TICK-TOCK-TICK

# What is YOUR watch saying to YOU? . . .

IT'S telling the story of precision—how every one of its parts are working smoothly—each part minding its own business, yet all working as one.

Precision—accuracy—perfect balance of all parts are just as important in poultry feeds . . . A chick is a delicate thing—**its daily ration must be complete in every nutritive requirement.** But simply adding some protein, carbohydrate, mineral or vitamin factor does not make a ration a perfect feed any more than adding a fine jewel to a cheap watch makes it an accurate timepiece.

That's why we worked five years at Larro Research Farm adjusting and re-adjusting our formulas time and time again perfecting them so that **for the first time all known nutritive requirements** (and that means proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.) **have been so fitted or dove-tailed together that they function as one harmonious whole.**

*See your Larro Dealer or write for full information on the complete line of New Larro Poultry Feeds.*

Regardless of seasonal or weather conditions, whether the sun shines or whether it doesn't, Larro Feeds are complete—**they require no supplements at any time.**

**Larro**

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
POULTRY—HOGS—DAIRY

*Larro Family Flour, best for Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Pies*

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.



**CHICKS** —100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; **C. O. D.** heavy mixed, $10; light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** From Imp. Eng. W. Leghorns. New prices to meet present conditions. Write BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

**CHIX** Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix 9c.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

**LEGHORN CHICKS** 2 and 4-yr.-old Breeders
300-Egg Breeding
Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular.
Also Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds
ADRIAN DeNEEF, SODUS, N. Y.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me.
PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O.


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

(*Continued from Page* 20)

Windows may be placed at the end of the open space and should be kept closed all winter. If the temperature is below fifteen or twenty degrees above zero, or if there are storms or high winds, the front will need to be covered by the curtains.

Concrete foundations, if properly constructed, are ratproof.

Extra long houses without partitions are drafty.

Alleyways are expensive, unnecessary, and undesirable commercially. They increase the cost and lower egg production.

Darken the nests, it keeps them clean and helps prevent egg eating and cannibalism.

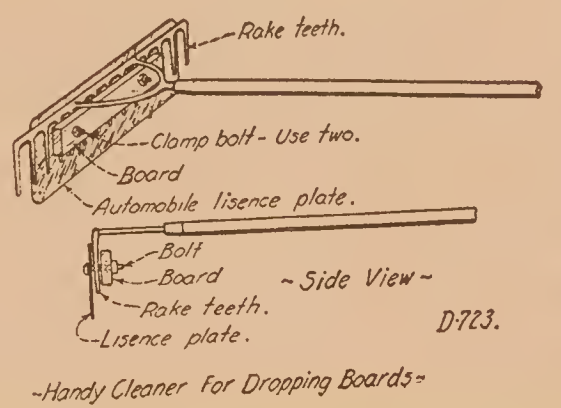
It does not pay to crowd your flock. The lighter breeds require from three to three and one-half square feet per bird, and from three and one-half to four square feet per bird is required for the heavier breeds.

Protect your birds from the prevailing winds. A southern exposure is usually the best.

Use plenty of clean, fresh litter. Heavy mortality may be caused by moldy litter.

Keep dropping boards clean. Superphosphate at the rate of forty or fifty pounds per hundred birds a week, keeps the house sweet and doubles the value of the manure.

## Use for that Old License Plate




## Poultry Disease

All kinds of poultry are susceptible to diseases and parasites. Precautionary measures are the immediate separation of sick birds from healthy flocks, frequent removal of droppings, sanitation of feed and water utensils, and the use of clean soil in runways for both young and old birds. Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, parasites such as mites, and in some cases the eggs of parasitic worms. Take special care to protect young birds from infection.

Among the more serious poultry diseases are bacillary white diarrhea of young chicks and avian tuberculosis which affects principally old birds. Coccidiosis among young chicks and blackhead among turkeys are important parasitic diseases. Lice, mites, and worms take a heavy toll in many flocks. Ailments such as roup, colds, bronchitis, result from exposure.

Farmers' Bulletin 1652-F entitled Diseases of Poultry" may be obtained on application to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## How to Control Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis is one of the most destructive diseases of young growing chicks, usually appearing after they are allowed on the ground. There is no relation between this disease and bacillary white diarrhea. The disease is caused by a microscopic protozoan parasite which attacks the walls of the intestines and ceca, resulting in an inflamation of these organs, causing a thickening of the walls with digest-

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

**Kill Rats Without Poison**

***A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks***

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**

Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

**K-R-O**
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

**Baby Chicks**

**Best Quality Chicks**
10 EXTRA CHICKS GIVEN WITH EACH 100

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 | Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100 | | |

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000, 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guarantced. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**JOHN SHADEL CHIX**

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

A special discount will be given on orders placed 30 days in advance. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Quality Baby Chicks** Feb., March & April

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns | $9.00 | $42.50 | $80.00 |

They are one of America's heaviest producers of large white eggs. Every mating for years back of these white beauties has been carefully selected from first class stock. 100% live delivery, postpaid, circular free.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D. No. 2, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

**QUALITY CHICKS** Tancred Strain

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.
*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

**TAKE NOTICE** 150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*
Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | $12.00 per 100 |
| Black Giants | $16.00 per 100 |

Mixed $8.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del. C.O.D. Folder FREE
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

**CLASS "A" CHICKS 8c UP**
From extra heavy laying strain at very low prices. Several varieties. Special discounts. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

**REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM**
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS


Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed (R.O.P.) Breeders

Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!

Insist on Taylor's official Blood Tested, as all our breeders are tested by Official Cornell Veterinarians. And all Selected Breeding White Leghorn Males are officially Pedigreed with trap nest records up to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for cluh orders among neighbors. Order today.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
Box A, Newark, New York

## S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

**Guaranteed To Pay Better**

than any other chicks you can buy. Write for FREE Folder explaining this Guarantee and listing FREE Bulletins on poultrykeeping prepared by men who have made poultry pay.

**LORD FARMS,** 85 Forest Street, Methuen Mass.

## WENE CHICKS

**OUR NEW PRICE POLICY**

puts chicks of superior breeding within reach of all who keep poultry. In addition, we have a surprise offer for those who write immediately. FREE CHICK BOOK—finest we have ever issued. Send for your copy and our latest prices.

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| March and April delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds, Anconas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Wyan. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants 20c each. Assorted Light 10c. Heavy, 12c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

**CHICKS AND PULLETS OUR SPECIALTY**
R.O.P. 200 to 290 Pedigreed breeding
LEGHORNS AND ROCKS
Save, by placing order early. We ship C.O.D. Guarantee purebred and safe delivery. Catalog free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Box 5, ZEELAND, Michigan

**CHICKS** Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg. $9 per 100; Barred Rocks 10 per 100; S. C. Reds 11 per 100; Mixed or Assorted $8 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks**
**TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn**
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

**CHICKS** LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.
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HEALTHIEST. HARDIEST. LAYERS. PAYERS.
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**White Leghorn Chicks** from trapnested, certified, Pollorum tested breeders. Every male used on our farm from over 200 egg dam. This is the year when you want the best. 3500 breeders.
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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

ive disturbances and body droopings. Land upon which chickens have ranged in the past year is dangerous. The spores of this protozoan parasite may remain in the soil in a dormant state for a year or more. When picked up with the food of the bird they pass into the intestines where they undergo a series of changes, then they are released as oocysts (corresponding to seed of plants), through the droppings.

### Symptoms

A general unthriftiness of appearance is the first symptom noticed. Later a droopy appearance, sagging of wings, tendency to isolate themselves and stand under the hover or in the brooder house, heads and legs pale, loss of appetite and a sleepy attitude. The droppings may or may not be bloody. In older birds the symptoms may be complicated with leg and wing paralysis.

### Treatment and Prevention

Sanitation, no doubt, is most important in the control and prevention of outbreaks. Keep the chicks in as small units as available brooders will allow. Remove the sick birds, badly affected ones should be destroyed by burning. Brooder house floors should be cleaned daily and droppings should be removed and not allowed to accumulate around where chicks can get in contact with same. Disinfect the brooder house and runs with a lye solution (one pound of lye in forty gallons of water) or with a 3 per cent solution of cresol. Keep houses warm and dry and plenty of litter on the floors. Plenty of fresh sweet or sour milk may be kept before the chicks in crocks at all times. In bad outbreaks it may be found well to withold the supply of scratch grain for a few days and force the chicks to drink more milk. However, after the outbreak has been controlled the change back to normal rations should be gradual. Chickens should not be allowed to drink out of pools and puddles but be made to drink only the water supplied to them by the poultryman.

In every case where it is possible the chicks should be reared on new ground. The following year it will be well to plant this range into some kind of crop. By frequent change of ranges and sanitation, considerable of the danger of coccidiosis may be overcome.—N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

## Incubating Periods

| | Days | Variation |
|---|---|---|
| Hen | 21 | 19-23 |
| Goose | 32 | 29-34 |
| Duck | 28 | 27-32 |
| Turkey | 28 | 25-30 |
| Guinea | 28 | 26-31 |
| Pigeon | 17 | 16-19 |
| Pheasant | 24 | 23-25 |

## How to Run the Brooder

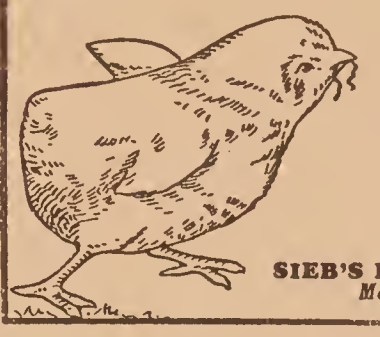
The brooder should be run a day or two before the chicks are placed beneath it. The correct temperature for the first week, is about 100 F. By the second week the temperature can be reduced to 90° F., and from the third to the sixth week the brooder temperature can be reduced to about 85° F. The action of the chicks rather than the reading of a thermometer is the best indication of the correct temperature. If chicks are cold they will crowd close to the stove, while if they are too warm they will begin to peep.

A couple of strands of barbed wire around the woodlot—you need no posts—is a good start to reforestation.


## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

**BIG DISCOUNT**

We want to do our share in helping the farmer and poultry raiser by giving them the greatest bargain we have ever offered. These chicks are all Sieb's very finest pure-bred OVERSIZE chicks. No second or third grade, but the kind we have bred and cultured for many years to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. If there ever was a time when the poultry raiser needs more eggs and more pounds of meat per bird, it's now, and Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks should meet this emcrgency. Make every dollar count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks. They pay. We can ship you 100 or 10,000 of these fine chicks the day you want them. Send for catalog or order from this ad. 100% live prepaid delivery guar. LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE.



| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W.,Bf.,Br., Leghorns | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Brd.,Wh.,Bf. Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S.C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S.L.Wyn., R.C.Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| W.Wyn., W.,Bf.,Orps. | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| Wh.,Bl. Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas Hvy. Ass'td. | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| H. and L. Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

*Prices subject to change without notice.*

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309 Eggs — BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED — 312 Eggs

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**GENUINE TOM BARRON BIG-TYPE LEGHORNS**
Our birds won First Prize at Storrs Contest, laying 100% perfect, large-size eggs during the coldest December and January in 12 years.

**NON-SITTING S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**
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## 20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED—7c AND UP**

They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas | $4.75 | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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**SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
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Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
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| Will Ship C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Reds | $3.50 | $6.50 | $12.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 |
| White Leghorns | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 2.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 |

500 lots ½c less—1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Keeping the Family Clothed

## How to Test Fabrics For Fastness of Colors

A PRACTICAL home laundering test to determine the color fastness of materials has been devised as the result of scientific investigations made by Jessie V. Coles and Margaret Kirkpatrick of the University of Missouri. Many types of fabrics were tested by washing fifty times in neutral soap solutions and lukewarm water, using home laundering methods. The result was the "Washable A Test," which may be easily used by the housekeeper.

To make this test, attach a sample of colored material to a piece of white material, boil fifteen minutes in a solution of one and one-half teaspoons of neutral soap flakes or their equivalent, one-third of a teaspoon of washing soda, and one cup of water; rinse well, dry, and press with a warm iron. If the color does not run, the material may be considered color fast. The value of this simple test is obvious to the housewife who buys materials in small or large quantities.

Miss Coles and Miss Kirkpatrick also observed the effects of light on colored fabrics by exposing 103 varied types of fabrics to the rays of a quartz mercury lamp. They could devise no such simple test from this experiment as the "Washable A Test," but they drew the helpful conclusions that guaranteed fabrics are decidedly more reliable than non-guaranteed, and that fabrics which bear brand names are slightly more reliable than unmarked brands.

They learned too, that there is close correlation between the fastness of a fabric color to laundering and its fastness to light. The laundering test, they pointed out, is very much safer than a guarantee, because there is still great variability among guaranteed goods.

## To Obtain Colors in Dyeing

Blue, Orange, Yellow produce GOLD
Red, Green, Blue produce BLUE-BROWN
Yellow, Purple, Red produce RED-BROWN
Green, Orange, Red produce ORANGE-BROWN
Orange, Blue, Purple produce BRONZE
Purple, Yellow, Green produce GREEN-BROWN
Orange and Brown produce HENNA
Brown and Green produce KHAKI
Dark Green and Orange produce OLIVE-GREEN
Pink and just a speck of Yellow produce FLESH (use very dilute)

Use Light Blue only over white or light cream
Use Yellow only over white or light cream
Use Orange only over white or light cream
Use Gray only over white or light cream

Do not use *Dark Blue* over Green, Yellow, Orange or Brown
Do not use *Brown* over Blue or Green
Do not use *Green* over Red, Brown or Purple
Do not use *Red* over Blue, Green or Purple
Do not use *Black* over Dark Brown, Dark Green or Dark Red
Do not use *Purple* over Brown, Green, Yellow, or Orange

## To Freshen Old Hats

Frequent brushing adds to the appearance and life of a hat. If a black straw becomes dusty and gray, brush it thoroughly, then rub with a piece of flannel which has been slightly oiled with vaseline. After it has been cleaned in this way, give it a coat of white shellac and the straw will look like new. If the hat is out of shape it can be dampened and pressed with a warm iron before the shellac is applied.

Colored straws or white ones which have become dark may be made like new by coloring with an oil paint thinned to the right shade and consistency with gasoline. This must be applied as quickly as possible after mixing, since the gasoline evaporates so quickly.

A velour hat which has become spotted with rain and dust, can be renovated by holding over steam and brushing with a good bristle hat brush.

Velvet can be renovated in the same way as the velour. The best way to steam velvet in the piece is to put a wet cloth over a hot iron and draw the back of the velvet across the steaming cloth until well steamed, then remove the cloth and dry the velvet by drawing the back over the hot iron.

Flowers can be steamed and straightened, then touched up with water color paint or oil paint and gasoline and made to do service for hat trimming a second season. Ribbon is sometimes worth using a second time but sponging and pressing are likely to take the stiffness out and leave it soft so that is can be used only for draping or making soft rosettes.

—Pennsylvania Bulletin.

## Clothing for College Girls

There is practically no limit to the amount and variety of garments which the college girl can use, but the New York State College of Home Economics has recommended the following as a minimum requirement:

Shoes—1 pair low-heeled school shoes such as oxfords, 1 pair dress shoes, 1 pair evening slippers.

Silk stockings—4 pair for school, 2 pair for best.

Dresses—1 wool and 2 silk for general wear, 2 for afternoon, 2 for evening.

Coats—1 slicker, 1 spring coat, 1 heavy winter coat, 1 sweater or short coat for sports.

Hats, 2
Gloves, 2 pairs
Pajamas or gowns, 3
Underclothing, 8 sets
Purse, 1

## To Clean Sewing Machines

1. Remove slides, covers, thread, needle, bobbin and shuttle.
2. Remove with small instrument all lint and dust.
3. With oil can squirt gasoline or kerosene into bearings and oiling places.
4. Run machine a few seconds to work in gasoline.
5. Squirt more gasoline into each bearing.
6. Use shallow pan and small paint brush wet with gasoline or kerosene and brush out all feed works. Turn head of machine back and brush under parts thoroughly with the gasoline.
7. Be sure shuttle race is clean on long bobbin machine and open small oiling hole with a pin if stopped.
8. Follow cleaning by thorough oiling; run the machine to work oil into all moving parts.

## To Clean Lace

Sometimes lace may be cleaned by covering it with warm French chalk, allowing it to stand over night and then shaking thoroughly. When washed, lukewarm water and soap solution should be used, the dirt being squeezed out rather than rubbed out. Very delicate lace should be basted on a piece of cotton cloth and washed on that to prevent straining the lace. To bleach, put it in direct sunshine and keep moist with soap or borax solution. Then rinse thoroughly. In drying, stretch on a padded board and pin into its original shape and size (measurements having been taken before washing). Lace curtains can be placed on a curtain stretcher or pinned to a sheet on the floor. If one desires to restore a cream or ecru color, the lace should be first thoroughly rinsed in water, then rinsed in clear coffee or tea and immediately stretched.

## Home Sewing Equipment

7 inch shears
A thimble that fits the finger (not brass)
60 inch tape measure with numbers starting at each end on the opposite sides.
Plenty of good pins
Needles, assorted between sizes 5 and 10
Tailor's chalk
A large tracing wheel
A lapboard or table of soft wood for tracing
A rule or a yard stick and a square
A lightweight, smooth iron
A well-padded ironing board and small pads for pressing seams
Pressing cloths of thick and thin materials
Sewing machine well oiled and in good condition placed in the best possible light
Sewing machine attachments
Dress form
Hair or wool-filled pin cushion with a thimble case attached
Bags or basket for thread and other small articles
Carbon paper for marking
Skirt hanger on a standard
Fashion magazines
A good mirror—full length, if possible

## Frock Trims From Two to Teens

Sister always needs a new dress or two, and while this pattern does not give cutting instructions for the dress itself, it does suggest half a dozen clever trims with wax transfer stamping patterns for all.

There is a pair of clown head pockets to be ruffled around and used on a wash smock, perhaps a red and white polka dot one: a Humpty Dumpty pocket which could perch on a wide second color facing, and a little Chinese girl who is mostly hidden behind her parasol which really is the pocket. However, her chow dog is in plain view.

The other three designs being conventional might be used on older girls' clothes, embroidered in soft wools, rope silk, or six strand. Each assures a smart touch of distinction.

The school day handkie corners are also included in pattern No. M306, or the five handkerchiefs, each stamped on a 9" square of fine white muslin may be ordered separately as No. M307. There's one for each school day depicting washing, ironing, mending, baking and cleaning.

M306—Wax pattern group of designs for children's clothes and handkerchief corners ..... .20

M307—Five handkerchiefs, stamped, 9" square material. Per group .20

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Clothing for the Baby

It is best to wash the clothing as soon as it is soiled. This will be necessary if layette consists of the minimum.

**Baby Garments**

| Garments | Mini. | Maxi. |
|---|---|---|
| Flan. binders | 3 | 4 |
| Shirts | 2 | 4 |
| Flan. petticoats | 2 | 4 |
| Nainsook petticoats | 2 | 4 |
| Diapers | 1 doz. | 4 doz. |
| Nightgowns | 3 | 6 |
| Dresses | 3 | 8 |
| Long Stocking | 2 | 6 |
| Cloak or Bunting | 1 | 1 |
| Warm Cap | 1 | 1 |
| Kimono | 1 | 2 |
| Jackets | 1 | 2 |
| Blanket | 1 | 2 |

**Hosiery**

| *Age* | *Shoe Size* | Hosiery Size |
|---|---|---|
| Birth | | 3½ |
| 3 to 6 months | 1½ | 4 |
| 1 year | 2 | 4½ |
| 1½ years | 2½—3½ | 5 |
| 2 years | 4—5½ | 5½ |
| 3 to 4 years | 6—7½ | 6 |
| 5 to 6 years | 8—9½ | 6½ |

**To Fit Baby's Shoes**

1. Length: The shoe should extend at least half an inch beyond the toes.

2. Width of toe: Permitting ample room for freedom of movement.

3. Height of toe: To avoid pinching on the top.

4. Height of instep: Many shoes are too tight across the instep which prevents proper development of the arch of the foot and results in flat-foot and fallen arches.

A hall closet, equipped for the child's outdoor clothing, which he can reach without going through any room saves wear and tear on both the parents and child.

* * *

After washing gloves, blow into them instead of squeezing them and they will dry without wrinkles.

# To Stock the Food Shelf

## Smoking Meats

All surface moisture should be dried off the cured meat before the fire is started. Do not allow the temperature of the room to run above 120 deg. F. Keep ventilators open enough to provide free circulation of smoke around and past the meat. Hams and shoulders require from 30 hours to several days for proper smoking, and bacon about 30 hours.

Sugar Cures—(1) Dry Methods—(a) For hams and shoulders; ingredients for 100 pounds trimmed meat:

Salt ................lbs.......8
Sugar ...............lbs.......2
Saltpeter .........ounces......2

Time necessary for cure, 2 days per pound of meat. (b) For bacon; ingredients for 100 pounds trimmed meat:

Salt ................lbs.......4
Sugar ...............lbs.......1½
Saltpeter .........ounces......2

Time necessary for cure, 1½ days per pound of meat.

Application: Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Use one-half the mixture when the meat is first packed, one-quarter three days later, and the balance on the fifteenth day. Rub it on and into the meat thoroughly, pack the cure into crevices, especially shanks and butts, and pat or pack it on the faces.

(2) Brine method—(a) For hams and shoulders; ingredients for 100 pounds trimmed meat:

Salt ................lbs.......9
Sugar ...............lbs.......2
Saltpeter .........ounces......2
Water ..............gals.......5

Time necessary for cure, 4 days per pound of meat. (b) For bacon; ingredients for 100 pounds trimmed meat:

Salt ................lbs.......7
Sugar ...............lbs.......2
Saltpeter .........ounces......2
Water ..............gals.......5

Time necessary for cure, 2½ days per pound of meat.

Application: Both pickle and meat should be chilled to 36 deg. to 40 deg. F. when the pack is put down. The pieces of meat should be fitted closely together without being jammed. Overhaul on the fifth, fifteenth, and thirtieth days after putting down, using the same pickle. The brine method will give bacon a milder cure than the dry method.

(c) For beef: use the brine method given for hams and shoulders. Corned plates are palatable after 10 days' cure and should be well cured in 30 days.

Pork-Sausage Recipe. Ingredients for 100 pounds pork trimming, approximately one-third fat and two-thirds lean:

Salt ................lbs.......1¾
Sage .............ounces......3
Black pepper ......ounces......3

If desired, the following may be added:

Red pepper ..........ozs.......½
Nutmeg ............ozs.......1
Cloves ..............ozs.......1
Sugar ..............ozs.......12

Mix the seasoning and trimmings together, and grind twice to insure proper mixing and fineness. Many prefer a 3/16 inch or ⅛ inch plate. Chill as soon as possible after grinding as the process heats the meat.

## Household Measures and Weights

2 cups butter (packed solidly) 1 pound
4 cups flour (pastry)........1 pound
2 cups granulated sugar......1 pound
2 2-3 cups powdered sugar....1 pound
3½ cups confectioners' sugar..1 pound
2 2-3 cups brown sugar.......1 pound
2 2-3 cups oatmeal...........1 pound
4¾ cups rolled oats..........1 pound
2 2-3 cups gran. corn meal....1 pound
4 1-3 cups rye meal..........1 pound
1⅞ cups rice.................1 pound
4½ cups Graham flour........1 pound
3⅞ cups entire wheat flour...1 pound
4 1-3 cups coffee............1 pound
2 cups finely chopped meat....1 pound
9 large eggs.................1 pound
1 square Baker's chocolate....1 ounce
1-3 cup almonds blanched, and chopped ..............1 ounce

A few grains is less than one eighth teaspoon.

3 teaspoons.............1 tablespoon
16 tablespoons .................1 cup
2 tablespoons butter.........1 ounce
4 tablespoons flour...........1 ounce

## For the Home Flower Garden

MISS Lua Minns of Cornell University advises us to look at the calendar rather than at the weather to tell when to sow flower seed.

She says that some flowers should have a very early start, the sweet pea for instance. In this latitude sweet pea seed should be put in the ground as early as the soil can be fitted. This means that the soil should not be wet. Sweet peas need to get a good root system while the weather is cool.

Other annuals which are vigorous and hardy and therefore can be started early are poppies, candytuft, sweet alyssum, larkspur, calendula, coreopsis, and bachelor's-button. In fact, the last three sometimes seed themselves, and the young plants live through the winter, getting an early start the next season so as to bloom in June.

### Beautifying the Garden Path

The walk leading up to the steps into a house may be a stern unbending affair, or it may be winding and inviting. If the walk is already there and consists of a straight line of cement with sharply defined outlines, flowers which bend over it and soften the outlines are a wonderful help.

Those most charming walk is made of stones set in rather irregularly with grass peeping up between, and perhaps some of the more hardy flowers. Flowers which adapt themselves to the cracks between the rocks are Dianthus, Tunica saxifrage and occasionally Iceland poppies. In shady corners Nemophila will do well.

To soften the borders of a straight type cement walk California poppies in their bright orange color will be welcome, if freshly seeded. Other plants which are graceful to use for the advantage of being put in when in white and lilac, Carpathian bellflower, annual Chinese and Japanese pinks and Dianthus.

Of course pot plants can be used for this same purpose, and have the advantage of being put in when in flower and being removable when they are no longer attractive.

## Time Table for Processing Meats*

| | Hot Water-bath Outfits at 212° Fahr. | Water-seal Outfits 214° Fahr. | Pressure Cooker 5-10 lbs. | Pressure Cooker 10-15 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uncooked** | hours | hours | hours | hours |
| Poultry and game. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Beef, lamb, mutton, pork ......... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| **Cooked** | | | | |
| Baked, stewed, broiled, roasted ... | 1½ | 1 | 1 | ¾ |
| Soup stock ....... | 1½ | 1¼ | 1 | ¾ |

*This time schedule is based upon the 1-quart pack; more time must be allowed for larger containers. —N. J. Bulletin No. 64.


# Let Calumet's Double-Action show you what fun baking can be!

IF YOU want to know the greatest joy of baking—the thrill of turning out one glorious triumph after another—try Calumet Baking Powder. Calumet's wonderful Double-Action makes baking success so easy that it is to-day *the largest-selling baking powder in the world!*

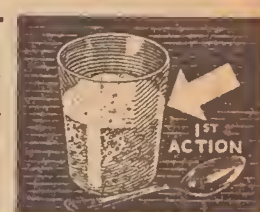
Calumet's *first* action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening properly. Then, in the oven, the *second* action begins. It continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, muffins, quick breads turn out so fine and delicate, beautifully baked—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

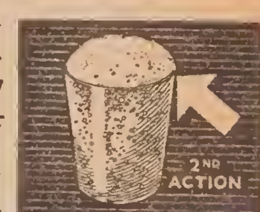
Whether you're new at this baking game—or whether you've lots of experience—you'll be "luckier" with Calumet. Get some to-day. Remember to use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible . . . Mail coupon for the wonderful new Calumet Baking Book. Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

**SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION—MAKE THIS TEST**

See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.




After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Holly seem to be in serious trouble. As near as David can guess, it concerns money. Having no use for the gold pieces his father left him and wishing to help, he astonishes the Hollys by bringing his cap full of gold pieces.

David cannot understand why his Lady of the Roses and Jack are not on good terms. His Lady tells him that none of her hours are happy ones, and when David tells this to Mr. Jack it seems to start him thinking.

David is apparently going to make the situation either worse or better by repeting to his Lady of the Roses the story about the Princess and the Pauper which Jack told him.

* * *

The white face went suddenly pink again.

"Then, why didn't he go to her and —and—tell her?"

David lifted his chin. With all his dignity he answered, and his words and accent were Mr. Jack's.

"Paupers don't go to Princesses, and say, 'I love you.' "

"But perhaps if they did—that is—if—" Miss Holbrook bit her lips and did not finish her sentence. She did not, indeed, say anything more for a long time. But she had not forgotten the story. David knew that, because later she began to question him carefully about many little points—points that he was very sure he had already made quite plain. She talked about it, indeed, until he wondered if perhaps she were going to tell it to some one else sometime. He asked her if she were; but she only shook her head. And after that she did not question him any more. And a little later David went home.

* * *

## CHAPTER XXI

### HEAVY HEARTS

FOR a week David had not been near the House that Jack Built, and that, too, when Jill had been confined within doors for several days with a cold. Jill, indeed, was inclined to be grieved at this apparent lack of interest on the part of her favorite playfellow; but upon her return from her first day of school, after her recovery, she met her brother with startled eyes.

"Jack, it hasn't been David's fault at all," she cried remorsefully. "He's sick."

"Sick!"

"Yes; awfully sick. They've had to send away for doctors and everything."

"Why, Jill, are you sure? Where did you hear this?"

"At school to-day. Every one was talking about it."

"But what is the matter?"

"Fever—some sort. Some say it's typhoid, and some scarlet, and some say another kind that I can't remember; but everybody says he's awfully sick. He got it down to Glaspell's, some say,—and some say he didn't. But, anyhow, Betty Glaspell has been sick with something and they haven't let folks in there this week," finished Jill, her eyes big with terror.

"The Glaspells? But what was David doing down there?"

"Why, you know,—he told us once,—teaching Joe to play. He's been there lots. Joe is blind, you know, and can't see, but he just loves music, and was crazy over David's violin; so David took down his other one—the one that was his father's, you know—and showed him how to pick out little tunes, just to take up his time so he wouldn't mind so much that he couldn't see. Now, Jack, wasn't that just like David? Jack, I can't have anything happen to David!"

"No, dear, no; of course not! I'm afraid we can't any of us, for that matter," sighed Jack, his forehead drawn into anxious lines. "I'll go down to the Holly's, Jill, the first thing tomorrow morning, and see how he is and if there's anything we can do. Meanwhile, don't take it too much to heart, dear. It may not be half so bad as you think. School-children always get things like that exaggerated, you must remember," he finished, speaking with a lightness that he did not feel.

To himself the man owned that he was troubled, seriously troubled. He had to admit that Jill's story bore the earmarks of truth; and overwhelmingly he realized now just how big a place this somewhat puzzling small boy had come to fill in his own heart. He did not need Jill's anxious "Now, hurry, Jack," the next morning to start him off in all haste for the Holly farmhouse. A dozen rods from the driveway he met Perry Larson and stopped him abruptly.

"Good morning, Larson; I hope this isn't true—what I hear—that David is very ill."

Larson pulled off his hat and with his free hand sought the one particular spot on his head to which he always appealed when he was very much troubled.

"Well, yes, sir, I'm afraid 'tis,, Mr. Jack—er—Mr. Gurnsey, I mean. He is turrible sick, poor little chap, an' it's too bad—that's what it is—too bad!"

"Oh, I'm sorry! I hoped the report was exaggerated. I came down to see if —if there wasn't something I could do."

"Well, 'course you can ask—there ain't no law ag'in that; an' ye needn't be afraid, neither. The report has got 'round that it's ketchin'—what he's got, and that he got it down to the Glaspells'; but 't ain't so. The doctor says he didn't ketch nothin', an' he can't give nothin'. It's his head an' brain that ain't right, an' he's got a mighty bad fever. He's been kind of flighty an' nervous, anyhow, lately.

"As I was sayin', 'course you can ask, but I'm thinkin' there won't be nothin' you can do ter help. Ev'rythin' that can be done is bein' done. In fact, there ain't much of anythin' else that is bein' done down there jest now but 'tendin' ter him. They've got one o' them 'ere edyercated nurses from the Junction—what wears caps, ye know, an' makes yer feel as if they knew it all, an' you didn't know nothin'. An' then there's Mr. an' Mis' Holly besides. If they had *their* way, there wouldn't neither of 'em let him out o' their sight fur a minute, they're that cut up about it."

"I fancy they think a good deal of the boy—as we all do," murmured the younger man, a little unsteadily.

Larson wrinkled his forehead in deep thought.

"Yes; an' that's what beats me," he answered slowly; "'bout *him,*—Mr. Holly, I mean. 'Course we'd 'a' expected it of *her*—losin' her own boy as she did, an' bein' jest naturally so sweet an' lovin'-hearted. But *him*—that's diff'rent. Now, you know jest as well as I do what Mr. Holly is—every one does, so I ain't sayin' nothin' sland'rous. He's a good man—a powerful good man; an' there ain't a squarer man goin' ter work fur. But the fact is, he was made up wrong side out, an' the seams has always showed bad—turrible bad, with ravelin's all stickin' out every which way ter ketch an' pull. But, gosh! I'm blamed if that 'ere boy ain't got him so smoothed down, you wouldn't know, scursely, that he had a seam on him, sometimes; though how he's done it beats me. Now, there's Mis' Holly—she's tried ter smooth 'em, I'll warrant, lots of times. But I'm free ter say she hain't never so much as clipped a ravelin' in all them forty years they've lived together. Fact is, it's worked the other way with her. All that *her* rubbin' up ag'in' them seams has amounted to is ter git herself so smoothed down that she don't never dare ter say her soul's her own, most generally,—anyhow, not if he happens ter intermate it belongs ter anybody else!"

Jack Gurnsey suddenly choked over a cough.

"I wish I could—do something," he murmured uncertainly.

"'Tain't likely ye can—not so long as Mr. an' Mis' Holly is on their two feet. Why, there ain't nothin' they won't do, an' you'll believe it, maybe, when I tell you that yesterday Mr. Holly, he tramped all through Sawyer's woods in the rain, jest ter find a little bit of moss that the boy was callin' for. Think o' that, will ye? Simeon Holly huntin' moss! An' he got it, too, an' brung it home, an' they say it cut him up somethin' turrible when the boy jest turned away, and didn't take no notice. You understand, 'course, sir, the little chap ain't right in his head, an' so half the time he don't know what he says."

"Oh, I'm sorry, sorry!" exclaimed Gurnsey, as he turned away, and hurried toward the farmhouse.

Mrs. Holly herself answered his low knock. She looked worn and pale.

"Thank you, sir," she said gratefully, in reply to his offer of assistance, "but there isn't anything you can do, Mr. Gurnsey. We're having everything done that can be, and every one is very kind. We have a very good nurse, and Dr. Kennedy has had consultation with Dr. Benson from the Junction. They are doing all in their power, of course, but they say that—that it's going to be the nursing that will count now."

"Then I don't fear for him, surely," declared the man, with fervor.

"I know, but—well, he shall have the very best possible—of that."

"I know he will; but isn't there anything—anything that I can do?"

She shook her head.

"No. Of course, if he gets better—" She hesitated; then lifted her chin a little higher; "*When* he gets better," she corrected with courageous emphasis, "he will want to see you."

"And he shall see me," asserted Gurnsey. "And he will be better, Mrs. Holly,—I'm sure he will."

"Yes, yes, of course, only—oh, Mr. Jack, he's so sick—so very sick! The doctor says he's a peculiarly sensitive nature, and that he thinks something's been troubling him lately." Her voice broke.

"Poor little chap!" Mr. Jack's voice, too, was husky.

She looked up with swift gratefulness for his sympathy.

"And you loved him, too, I know," she choked. "He talks of you often—very often."

"Indeed I love him! Who could help it?"

"There couldn't anybody, Mr. Jack, —and that's just it. Now, since he's been sick, we've wondered more than ever who he is. You see, I can't help thinking that somewhere he's got friends who ought to know about him—now."

"Yes, I see," nodded the man.

"He isn't an ordinary boy, Mr. Jack. He's been trained in lots of ways—about his manners, and at the table, and all that. And lots of things his father has told him are beautiful, just beautiful! He isn't a tramp. He never was one. And there's his playing. *You* know how he can play."

"Indeed I do! You must miss his playing, too."

"I do; he talks of that, also," she hurried on, working her fingers nervously together; "but oftenest he—he speaks of singing, and I can't quite understand that, for he didn't ever sing, you know."

"Singing? What does he say?" The man asked the question because he saw that it was affording the overwrought little woman real relief to free her mind; but at the first words of her reply he became suddenly alert.

"It's 'his song,' as he calls it, that he talks about, always. It isn't much—what he says—but I noticed it because he always says the same thing, like this: 'I'll just hold up my chin and march straight on and on, and I'll sing it with all my might and main.' And when I ask him what he's going to sing, he always says, 'My song—my song,' just like that. Do you think, Mr. Jack, he did have—a song?"

For a moment the man did not answer. Something in his throat tightened and held the words. Then, in a low voice he managed to stammer:—

"I think he did, Mrs. Holly, and—I think he sang it, too." The next moment, with a quick lifting of his hat and a murmured "I'll call again soon," he turned and walked swiftly down the driveway.

So very swiftly, indeed, was Mr. Jack walking, and so self-absorbed was he, that he did not see the carriage until it was almost upon him; then he stepped aside to let it pass. What he saw as he gravely raised his hat was a handsome span of black horses, a liveried coachman, and a pair of startled eyes looking straight into his. What he did not see was the quick gesture with which Miss Holbrook almost ordered her carriage stopped the minute it had passed him by.

* * *

## CHAPTER XXII

### AS PERRY SAW IT

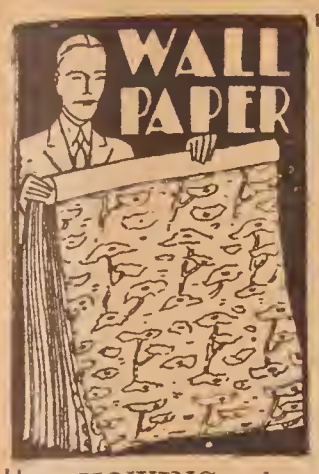
ONE by one the days passed, and there came from the anxious watchers at David's bedside only the words, "There's very little change." Often Jack Gurnsey went to the farmhouse to inquire for the boy. Often, too, he saw Perry Larson; and Perry was never loath to talk of David. It was from Perry, indeed, that Gurnsey began to learn some things of David that he had never known before.

"It does beat all," Perry Larson said to him one day, "how many folks asks me how that boy is—folks that you'd never think knew him, anyhow, ter say nothin' of carin' whether he lived or died. Now, there's old Mis' Somers, fur instance. *You* know what she is—sour as a lemon an' puckery as a chokecherry. Well, if she didn't give me yesterday a great bo-kay o' posies she'd growed herself, an' said they was fur him—that they berlonged ter him, anyhow.

"'Course, I didn't exactly sense what she meant by that, so I asked her straight out; an it seems that somehow, when the boy first come, he struck her place one day an' spied a great big red rose on one of her bushes. It seems he had his fiddle, an' he 'played it'—that rose a-growin' (you know his way!), an' she heard an' spoke up pretty sharp an' asked him what in time he was doin'. Well, most kids would 'a' run,—knowin' her temper as they does,—but not much David. He stands up as pert as ye please, an' tells her how happy that red rose must be ter make all that dreary garden look so pretty; an' then he goes on, merry as a lark, a-playin' down the hill.

"Well, Mis' Somers owned up ter me that she was pretty mad at the time, 'cause her garden did look like tunket, an' she knew it. She said she hadn't cared ter do a thing with it since her Bessie died that thought so much of it.

(*Continued on Page* 30)

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# How to Care for Floors

The use given the floor will decide the amount and kind of daily and weekly cleaning it will need.

**Varnished Floors**

Daily. Go over the floor with a clean, dry mop. This mop should be washed just as often as the dust cloth for furniture.

Weekly. Where the floor receives hard usage, go over it with a damp cloth, then rub it dry by using a clean mop.

Monthly. Wipe the floor with a cloth wrung out of a solution made by stirring 1 tablespoonful of turpentine and 3 tablespoonfuls of linseed oil into 1 quart of very hot water. About ten minutes later, go over the floor, using a clean, dry mop in order to remove all excess oil.

**Waxed Floors**

Daily. Brush with a clean, soft bristled brush. Follow this with a clean, dry mop.

Weekly. If the floor becomes dingy, it usually means that the surface wax has had dust ground into it. Go over the floor with a cloth or clean mop moistened with turpentine or kerosene. When the floor has dried, a little wax should be rubbed on with a weighted polisher. Avoid the use of an oiled mop or cloth on a waxed floor.

**Oiled Floors**

Daily. Use a soft bristled brush, a broom or a clean, dry mop.

Weekly. Wipe by using a cloth or mop wrung out of clean, warm water. No soap is needed. Avoid the use of the ordinary oil mop.

Monthly. Apply a little hot oil to the spots where the oiled floor receives the hardest wear. The oiled floor will acquire a beautiful polished appearance if a clean, dry mop is used daily.

**Painted Floors**

Daily. Use a clean, dry mop or a soft bristled brush.

Weekly. Wipe clean with a damp mop.

**Linoleum**

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---

To keep the refrigerator in good order wash it occasionally with warm water and borax, rinse with clear warm water and dry thoroughly before closing the door.

* * *

Wash the electric light bulbs frequently, and they will light the house much more effectively than dusty ones.

* * *

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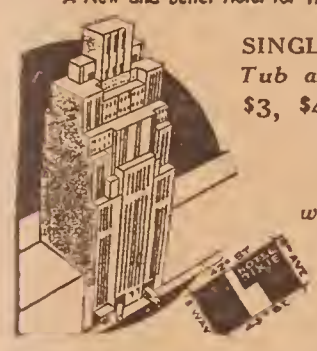

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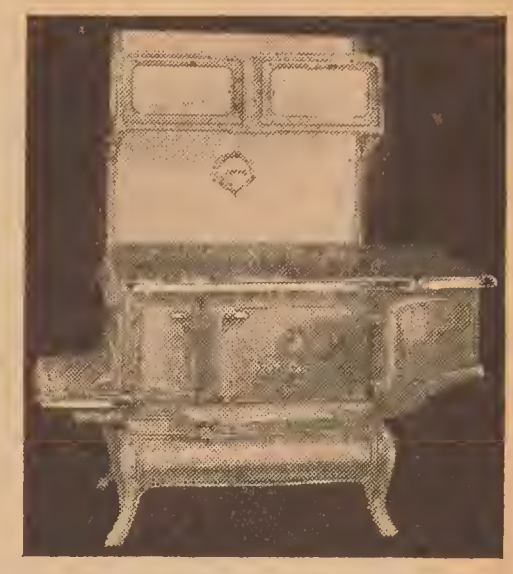

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| Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. | 22,029 | 138.32 | 69.16 | 34.58 |

*Minimum Space ⅛ Page*

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.


## What Will 1930 Do To Us?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

machinery should be used. A man who keeps an extra hand to help milk when a milking machine would do the job, may find himself out of luck when he balances his books.

10. All movements to get nearer the consumer should be encouraged in order to cut down distributing charges. This means good, efficiently-run roadside stands, trucking products to the city wholesale markets, selling to truckers who come to the farm, and good cooperative selling associations.

11. Buy in quantity at wholesale rates and pay cash. Get your credit at the bank and not at the store.

### Keep to the Middle of the Road

When all is done and said, success, whether in farming or in any other occupation, is largely dependent upon the psychology of the man at the head of the business, upon his mental attitude, in other words. The fellow who is licked to start with cannot hope for much even in good times and certainly will be down and out in meeting the situation which lies ahead this year. Again quoting Dr. Warren, "The greatest cure for business depressions is to keep mentally in the middle of the road—not to be too optimistic when times are good nor too pessimistic when times are bad, but to keep pegging along with sound business management, without too many big changes from year to year."

How foolish it is, for example, for a man with a splendid herd of cows to sell them all off now only to find that if he had hung on to his good ones dairy prices would have been fair again long before he would have had time to raise another herd.

One answer to success on the farm is not to follow blindly, like sheep, but rather to do what the other fellow does not. When the majority begins to sell, then, perhaps, is the time to think of buying, and vice versa. So, in conclusion, possibly it may be said that 1931, like all the other years, will be, to some extent at least, what you make it.

## New Tools to Till Potatoes

IMPROVED designs in tractor drawn potato cultivators will be welcomed by growers. On the regular general-purpose tractor cultivator frames, spring teeth may be substituted for ordinary stiff shanks. This type of cultivator has been used for several seasons and found well suited.

Another type of cultivator or weeder consists of a number of flexible teeth, attached to a horizontal frame which fastens to the tractor drawbar. This type of weeder has been tested and used by state experiment stations and has proved a useful tool for weeding out small grass and weeds which are starting in the rows, and would otherwise compete with the potato vines. A combination use of these two styles of tillage tools should prove an effective pair for weeding potatoes.—R. A. J.

"Ditching with Dynamite," a new booklet which has just been issued by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, is devoted largely to the methods developed by A. J. McAdams in collaboration with other explosives experts. Mr. McAdams was formerly of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, but is now a member of the field staff of the du Pont Agricultural Extension Section. Numerous illustrations from actual photographs, and a series of diagrams supplement the carefully prepared text. There is also included a table of "suggested loads, spacings and depths for ditches of various sizes and under various conditions." A feature of this instructive booklet is a description, with diagram, of "relief" ditch blasting, whereby air spaces in the holes add to the effectiveness of the charges of explosive. The publication is being distributed by the du Pont Company.

Many perennials will bloom the second time if the blooms are cut back after the first blooming. Pyrethrum or Persian Daisy is one of these.



## *Where to Buy Farm and Home Supplies*

### *Automobiles and Accessories*

American Chain Co. ... New York City
Buick Motor Co. ... Flint, Mich.
Champion Spark Plug Co. ... Toledo, O.
Chevrolet Motor Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Chrysler Sales Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Dodge Bros. ... Detroit, Mich.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. ... Akron, O.
Fisher Body Corp. ... Detroit, Mich.
Ford Motor Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ... Akron, O.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co. ... New York City
National Carbon Company ... New York, N. Y.
Oakland Motor Car Co. ... Pontiac, Mich.
Oldsmobile Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Plymouth Motor Corp. ... Detroit, Mich.
Pontiac Motor Co. ... Pontiac, Mich.
Quaker State Oil Co. ... Oil City, Pa.
Standard Oil Co. ... New York City
U. S. Tire Co. ... New York City
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### *Building Equipment*

Abner Mfg. Co. ... Wapakoneta, O.
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Edwards Mfg. Co. ... Cincinnati, O.
Frank Harris Sons Co. ... Chicago, Ill.
Lehigh Cement Co. ... Allentown, Pa.
Patrons Paint Works ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Portland Cement Association ... Chicago, Ill.
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### *Livestock Feeds and Remedies*

Arcady Farms Milling Co. ... Chicago, Ill.
Atlan Mfg. Co. ... Jersey City, N. J.
Beacon Milling Co. ... Cayuga, N. Y.
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. ... Milwaukee, Wis.
Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange Ind. ... Ithaca, N. Y.
Corn Products Refining Co. ... New York City
Cotton Seed Products Ass'n. ... Dallas, Texas
Dairy Association, Inc. ... Lyndonville, Vt.
Dairymen's League Co-op Ass'n. ... New York City
A. D. Driscoll ... Whitney Point, N. Y.
Fleming Bros. ... Chicago, Ill.
General Laboratories ... Madison, Wis.
General Mills ... Minneapolis, Minn.
Harris Laboratories ... Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc. ... Ashland, O.
International Mineral Meal Co. ... Delhi, N. Y.
Larrowe Milling Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Lawrence Williams Co. ... Cleveland, O.
Linseed Meal Educational Committee ... Milwaukee, Wis.
McKeon's Liquid Sulphur ... Greensburgh, Pa.
Maritime Milling Co. ... Buffalo, N. Y.
Mineral Remedy Co. ... Pittsburg, Pa.
Moore Brothers ... Albany, N. Y.
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Spohn Medical Co. ... Goshen, Ind.
Tanglefoot Co. ... Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Troy Chemical Co. ... Binghamton, N. Y.
Walker Remedy Co. ... Waterloo, Iowa
Washburn Crosby Co. ... Minneapolis, Minn.
Wonder Remedy Co. ... Sheboygan, Wis.
W. F. Young, Inc. ... Springfield, Mass.

### *Miscellaneous*

Abbingdon Press ... New York City
American Poultry Journal ... Chicago, Ill.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ... New York City
American Tobacco Co. ... New York City
Bartlett School of Tree Surgery ... Stamford, Conn.
Bonide Chemical Co., Inc. ... Utica, N. Y.
Bostonian Mfg. Co. ... Boston, Mass.
Carney Graham Co. ... Paducah, Ky.
Cedar Hill Formulae Co. ... New Britain, Conn.
Central Petroleum Co. ... Cleveland, O.
Watson E. Coleman ... Washington, D. C.
Leopold A. Cook ... Bayonne, N. J.
Coyne Electrical School ... Chicago, Ill.
Crosby Frisian Fur Co. ... Rochester, N. Y.
Dept. of Agriculture & Markets ... Albany, N. Y.
Dept. of Emigration & Colonization ... Ottawa, Can.
D. & C. Navigation Co. ... Detroit, Mich.
Benjamin Dorman ... New York City
Everybody's Poultry Magazine ... Hanover, Pa.
Federal Land Bank ... New York City
Federal Land Bank ... Springfield, Mass.
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks ... New York City
Geo. 1. Fox ... New York City
I. W. Glaze ... Westfield, Mass.
Guardian Casualty Co. ... Buffalo, N. Y.
W. 1. Herskovits Fur Co. ... New York City
Imperial Laboratories ... Kansas City, Mo.
K. R. O. Co. ... Springfield, O.
Lambert Pharmacal Co. ... St. Louis, Mo.
Lewis & Sandbank ... New York City
Mauer Bros. ... New York City
Merchants Mutual Casualty Co. ... Buffalo, N. Y.
Midwest Utilities ... Chicago, Ill.
Modern Farm Club ... Racine, Wis.
National Cigar Co. ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Savings Bank of Albany ... Albany, N. Y.
National Sportsman ... Boston, Mass.
New York Central Lines ... New York City
Niagara Hudson Power Corp. ... Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. Phillips ... Norwood, N. Y.
Postal Life Insurance Co. ... New York City
Poultry Item ... Sellersville, Pa.
W. T. Rawleigh Co. ... Albany, N. Y.
Remington Arms Co. ... New York City
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Shippensburg Woolen Mill ... Shippensburg, N. Y.
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State of Florida—Dept. of Agriculture ... Tallahassee, Fla.
Strout Farm Agency ... New York City
Studebaker Watch Co. ... S. Bend, Ind.
Tellson Mills ... New York City
Tucker Anthony Co. ... Boston, Mass.
Utica Mutual Insurance Co. ... Utica, N. Y.
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### *Radio and Radio Parts*

Anylite Electric Co. ... Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Boudette Mfg. Co. ... Chelsea, Mass.
Cole Mfg. Co. ... Hamden, Conn.
Kato Engineering Co. ... Mankato, Minn.
Radio Corp. of America ... New York City
Tobe Deutschmann Corp. ... Canton, Mass.

# More Helps for the Farm Mechanic, Poultryman and Crop Grower

(*Continued from Page* 18)

zinc sulphate as a preservative. Molasses renders the lime more soluble and causes it to penetrate the wood or plaster surface; a pint of molasses to five gallons of whitewash is sufficient.

Silicate of soda solution (about 35 degrees Baume) in the proportion of 1 to 10 of whitewash produces a fireproof cement.

A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to about 5 gallons of thick whitewash will give it a gloss like oil paint.

## To Make Varnish Remover

Mix four parts benzol, three parts anyl acetate or fusel oil, and one part carbon tetrachloride or chloroform.

After this mixture has been applied to the wood and allowed to stand for a few minutes, the old varnish may be scraped or rubbed off with a dull knife, steel wool or excelsior. This varnish remover and others of this type should be used only where there is good ventilation and no open flame of any kind, for it is inflammable.

## Measurements and Dimensions of Many Kinds

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 inches | a hand |
| 9 inches | a span |
| 18 inches | a cubit |
| 3 feet | a pace |
| 6 feet | a fathom |
| 12 dozen | 1 gross |
| 20 of any article | 1 score |

| | |
|---|---|
| a wine gal. (U. S. standard) | 231 cu. in. |
| U. S. bushel | 2150.42 cu. inches |
| U. S. bushel heaped (heaped to a cone 6 inches high) | 2747.7 cubic inches |
| 1 gal. of water | weighs 8.3448 lbs. |
| 1 cubic foot of water | weighs 62.425 pounds at 39.2° F. |

| | |
|---|---|
| English (statute) mile | 1760 yards |
| Scotch mile | 1984 yards |
| Irish mile | 2249 yards |
| Dutch mile | 8101 yards |
| Roman mile | 1628 yards |
| German mile | 6859 yards |
| Russian mile | 1100 yards |
| Arabian mile | 2148 yards |
| A sea (nautical) mile (1-1/6 mi) | 2026 yards |

A knot is the traveling speed of a ship, reckoned by making 1 sea-mile in 1 hour

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Danish pound | 1.102 lb. avoir. |
| 1 Russian pound | .9 lb. avoir. |
| 1 libra (Spanish) | 1.014 lb. avoir. |
| 100 pounds nails | 1 keg |
| 196 pounds flour | 1 barrel |
| 150 lbs. pot's. | 1 bbl. of freight |
| 280 pounds salt | 1 barrel |
| 200 lbs. beef, fish, or pork | 1 barrel |
| 45 drops of water | teaspoonful |
| 1 common-size tumbler | ½ pint |
| A barleycorn | 1/3 inch |
| An ell | usually 45 inches |
| A point (in type) | 1/72 inch |

A circle is 3.1416 times the length of its diameter (the ratio being known as pi)

## Sewage Disposal in Farm Homes

**Cesspools**—Where soil is sandy or gravelly a cesspool will work satisfactorily for several years, but even under these conditions we believe that a septic tank offers many advantages. There is always danger of contamination of the water supply with a cesspool which can be avoided by use of a septic tank.

**Septic Tanks**—A septic tank usually consists of a specially constructed concrete underground tank to which the sewage is carried. Here bacterial gasses reduce the sewage to liquid condition where it is carried through a system of drainage tile and allowed to seep away into the soil. Cornell bulletin number E48 on sewage disposal for farm homes gives complete directions for building a concrete septic tank.

## New York State Egg Grading Law

Eggs offered for sale by retailers in New York State must be labeled with a grade as explained in the New York State Retail Egg Grading Law. Grades are: nearby fancy, grade A, grade B, and grade C.

Poultrymen are not required to grade their eggs. They can sell their eggs to wholesalers, retailers or consumers without marking them by grades. However, if producers buy eggs from other sources and sell to consumers they are required to grade and mark them. The New York State retail egg grades became effective September 12, 1927, and following a hearing in Albany some changes were made in the spring of 1929.

A copy of the law may be secured from State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y.

## How to Crate Live Poultry for Shipping

Do not overcrowd the birds. The crate should be strong, handy, roomy, well ventilated, light, and reasonable in price. A crate four feet by two and one-half feet and twelve to fifteen inches high will hold twenty to twenty five birds, depending on their size.

Birds should be well fed before shipment, but no food need be placed in crates if the birds will reach the market the same day.

The feeding of soaked corn for the last meal is a very desirable practice.

## Animal Feeds

Animal protein feeds, such as meat scrap, fish meal, tankage, and dried milk products, that should make up from eight to ten per cent of the poultry ration, are exceedingly variable in feeding value. Insist upon securing a guaranteed analysis.

Meat scrap usually carries from 45 to 60 per cent protein and is one of the most desirable animal feeds. It is the most convenient and usually the cheapest form. Be sure that the meat scrap is wholesome and fresh.

Fish products are not so palatable as meat scrap. They are lower in protein and are usually not so efficient. White fish meal is a very satisfactory source.

Tankage is less uniform in quality and does not produce as good results as meat scrap. It is not very suitable for the poultry ration.

Green cut bone is exceedingly palatable and is very desirable if fed fresh. It is not usually available in quantities but if fed at the rate of one-half ounce a day to each hen, it can replace one half of the meat scrap.

Dried and semi-dried milk products are desirable feeds and may be used with entire satisfaction where they can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Skimmilk and buttermilk are used to a large extent as a source of animal protein. A sufficient quantity, and a steady supply should always be on hand. Skim milk will almost entirely replace meat scrap if hens are given all they will drink. Twelve or fourteen quarts per hundred birds a day is necessary to do this.

## Selecting Poultry Breeders

In selecting stock for breeding we must look further than the record of the number of eggs produced. Authorities have proven that individual layers have a tendency to produce certain types of eggs. Therefore a hen that produces many small or irregular eggs should not be used for breeding even though she has laid a large number of eggs.

Select for breeders, hens with a high record and also a low percentage of cull eggs due to irregular shapes and small size.

## Raising Ducks

The following suggestions for feeding ducks is copied from a circular from the New Jersey Experiment Station:

"Do not feed the ducklings until they are at least thirty-six hours old.

For the first two days, feed five times daily, with a mixture, of equal parts of rolled oats and bread crumbs, and enough sand for grit, moistened with water.

After the third day add equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal to the first mixture.

After the first week, use two to three parts of wheat bran, one part each of corn meal and wheat middlings, 5 per cent (by weight) of high grade meat scrap, 10 per cent chopped green food, and about 3 per cent of sand. The ration recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is essentially the same. Feed only four times daily, and three times daily after the first month."

## How to Have a Better Lawn

Have soil drained properly.

A good garden loam is the best lawn soil.

In grading, disturb the relation between subsoil and topsoil as little as possible.

Prepare your lawn in the spring for early fall seeding. The last of August or first of September is usually the best. Cultivate to kill all weeds before seeding.

Seed with a mixture of four parts Kentucky blue-grass and one part redtop. White clover may be substituted for the redtop, if desired.

If lawn is shady use a mixture of three parts of Kentucky blue-grass, three parts rough-stalked meadow grass, two parts recleaned redtop and two parts red fescue.

To renew old lawns, rake and stir the ground thoroughly. Remove all moss and weeds as far as possible.

Approximately one-half as much seed as recommended for new lawn should be sown. Be sure to roll carefully.

Topdress new seeding with compost or well rotted manure in the fall.

Do not water unless the soil is very dry.

Leave grass cuttings on the lawn.

Topdress in the spring with a good commercial fertilizer.

Keep weeding.

## Suggestions for Gardeners

1. Have the soil adapted to the crops to be grown. Be sure that the organic materials and lime content of the soil, as well as drainage conditions, are suitable for all crops in the rotation.

2. Supply sufficient fertilizer to grow a maximum crop under average weather conditions. Study the soil and crop needs, and apply fertilizer where the plant may obtain it easily.

3. Grow the varieties of vegetables which your market demands.

4. Grow three to six crops well and in large enough plantings to produce a desirable volume, instead of making numerous smaller plantings of many crops.

5. Plant only the best seed from a reliable source. Save your own seed if possible.

6. If such plants as tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers are to be grown, provide modern and reliable plant-growing equipment.

7. Plan to control insects both in the plantbed and in the field.

8. Plan to control plant diseases.

9. If quantities of water are available, make plans to irrigate the crop if dry weather is experienced.

10. Grade and pack the finished product neatly and honestly.

This is the centennial of the invention of the reaper. The illustration is a reproduction of a painting by a famous painter, N. C. Wyeth, and represents Cyrus Hall McCormick striding behind his masterpiece, the world's first reaper, at its initial public test. As is frequently the case with new inventions, the public was inclined to deride McCormick's efforts, but although the machine was crude the public test was successful.

In the distance are the Blue Ridge Mountains while the building on the left was known as Steele's Tavern. Passing along the road back of the field is a covered wagon headed for the great West.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WILL BUY at bargain any tractors in any condition even junked. SULKOWSKI, Mansfield Center, Conn.

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

MARCH HONEY SALE—10 lbs. Clover $1.50; 60, $6.00. Buckwheat $1.40, 60 lbs. $5.40 prepaid 3 zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. Clover $5.40; Amber Clover $4.80, Buckwheat $4.80. Scientists proclaim honey the best sweet for health. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

VINEYARD CHEAP—8 acres between Bath and Hammondsport. THOMAS HUNT, Bath, N. Y. Route 3.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE—All sizes. All prices. J. W. HOUCK, Central Bridge, N. Y.

MARYLAND FARMS—We have farms, all sizes for sale, waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam roads, fine climate. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

$7500—BUYS—230 acre farm. 30 head stock, tools, crops, terms. FREE list. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Guaranteed stick to tin. Advertising Price Lists. Beautifully printed samples, new ideas, free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS send for special Label offer. STANDARD CO., Nicholville, N. Y.

25 EASTER GREETING CARDS, postpaid, 25c. Handsome assortment. Money back if not delighted. HOWIE CONCERN, Beebeplain, Vt.

MAPLE LABELS—Four sizes: $1.85, $2.30, $2.75, $3.00—1000, postpaid. Samples! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### *Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School will graduate on March 22nd a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1st. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

KODAK FILM DEVELOPED and six prints 25c. Two 5x7 enlargements 50c. Twelve prints from negatives 40c. 1931 Photo Calendar from any negative free with each offer. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WHEAT OR OAT STRAW $9 per ton F. O. B. Trumansburg. THOMAS CARMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

THROW AWAY MUSSY Liquids, powders, pastes. Brisko Polishing Cloth shines all metals like magic. Instant 25c seller. Tremendous profits. Sample Free. BRISCO, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy.. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—Both new and reconditioned Delco and Westinghouse Light Plants. Write for description and prices. Box 411, New Hartford, N. Y.

## AVIATION

LEARN TO FLY where Lindbergh learned at this Flying School with highest government approval. Airplane Mechanics School connected with aircraft factory. Big opportunity. Write today for complete information. LINCOLN FLYING SCHOOL, 1030 Aircraft Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.

## AGENTS WANTED

ALERT WOMEN—MAKE MONEY! Sell Priscilla Dress Fabrics, Draperies, Lingerie, Hosiery, Aprons. Men's Shirts, Boys' Blouses, Specialties. Part or full time. Samples furnished. V. FITZCHARLES CO., Trenton, N. J.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-A, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## LIME SPREADERS

LIME and FERTILIZER SPREADERS made to attach to any farm cart or wagon $15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; ten $2.00; Fifty cigars $1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK PERCALES, 125 assorted pieces 6x8 and larger $1.00. 20 pieces 9x36 all different, $1.00 postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

QUILT PIECES—fancy silks, cottons; bright woolens, silk Jersey for rugs, 2 lbs. 50c; small cottons 10 lbs. $1.00; wool batts $2; postage. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## Just David

(*Continued from Page* 26)

But after what David had said, even mad as she was, the thing kind o' got on her nerves, an' she couldn't see a thing, day or night, but that red rose a-growin' there so pert an' courageous-like, until at last, jest ter quiet herself, she fairly had ter set to an' slick that garden up! She said she raked an' weeded, an' fixed up all the plants there was, in good shape, an' then she sent down to the Junction fur some all growed in pots, 'cause 't was too late ter plant seeds. An, now it's doin' beautiful, so she jest couldn't help sendin' them posies ter David. When I told Mis' Holly, she said she was glad it happened, 'cause what Mis' Somers needed was somethin' ter git her out of herself—an' I'm free ter say she did look better-natured, an' no mistake,—kind o' like a chokecherry in blossom, ye might say."

"An' then there's the Widder Glaspell," continued Perry, after a pause. "'Course, any one would expect she'd feel bad, seein' as how good David was ter her boy—teachin' him ter play, ye know. But Mis' Glaspell says Joe jest does take on somethin' turrible, an' he won't tech the fiddle, though he was plum carried away with it when David was well an' teachin' of him. An' there's the Clark kid. He's lame, ye know, an' he thought the world an' all of David's playin'.

(*Continued Next Week*)

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Bank Reference .....

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Mend Rubber Boots* — By Ray Inman

**TO MEND A CUT OR TEAR IN RUBBER FOOTWEAR:**

Sandpaper the hole and patch it as you would an inner tube, using same materials . . . .

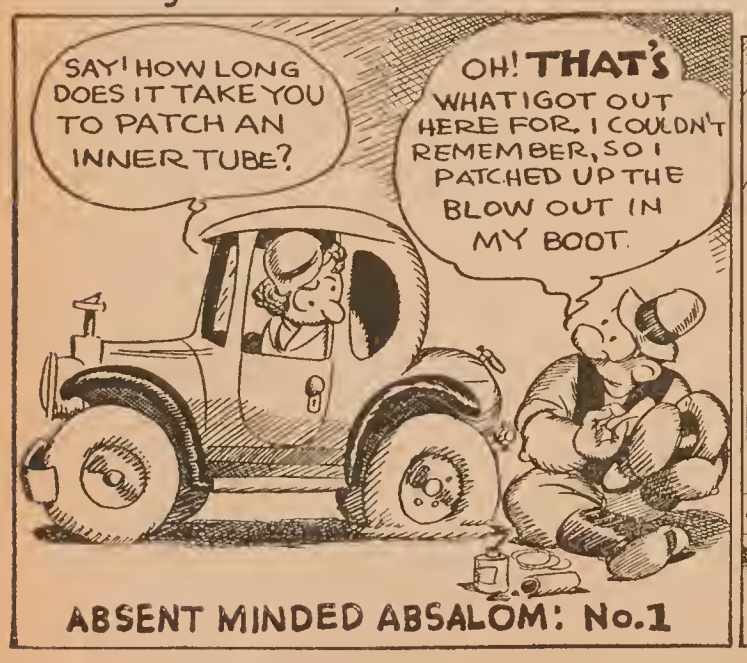
For smoother, more permanent repair, make the following two solutions:

A. Dissolve 10 parts CAOUTCHOUC (pure rubber) in 280 parts chloroform.

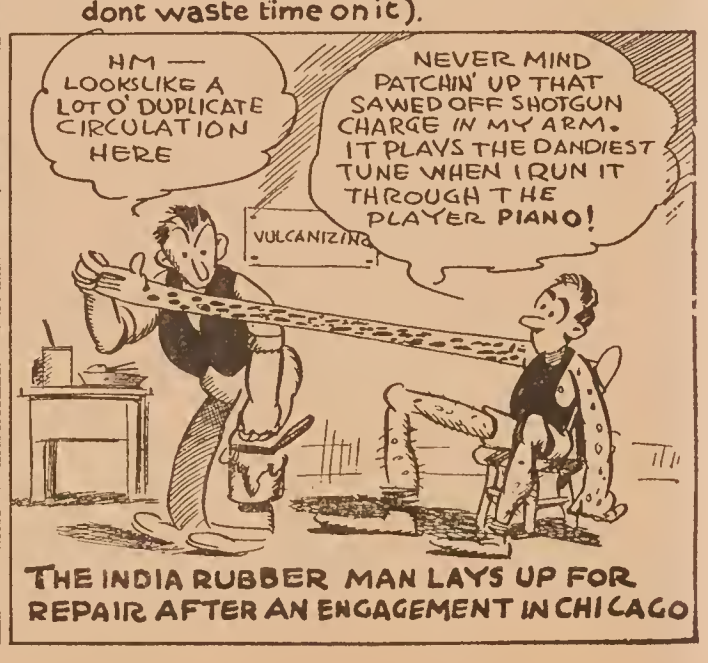
B. Melt 10 parts CAOUTCHOUC, cut fine, with 4 parts rosin; add 2 parts gum turpentine. Dissolve the mass in 40 parts oil of turpentine.

Mix solutions A and B and apply to cut or tear in rubber.

(old rubber is hardly worth repairing. dont waste time on it).




ABSENT MINDED ABSALOM: No.1




THE INDIA RUBBER MAN LAYS UP FOR REPAIR AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT IN CHICAGO

# *Where to Buy Farm Supplies*

**(Current Advertisers in American Agriculturist 1930 and to date 1931)**

### *Dairy Equipment*

American Separator Co.....Bainbridge, N. Y.
Anderson Milker Co.....Jamestown, N. Y.
Babson Mfg. Corp.....Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Bivins.....Summit, N. Y.
Burton Page Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Cherry Burrell Corp.....Little Falls, N. Y.
Clay Equipment Corp.....Cedar Falls, Iowa
DeLaval Separator Co.....New York City
Drew Line Co.....Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Frigidaire Corp.....Dayton, O.
International Harvester Co.....Chicago, Ill.
James Mfg. Co.....Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Johnson & Johnson.....New Brunswick, N. J.
R. Laacke Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Louden Machinery Co.....Fairfield, Iowa
Mitchell Mfg. Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Moore Bros.....Albany, N. Y.
Myers Sherman Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Dr. H. W. Naylor.....Morris, N. Y.
Ney Mfg. Co.....Canton, O.
Perfection Mfg. Co.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Rochester Barn Equipment Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
Schwartz Mfg. Co.....Two Rivers, Wis.
Universal Milking Machine Co.....Waukesha, Wis.

### *Farm Machinery and Supplies*

Advance Rumely Co.....La Porte, Ind.
American Iron Roofing Co.....Middletown, O.
American Oil & Paint Co.....Cleveland, O.
American Seeding Machine Co.....Springfield, O.
American Steel & Wire Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Auto Prime Pump Co.....Cleveland, O.
Babson Bros.....Chicago, Ill.
Fred. H. Bateman.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Bateman Bros.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Belle City Thresher.....Racine, Wis.
Bellsaw Machinery Co.....Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Blizzard Mfg. Co.....Canton, Ohio
Brown Fence & Wire Co.....Cleveland, O.
J. I. Case Co.....Racine, Wis.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.....Peoria, Ill.
Centaur Tractor Co.....Greenwich, O.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Tractor Co.....Cleveland, Ohio
Crown Mfg. Co.....Phelps, N. Y.
Cutaway Harrow Co.....Higganum, Conn.
Deere & Co.....Moline, Ill.
Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.....Canton, O.
Doylestown Agricultural Co.....Doylestown, Pa.
Eddy Plow Works.....Greenwich, Ohio
Edwards Mfg. Co.....Cincinnati, O.
Electric Wheel Co.....Quincy, Ill.
Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works.....Pottstown, Pa.
Empty Package Supply Co.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eureka Mower Co.....Utica, N. Y.
A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd.....York, Pa.
John Farrell & Son.....Newton, N. J.
Flash Sales Corp.....Chicago, Ill.
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Flint & Walling Mfg. Co.....Kendallville, Ind.
Ford Motor Co.....Detroit, Mich.
Charles Freay.....Kennedy, N. Y.
Gehl Bros.....West Bend, Wis.
General Electric Co.....Schenectady, N. Y.
Gillette Clipping Machine Co.....New York City
W. W. Gleckner & Sons Co.....Canton, Pa.
Harrah Mfg. Co.....Bloomfield, Ind.
Hawkeye Lightning Rod Co.....Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Henry & Allen.....Auburn, N. Y.
Hercules Mfg. Co.....Centerville, Ind.
Hercules Powder Co.....Wilmington, Del.
Hunt, Helm & Ferris Co.....Harvard, Ill.
International Harvester Co.....Chicago, Ill.
International Paper Co.....New York City
Ireland Machine & Foundry Co.....Norwich, N. Y.
Kemp Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
A. J. Kirstin Co.....Escanaba, Mich.
Kitselman Bros.....Muncie, Ind.
Le Roy Plow Co.....Le Roy, N. Y.
L. W. Sales Co.....Bellevue, O.
Masters Planters Co.....Chicago, Ill.
W. B. May, Inc.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Metropolitan Greenhouse Mfg. Co.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nash Acme Harrow Co.....Haddonfield, N. J.
National Carbide Sales Co.....New York City
National Jobbing & Export Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Newark Fence & Roofing Co.....Newark, N. J.
New Idea Spreader Co.....Coldwater, O.
New Jersey Fence Co.....Burlington, N. J.
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Oliver Chilled Plow Co.....South Bend, Ind.
H. T. Olsen.....New York City
Ottawa Mfg. Co.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Page Steel & Wire Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Papec Machine Co.....Shortsville, N. Y.
Pickering Governor.....Portland, Conn.
Pullford Co.....Quincy, Ill.
Rife Hydraulic Engine Co.....New York City
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.....Springfield, O
J. B. Sedberry Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Sproul Hardware & Mfg. Co.....Delevan, N. Y.
Standard Engine Co.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Tudor & Jones.....Weedsport, N. Y.
Vermont Evaporator Co.....St. Regis Falls, N. Y.
Walsh Harness Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.....E. Pittsburg, Pa.
White Sbowers, Ind.....Detroit, Mich.
H. P. & H. F. Wilson.....New York City
Witte Engine Works.....Kansas City, Mo.

### *Fertilizers*

American Agricultural Chemical Co.....New York City
American Cyanamid Co.....New York City
Armour Fertilizer Works.....Chicago, Ill.
Barrett Co.....New York City
Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau
New York City
Consolidated Rendering Co.....Boston, Mass.
Lowell Fertilizer Co.....Boston, Mass.
Mapes Formula Peruvian Guano Co.....New York City
N. V. Potash Export MY.....New York City
F. S. Royster Guano Co.....Norfolk, Va.
Swift & Co.....Cbicago, Ill.
Synthetic Nitrogen Products.....New York City
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.....Richmond, Va.

### *Nurseries and Seeds*

John Alexander.....S. Royalton, Vt.
W. F. Allen.....Salisbury, Md.
C. Louis Alling.....West Haven, Conn.
Appleton Bros.....Canandaigua, N. Y.
Bert Baker.....Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
N. A. Baker & Sons.....Fairport, N. Y.
Barnes Brothers Nursery Co.....Yalesville, Conn.
Barr Mfg. Co.....Tyrone, Pa.
Bay State Bulb Co.....Mansfield, Mass.
L. W. Bennett.....Victor, N. Y.
H. H. Benning.....Clyde, N. Y.
Frank Blunt.....Hillsdale, N. Y.
Bolt's Dahlia Farm.....Stepney Depot, Conn.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.....Princess Anne, Md.
James M. Britton.....Chepacbet, R. I.
C. E. Brown.....Bridgeville, Del.
Buckeye Farms.....Youngstown, Ohio
W. Atlee Burpee Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Theo. Burt & Sons.....Melrose, O.
Glenn T. Carter.....Marathon, N. Y.
Clark Plant Co.....Thomasville, Ga.
Coleman Plant Farms.....Tifton, Ga.
Irving Cook.....Munnsville, N. Y.
Co-Op. G. L. F. Exchange.....Ithaca, N. Y.
J. T. Councill.....Franklin, Va.
Edward F. Dibble, Inc.....Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Albert Dickingson.....Chicago, Ill.
L. & F. Dondero.....Vineland, N. J.
C. P. Earle.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Edgewater Dahlia Gardens.....Phelps, N. Y.
Edson's Gardens.....Le Roy, N. Y.
Eureka Farms.....Tifton, Ga.
L. J. Farmer.....Pulaski, N. Y.
Farmers Plant Co.....Martins Pt., So. Carolina
Farmers Plant Co.....Tifton, Ga.
Farmers Supply Co.....Franklin, Va.
Finger Lakes Nursery.....Geneva, N. Y.
Fischer Nurseries.....Easton, Pa.
Forrest Seed Co.....Cortland, N. Y.
George S. Fowler.....Franklin, N. H.
F. D. Fulwood.....Tifton, Ga.
L. R. Gillard.....Elba, N. Y.
H. M. Gillet.....New Lebanon, N. Y.
E. A. Godwin.....Lenox, Ga.
Green Mountain Farm.....Marathon, N. Y.
Greening Nursery Co.....Monroe, Mich.
Green's Nursery Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Inc.....Marblebead, Mass.
Joseph Harris Co.....Coldwater, N. Y.
Harrison's Nurseries.....Berlin, Md.
Roy Hastings.....Malone, N. Y.
Peter Henderson & Co.....New York City
J. W. Hershey.....Downington, Pa.
H. L. Hodnett & Sons.....Fillmore, N. Y.
A. H. Hoffman.....Landisville, Pa.
J. W. Hopkins & Son.....Pittsford, N. Y.
E. F. Humphrey.....Ira, N. Y.
Ideal Plant Co.....Franklin, Va.
S. M. Isbell & Co.....Jackson, Micb.
Jones & Wilson.....Hall, N. Y.
Jung Seed Co.....Randolph, Wis.
A. B. Katkamier.....Macedon, N. Y.
Kelly Brothers Nurseries.....Dansville, N. Y.
Kendall & Whitney.....Portland, Me.
K. C. Livermore.....Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Malta Nursery.....Malta, Ohio
F. G. Mangus.....Mapleview, N. Y.
Maple Grove Farms.....Franklin, Va.
Thomas Marks & Co.....Wilson, N. Y.
W. H. Maule, Inc.....Philadelphia, Pa.
B. F. Metcalf & Son, Inc.....Syracuse, N. Y.
E. L. Moody.....Rushville, N. Y.
New York Co-Op. Seed Potato Ass'n.....Utica, N. Y.
Old Dominion Co.....Franklin, Va.
Dr. H. G. Padget.....Tully, N. Y.
Basil Perry.....Georgetown, Del.
Piedmont Plant Co.....Albany, Ga.
Pleasant Valley Farm.....Millbury, Mass.
M. S. Pryor.....Salisbury, Md.
Quitman Plant Co.....Quitman, Ga.
Rath Bros.....Pittsford, N. Y.
Rayner Bros.....Salisbury, Md.
Reynolds' Farm.....S. Norwalk, Conn.
Robson Seed Farm.....Hall, N. Y.
F. W. Rochelle & Sons.....Chester, N. J.
P. F. Rochelle.....Morristown, N. J.
Rockfall Nursery Co.....Rockfall, Conn.
Rockledge Gardens.....Lexington, Mass.
J. C. Schmidt.....Bristol, Pa.
O. M. Scott & Sons.....Marysville, O.
W. G. Seubert.....Camden, N. Y.
R. H. Shumway.....Rockford, Ill.
Arthur Spies.....Lyons, N. Y.
Harry Squires.....Hampton Bays, N. Y.
C. R. Stafford.....Cortland, N. Y.
Standard Plant Co.....Tifton, Ga.
Stark Bros. Nurseries.....Louisiana, Mo.
V. D. Stoneroad.....Vaegertown, Pa.
Tennessee Nursery Co.....Cleveland, Tenn.
E. N. Tilton.....Ashtabula, Ohio
E. W. Townsend & Sons.....Salisbury, Md.
Uncas Dahlia Farm.....Uncasville, Conn.
Vt. Certified Seed Potato Assn.....Burlington, Vt.
James Vick's Sons Co.....Rochester, N. Y.
H. Walldorf & Son.....Dunkirk, N. Y.
Warner Celery Co.....Canastota, N. Y.
E. A. Weeks.....Locken, N. Y.
C. W. Wheeler.....Mannsville, N. Y.
A. L. Winter.....Montoursville, Pa.
C. A. Wood.....Brooktondale, N. Y.

### *Orchard Equipment and Seed Treatments*

American Lime & Stone.....Bellefonte, Pa.
Bayer Semesan Co., Inc.....New York City
John Bean Mfg. Co.....Lansing, Mich.
Field Force Pump Co.....Elmira, N. Y.
Friend Mfg. Co.....Gasport, N. Y.
General Chemical Co.....New York City
Golden States Sales Corp.....New York City
Grasselli Chemical Co.....Cleveland, Ohio
Hammond's Paint & Slug Shot Works.....Beacon, N. Y.
Kay Laboratories.....New York, N. Y.
F. E. Myers & Bros Co.....Ashland, O.
Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co.....Middleport, N. Y.
Nichols Copper Co.....New York City
Nitragin Co., Inc.....Milwaukee, Wis.
B. G. Pratt Co.....New York City
Sun Oil Co.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Tobacco By Products & Chemical Co.....Louisville, Ky.

### *Poultry Supplies*

American Incubators, Inc.....New Brunswick, N. J.
Clay Equipment Co.....Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Collis Products Co.....Clinton, Iowa
Cypher's Incubator Co.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Edington Machine Works.....Vineland, N. J.
Dickelman Mfg. Co.....Forest, O.
Flex-O-Glass Co.....Chicago, Ill.
James Mfg. Co.....Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Liberty Marvel Co.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Ohio Marble Co.....Piqua, O.
I. Putnam.....Elmira, N. Y.
H. M. Stauffer & Son.....Leola, Pa.
United Brooder Co.....Trenton, N. J.
E. C. Young Co.....Randolph, Mass.

### *Silos*

Craine Silo Co.....Norwich, N. Y.
Economy Silo Co.....Frederick, Md.
Grange Silo Co.....Red Creek, N. Y.
Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Harder Mfg. Co.....Cobleskill, N. Y.
Marietta Silo Co.....Marietta, Ohio
Priest Concrete Corp.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Ribstone Concrete Corp.....Adams, N. Y.
Ross Cutter & Silo.....Springfield, Ohio
Unadilla Silo Co.....Unadilla, N. Y.
Western Silo Co.....Des Moines, Iowa


# GET A HORSE, MR. WATER-THIN, A MOTOR'S NO PLACE FOR YOU!

WHO IS this Mr. Water-thin? He's the quart or more of thin, waste oil ordinary refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil.

It's a quart so light-bodied, so quick to vaporize under heat, that it is utterly useless in a truck, passenger car or tractor motor. It's a quart so thin and valueless that Quaker State engineers have dubbed it "water-thin"—and they throw it out!

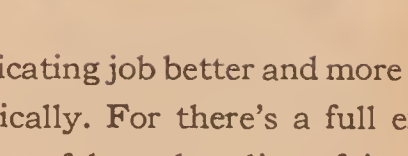
Ordinary refining can't remove "water-thin." But in every one of

the Quaker State refineries—the most modern refineries in the industry—there are special, costly processes that get it out. Quaker State replaces this waste with rich, full-bodied lubricant—gives you four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon, instead of three quarts and a quart of waste. So you really get an *extra quart* of lubricant. You get far better lubrication for truck, tractor and passenger car. *And that's why Quaker State is the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil!*

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania

Grade Crude Oil. Quaker State is so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

Quaker State makes a specialized oil for every passenger car, truck and tractor need. Standardize on Quaker State. It will do every farm



lubricating job better and more economically. For there's a full extra quart of heat-battling, friction-fighting lubricant to the gallon of Quaker State!

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE
TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL

# G. L. F. Service

March 7, 1931

To Farmers of the New York Milk Shed:

The G.L.F. is your organization. Thirty-five thousand farmers own all its issued stock.

The G.L.F. is as independent of government supervision or operation as is any other private individual or business corporation. Under its charter, however, it is only allowed to pay 6% on its stock and it must reflect its profits either in patronage dividends or in prices on the goods it handles to those patrons who buy through it.

It is this feature of the G.L.F., namely the reflection of its profits to its farmer patrons rather than to stockholders, which arouses the opposition to it upon the part of dealers and trade organizations.

As it stands today your G.L.F. has the capital, the equipment, the employees and the experience necessary to handle a large volume of business. Furthermore, it is a going concern actually furnishing its patrons with more supplies today than it ever has since it was established in June 1920.

As a result of being in this position it needs only MORE VOLUME to insure you the best prices on high quality goods. Competitors realize this and are fighting with every resource at their command to keep you from concentrating your purchasing through your own organization. To accomplish this prices are cut, misrepresentations made, rumors spread. It costs money for the G.L.F. to meet these attacks and these additional costs have to be charged in to the prices you pay for goods bought through it.

There is one way to save this expense. There is one sure way to get rock bottom prices on feed, seed and fertilizer of the highest quality. That way is for you and your neighbor to buy through your own organization as a matter of the best sound long-time policy.

When before have you, as farmers, owned an institution financed, manned, equipped, experienced and ready to work for you? What have those who now seek to tear it down ever done for you? These are questions well worth pondering.

Respectfully yours,

*H. E. Babcock.*

General Manager

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year — Published Weekly

March 14, 1931

## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Fort Ticonderoga

*SHORTLY following the outbreak of the Revolution, Ethan Allen, a giant Vermonter, led a band of less than a hundred "Green Mountain Boys" against the British fort at Ticonderoga, New York. Arriving shortly before dawn, they took the lone sentry before he could give alarm and marched into the fort. Allen strode to the commander's door, beat loudly upon it with his sword and aroused the commander, who came stumbling out in his nightshirt. "I command you to surrender," cried Allen. "In whose name?" blinked the bewildered officer. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" The fort was surrendered without a struggle and the colonists acquired a large supply of much needed artillery. The pictures show barracks and cannon as they appear at Fort Ticonderoga today.*

# 6 WAYS TO COMPARE TIRE VALUES

| 4.50-21 TIRE | OUR TIRE | ★ Special Brand Mail Order Tire |
|---|---|---|
| **More** Rubber Volume . | **165** cu. in. | **150** cu. in. |
| **More** Weight . . . . . | **16.80** lbs. | **15.68** lbs. |
| **More** Width . . . . . | **4.75** in. | **4.72** in. |
| **More** Thickness of Tire | **.598** in. | **.558** in. |
| **More** Plies at Tread . . | **6** plies | **5** plies |
| **Same Price** . . . . . | **$5.69** | **$5.69** |

DRIVE your automobile into one of our dealers' "department stores" of standardized service, where you can buy everything your car requires—Tires, Tubes, Batteries, Brake Lining and Accessories, Gas, Oil and Lubrication—all under one roof; don't waste time and money driving around to a number of specialty shops.

The One Stop Service Store is the development of Harvey S. Firestone, pioneer in rubber and rubber tires. Let the Firestone dealer in your community show you cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and cross sections cut from competitive tires. See for yourself the *extra* quality—the *extra* plies under the tread—the *extra* value. We ask just one thing—call on our dealers; COMPARE!

## COMPARE PRICES AND SERVICE

### Firestone
OLDFIELD TYPE

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.40-21 . | **$ 4.98** | $ 4.98 | **$ 9.60** |
| 4.50-21 . . | **5.69** | 5.69 | **11.10** |
| 4.75-19 . . | **6.65** | 6.65 | **12.90** |
| 5.00-20 . . | **7.10** | 7.10 | **13.80** |
| 5.25-18 . . | **7.90** | 7.90 | **15.30** |
| 5.25-21 . . | **8.57** | 8.57 | **16.70** |
| 6.00-20 H.D. | **11.50** | 11.50 | **22.30** |
| **H. D. TRUCK TIRES** | | | |
| 30 x 5 . | **$17.95** | $17.95 | **$34.90** |
| 32 x 6 . | **29.75** | 29.75 | **57.90** |

*All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low*

### Firestone
COURIER TYPE

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 x 3½ . . | **$3.97** | $3.97 | **$ 7.74** |
| 31 x 4 . . . | **6.98** | 6.98 | **13.58** |
| 4.40-21 . . | **4.55** | 4.55 | **8.80** |
| 4.50-21 . . | **5.15** | 5.15 | **9.96** |
| 5.25-21 . . | **7.75** | 7.75 | **15.00** |

### Firestone
**BATTERIES**

Firestone dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the EXTRA VALUE.

### Firestone
ANCHOR TYPE
**SUPER HEAVY DUTY**

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.50-20 . | **$ 8.55** | $ 8.60 | **$16.70** |
| 4.50-21 . . | **8.75** | 8.75 | **16.96** |
| 4.75-19 . . | **9.70** | 9.75 | **18.90** |
| 4.75-20 . . | **10.25** | 10.25 | **19.90** |
| 5.00-20 . . | **11.25** | 11.30 | **21.90** |
| 5.25-21 . . | **12.95** | 13.05 | **25.30** |
| 5.50-20 . . | **13.70** | 13.75 | **26.70** |
| 6.00-20 . . | **15.20** | 15.20 | **29.50** |
| 6.50-20 . . | **17.15** | 17.15 | **33.30** |
| 7.00-21 . . | **20.15** | 21.80 | **39.10** |

*All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low*

**DOUBLE GUARANTEE** Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 service-giving dealers. You are doubly protected.

★ A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

# Firestone

Copyright, 1931, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

# "How Shall I Fight Abortion?"

## *Farmer Appeals for Help After Ten Years' Struggle*

RECENTLY we published a series of articles giving the facts about contagious abortion, that disease of dairy cattle which causes more losses than any other one thing with which dairymen have to contend. As a result of these articles, we received a letter from a dairyman which we publish below, without giving the farmer's name. We think this states the case of thousands of dairymen, and so in order to get some facts to give this man a satisfactory answer, we wrote to several men in different Eastern states who have made a long study of contagious abortion. Among these are Professor G. C. White, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Dr. R. R. Birch; of the New York State Veterinary College, and Professor E. S. Savage of the Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture whose answers we are now publishing.

We hope every dairyman will read what these men say about the control of abortion, for it seems to us that here in concise form you have just the information that you need to help fight this disease. The only addition we would make is more emphasis upon cleaning up barns and stables and keeping them clean with disinfectants.

### Ready to Try Anything

We give below first, the letter from the farmer, followed by the answers.

"I have been very much interested in the two articles on contagious abortion in the Agriculturist. We have had trouble from it for over ten years and it has cost us a great deal of money through loss of production and sterility in our cows. At no time have we been entirely free from trouble, either actual abortions or animals suffering from the after effects—and we have had the disease raging to such an extent that we have had five and six abortions in the course of a month or six weeks.

"In the face of such conditions, it is not surprising that we are ready to try almost any measure to relieve conditions. We are, however, prevented by physical conditions if not by financial stresses from adopting the only preventative measures advocated by the experiment stations and state colleges. Our barn and pasture are so arranged that isolation of part of the herd is impractical. In the barn the same man must care for all the stock. The cows have to use the same lane to the pasture, all drink from the same spring, and then rub noses through the fences with neighbors' cattle as badly infected as our own.

"Vaccination seems to us to present better possibilities than segregation. Several seemingly reputable veterinarians have recommended it to us and we know of some cases where it has been used successfully. I asked one man why the experiment stations did not recommend it and his reply led me to believe that it would be dangerous if not properly used. Can you give me any definite information about vaccination? Why do the colleges condemn it? What would be the result of vaccinating a healthy animal? Would it cause an abortion?

"We have been seriously considering selling off our present herd of Guernseys and starting over again with clean stock. Would Holsteins or Ayrshires be any less susceptible to abortions? How long would it take the natural elements—sunshine and rain—to disinfect the pastures? Is the blood test sufficiently reliable to be used in purchasing foundation stock? There is also the financial side to consider. Ordinary cows are very cheap just now. But are animals good enough for foundation stock proportionately cheap? We have twenty-two head of which probably half would go at beef prices. Could we get eight or ten clean cows for what we realized on the twenty-two?

"Any information which you can give us on this troublesome subject will be very gratefully received."

* * * * *

## Vaccines Will Not Control Abortions

*By* G. C. WHITE,
*Professor of Dairy Industry, Connecticut Agricultural College*

THE experience of your correspondent is by no means unusual. Fortunately in some herds the trouble does not seem to reach the extreme degree of constant losses experienced in this particular case. Probably this man does not have very good facilities for isolating calving and aborting cows because the probabilities are that the losses could have been cut down at periods when the disease was less rampant.

There seems to be no measures upon which we can rely with confidence except complete eradication. Vaccination is fine in theory and there are still many who recommend vaccination and there possibly are times when it is of material value. Yet there is very little reliable evidence to indicate that relief can be secured uniformly by this procedure. Vaccination is often applied after the herd has been badly hit so that seemingly great benefit is derived from it.

The principal reason why many do not see great hope in vaccination, even though it may be of some use at times, lies in the fact that the live organism must be used. There is scarcely anyone left who will argue for any benefit from the dead culture or bacterin. In using the live organism it is necessary to select a strain or strains of so-called attenuated merit of low virulency. The question is, who can say when a vaccine is entirely non-virulent or when in passing through an animal it may become virulent.

### All Breeds Susceptible

In many years of experience with the disease in our dairy herd we could see no difference between the breeds so far as susceptibility is concerned. Of course, if one were to judge by a limited experience such as a year or two one might be misled in this respect.

So far as the pastures are concerned experience indicates that the organism does not long persist if discharged on the ground. It has very little resistance to sunshine and there seems little question but what the disease is ordinarily passed more directly between the infected and the uninfected animals through association in paddock and pasture.

Your correspondent suggests the possibility of purchasing new foundation stock. Unfortunately there are comparatively few abortion-free herds from which one can purchase at present and the purchasing of non-reacting cows in herds in which the disease is present naturally involves a considerable element of risk. It would be most unusual if animals were assembled in this manner if some of them did

(*Continued on Page* 9)

# Where Most of the Consumer's Dollar Goes

## *An Upstate Farmer's Impressions of the Metropolitan Marketing Districts*

*By* WALTER HOOSE,
*Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist*

TO see the New York City produce markets should be every farmer's birthright, and it was with a great deal of pleasure that I welcomed the opportunity to see the place where the produce raised on our upstate farms enters the city, and to find out why potatoes that were worth sixty cents per bushel become transformed into something that sells by the pound and at a price that seems beyond all reason.

I had the good fortune to be connected with the farm bureau marketing party conducted by Mr. Flansburgh, Assistant State Farm Bureau leader and we arrived at the piers of the Pennsylvania Railroad about 4.30 A. M., just before the jobbers were let on to the piers to buy for their day's needs. Mr. F. C. Corson, Assistant Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met us and conducted us down through the lanes of produce. It was very much interested in the manner in which the produce was being unloaded from the cars that were on the barges tied up to the piers as it was entirely new to me.

"Could you tell me how the produce got over here?" I asked Mr. Corson as we walked on under the arching roof supported at intervals by steel pillars."

"Well, about four o'clock in the afternoon an unloading schedule is made out by the men here at the pier who are in constant communication with the holding yards over in New Jersey. As you notice, each pier is shaped something like a tee with the flat end, or bulkhead facing the street. Each space in the pier here and in the bulkhead is assigned to a car of produce which is as yet still in the yards. For example, space number one here is assigned to a car of cabbage consigned to our firm from Cortland, N. Y. Space number eight is allotted to a car of oranges from Florida."

*Wallabout Market in Brooklyn, where Long Island growers bring their produce. The piles of produce in the foreground are owned by speculators who buy from the farmers.*

*A fruit auction on the Pennsylvania Pier New York City, where jobbers secure their day's supply.*

"When the switching crew at the holding yards receive their instructions, they start to make up the trains which are then pulled to the piers on the New Jersey side. There the cars are placed on barges, ten cars to a barge, and a tug between two of these barges pushes and pulls them to the pier here. When the barges are tied up, the cars will be at the doors nearest their allotted space on the pier."

"Who unloads the cars?" I asked.

"This gang of men that you see with the hand trucks have been working here since 10 o'clock last night," said Mr. Corson.

"As fast as the cars are unloaded, they are pulled out and others are put in their places. A representative of the wholesale receiver is right here to see that everything is taken care of satisfactorily and in the case of oranges or apples

(*Continued on Page* 16)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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**Vol. 127 March 14, 1931 No. 11**


## Thought for the Week

ALL winter we have been thinking of making a little suggestion here that we list a few of your friends and acquaintances who have been shut in because of illness or disability for a long time and that as many as possible of us do our good turn by writing a cheerful letter to these "shut-ins," even though we do not know them personally. One of the names we wanted to suggest was that of Dean H. E. Cook of Denmark, but we kept putting off the writing of this editorial until Dean Cook passed on. Although one of the most active of men, he was confined to his house for the last two years before he died and you can imagine how hard this was for him and how letters would have helped to relieve the monotony.

Last week we called on a stranger to do some business and was shown upstairs to his bedroom where he had been obliged to spend the most of his time for many years because of a bad heart. He told us, with tears in his eyes, how heavily time weighed on him. To most of us, rushing around with never time enough to get through half of the things we want to do, it is hard to appreciate the viewpoint and suffering of the shut-in. The least we can do, even if we do not know him personally, is to write him a letter, with the understanding, of course, that we would not add to his burdens by expecting an answer.

Everybody knows at least someone who has been confined to the house all winter, or maybe for several winters. Send us their names and addresses and we will print them and give you the opportunity of helping them a lot by a good letter.

## Treman for Alumni Trustee

IT would be difficult to assemble a gathering of more notable and brilliant leaders in American life than the trustees of Cornell University. One of the chief reasons why Cornell has achieved and maintained its leading place among American universities is the willingness of great and busy men to serve it as trustees.

To this board it has been suggested that the alumni of the University elect Robert E. Treman, of Ithaca. We heartily endorse this suggestion and bring it to the attention of the many graduates of the University who live on farms. If you want to help maintain the splendid standards of the Board of Trustees and of the University and State Colleges, vote for Mr. Treman.

Of course, he himself is a graduate, Class of 1909, with a good record both as a student and in athletics. Like hundreds of other Cornell boys, Mr. Treman upheld the standards of the University in the World War, entering as lieutenant and emerging as a major. His record as a citizen and a leader in his community is admirable, and he comes from a family of Tremans who have made the name loved and respected throughout the State and who have contributed much to Cornell.

## Go to Yellowstone With Us

PLANS for the great American Agriculturist Yellowstone Park trip are coming along in great shape, and the number of applications of those who have already made up their minds indicates that we are to have a very fine party indeed.

So many people, particularly after they get out of the first flush of youth, never go anywhere, even though they can afford it, because they dread all of the hard work, uncertainty, and responsibility of travel. That is the chief reason why we have organized this expedition. Those who go will have nothing to worry about and nothing to do except to have a good time. When one gets too tired, he can omit some of the side trips and return to the comfortable hotel or pullman and rest.

The food is the best that can be provided. Even the tips are taken care of, so that your first cost is your only cost—and, by the way, that cost is a good deal lower than it would be if you went alone. By combining our party, you will not only be able to see more, but do it for much less, and boy, oh boy, what you will see will be something to talk about for the rest of your life!

The bears and other wild life and the wonderful scenery of the great Park are alone more than worth the trip. There will be plenty of stop-offs at many of the intervening places between here and the Park, with busses waiting to take you to the most interesting sights. An Indian dance will be especially staged for the party.

Teachers and ministers, as well as farmers, in need of relaxation and a new outlook on life are especially invited.

The trip begins August 1st from any large station on the New York Central in New York State and you will be returned to New York in just eleven days. Full particulars will be furnished on application.

## Making a Living in Hard Times

IT seems inconsistent and the wrong kind of reasoning to urge cutting down the surplus on one hand and better farming methods on the other. Such reasoning, however, is not wrong. It is the poor farmer, on poor land, using poor methods, who causes the surplus. His costs of production are high and not only is he a drawback to the whole cause of agriculture but he is his own worst enemy.

Take this bad year, for example. The only man who will make any money will be the man on good land who uses every possible scientific and mechanical device to grow high quality products with large production per acre, per animal, or per man. Professor Warren rightly points out that labor has not come down much and is the most costly item of production. Therefore, the successful man figures to accomplish the most with the least hours of labor.

Bringing this philosophy right down to brass tacks, it means starting with high quality seed—seed that will grow, and as Professor Bussell points out in this issue, the highest priced seed is often the cheapest—that is, the best in the long run. After the seed comes the tillage and all the other operations. Never has there been a year when it will be more necessary to get the most out of good machinery than it will be in 1931.

Then the economists say that farmers must cut the costs of production. "All right," says the unthinking farmer, cut out fertilizer. A lot are planning to omit it, yet those who have studied the record of successful farmers through good years and bad for a generation say that this is the year of all years to buy good fertilizer, buy it wisely, of course; know what you are buying and why you are using it, but buy it.

How then, say you, can we cut costs? If you follow the above directions and keep records, you will find that you *have* cut costs on each commodity produced during the season. If you want to go farther cut out all of the poor acres. Farm the poor acres less and the good acres more. Feed the good cows well, sell those that are no good. This, in a nutshell, is the fundamental secret by which Master Farmers and others keep going right along in both bad years and good.

## A Bill to Exempt Farmers from Compensation Insurance

WE have had much to say in these columns in recent issues about the unjust compensation ruling in New York State which requires farmers to take out compensation insurance on their hired men if those men are engaged in wood or lumber operations where any of the product is sold off from the farm. As a result of our own and other agitation of this question, a new ruling was made reducing the premium for insuring men for these operations, but this is not enough. If a farmer has to pay $166 to insure a man in order to sell a little wood or lumber, you can rest assured that he cannot or will not do it. The cost of the insurance is, in most cases, more than any profit he would make out of the operation.

Farm leaders in the Legislature well know this, and Assemblyman F. L. Porter, who also is President of the G. L. F., has recently introduced an act to exempt farmers from the compensation insurance for logging or woodcutting operations. This bill should pass, of course, but whether or not it does will depend, to some extent at least, upon the support it receives from the farmers themselves. The bill is Assembly Bill No. 1135. Write or wire Mr. Porter your views.

## Look Out For Too Cheap Seed

AGAIN we call the attention of our readers to the need of watching out for poor farm seeds, particularly clover seed. There seem to be great quantities of this kind of seed on the market, seed which is of unknown origin and utterly unadapted to New York and other Eastern state conditions.

Insist on Northern grown clover and alfalfa seed. Southern seed, either from Europe, the South, or the Pacific Northwest, will not withstand ordinary winter temperatures in New England. Buy seed from those you can trust and make them tell you where it comes from.

## Eastman's Chestnut

THERE is something about human nature that always makes the other fellow's pasture, to all of us, seem better and greener than our own. Like the cows we are always crowding our heads through the fence, even if we stand in knee-deep clover on our own side. How often we find, too, when we do get out of our own back lot that there are just as many or more stones and weeds over the fence!

Our friend, Dan Dean, well-known potato grower of Nichols, New York, told the following story at the Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association meeting last winter:

"Over a hundred years ago, a Connecticut resident became so disgusted with his neighbors that he resolved to leave the state and emigrate "Out West" as central New York was then called. When he had crossed the boundary line into New York State he got out of his wagon, knelt down, and thanked the Lord that he was out of Connecticut. After exactly one full year of the hardships of a frontier life, he returned, and after passing the state boundary the second time, knelt down and thanked the Lord that he was back again in Connecticut!"

# Are Cheap Seeds Really Cheap ?

## *High Producing Strains Cost More -- and Are Worth It*

*By* F. P. BUSSELL
*New York State College of Agriculture*

ARE cheap seeds really cheap? This question means are seeds low in price really priced low in proportion to their value as seed. The word cheap, as commonly used, has two very different meanings and shows how tricky language may be. Cheap is as old English word that originally meant price. Then it came to have the significance of our word bargain; that is, it signified a relatively low price in proportion to value. Still later it was used to refer to something costing little in money, effort or labor and therefore of comparatively small intrinsic worth. In asking whether or not cheap seeds are really cheap, we are asking whether values are low or high in proportion to price. Are cheap seeds really a bargain?

This year farmers are under strong temptation to cut crop production costs in every possible way. The bank account is low, the pocketbook thin. Though the outgo for seed is relatively small, yet it is an item and must be considered. In the present seed market many are tempted to observe price and overlook value. This is a tragic mistake. Price and seed value may be entirely unrelated. The price differential between good and poor seed is usually not large, in fact sometimes poor seed is sold at a higher price than is good seed. The seed user's real concern is seed value. This point settled, the prospective buyer may shop about if he chooses to find where he can obtain the best value at the lowest price.

### What to Look for

But suppose the seed buyer is honestly seeking value and is willing to pay the price necessary to secure it. How shall he picture for himself the thing he wants and in what attitude of mind shall he approach his task? And, finally, what must he know in order to intelligently carry through? What fundamental qualities must good seed possess? Briefly speaking, there are four: four that are fundamental and a few more that are frills.

The four basic requirements of good seed are good heredity, high purity, robust health and strong germination. Seed of a pure variety means seed of uniform heredity throughout. Barring differences due to environment, it means uniformity in plant characters and in harvest returns. The other day a peck sample of oats arrived at my laboratory. With it came a request that I examine the sample and report the name of the variety. I found the sample to consist of four distinct botanical types. This sample fairly represents many cars of oats sold cheaply on the market as seed oats. They are often given a variety name which is wholly meaningless as it actually applies to no distinct hereditary type.

### Do Not Fool Yourself

The point I make is that seed of high varietal purity can't be produced and sold at a price as low as seed with no breeding back of it and with little or no care taken to preserve its varietal purity. A good illustration is the case of Grimm alfalfa. Grimm seed sells at a premium of from six to ten cents per pound over seed of common alfalfa. The latter seed may appear to be as good in all respects as Grimm, but it lacks the essential character of winter hardiness. Grimm seed can't be produced and placed on the market at as low a price as can common. The man who thinks he is getting Grimm values when he buys common or affidavit Grimm is pretty apt to be fooling himself.

In the main, seed prices are governed by supply and demand. There is no real monopoly in the seed business. In fact the market is highly competitive and it follows that seed prices generally reflect inherent seed values. If alfalfa or red clover seed is offered you this season at prices considerably below that asked by reliable dealers for high quality seed, you should at once be suspicious. The chances are that the value you seek is lacking and that the price asked is really very high.

### Study the Tag

And in this connection I want to add that there are many dealers who are earnestly seeking to provide the kind of seed that you ought to have. They must pay more for it than for mediocre seed and must ask more. In buying seed, find out all you can about its origin, breeding and purity. Examine the tag carefully and ask questions. The seed business would soon be on a high specialty plane if seed users would but know what they want and insist on having it.

As the second of the four basic requirements of good seed, I mentioned freedom from weed seeds. Year by year our fields are becoming more and more infested with persistent weeds; dock, quack, Canada thistle, plantain, pigeon grass, and others. How did we come by these pests anyway? Let us face the facts. We or our fathers sowed them along with forage and grain crop seeds. How will we get rid of them? The complete answer I do not know; but I do know that we won't get far in cutting our enormous weed costs until we stop sowing weed seeds on our farms. The statement is made that the weed bill on our farms is over a billion dollars a year. If this is true, it is high time that we do something about it. If you are using home grown seed, clean it well before sowing. If you are buying seed, find out if it is free from noxious weed seeds. Your seed laboratory can give you this information. Be sure you get it and act upon it.

### Diseases Cut Profits

Freedom from seed borne diseases is a factor in seed which is often overlooked. Last summer I saw two fields of barley, both of the same variety and growing on the same farm. In one, the yield was cut 25 per cent by loose smut; in the other there was no detectable damage. The latter was sown to seed produced by a specialty seed grower. The seed was clean and so was the crop. The other field was sown to infected seed and the grower sustained a loss far greater than the cost of high quality seed last spring.

And last but not least, seed must grow. Strong vigorous germination gets the plant off to a quick and early start. Our spring sown cereals begin growth, blossom and produce grain or forage in the few short midyear months. The initial advantage of a quick healthy start persists from planting to harvest.

I started out to talk about "cheap" seed. I have ended by discussing good seeds. The only really cheap seed from the standpoint of the buyer's interest, is the best seed. Poor seed may and often is sold on the basis of appearance. It may be bright, heavy and of good color, but these are the frills. They are good talking points for the seller, but will be given minor consideration by the intelligent buyer.

In this talk I have considered seed values only from the standpoint of financial returns. In the nature of things this must be a matter of first consideration. But I cannot forbear to mention that the convert to the gospel of good seed finds other rewards awaiting him, less tangible perhaps, but nevertheless real. To grow a crop well, be it wheat or beans or barley, engenders in the grower a just pride and a righteous self respect. Grasping the idea that he and nature are partners in an enterprise, the harvest is to him the outcome of a joint collaboration. He has done his best: best seed, best fertilizer, best tillage. The outcome symbolizes an inner satisfaction and a spiritual enrichment known only to him who does well the undertaken task. His reward is not alone in money. It is not limited to fields rich for the harvest or bins heaped high with grain. Added to these is a pride of achievement that is just, and a contentment that is real, for it is earned.

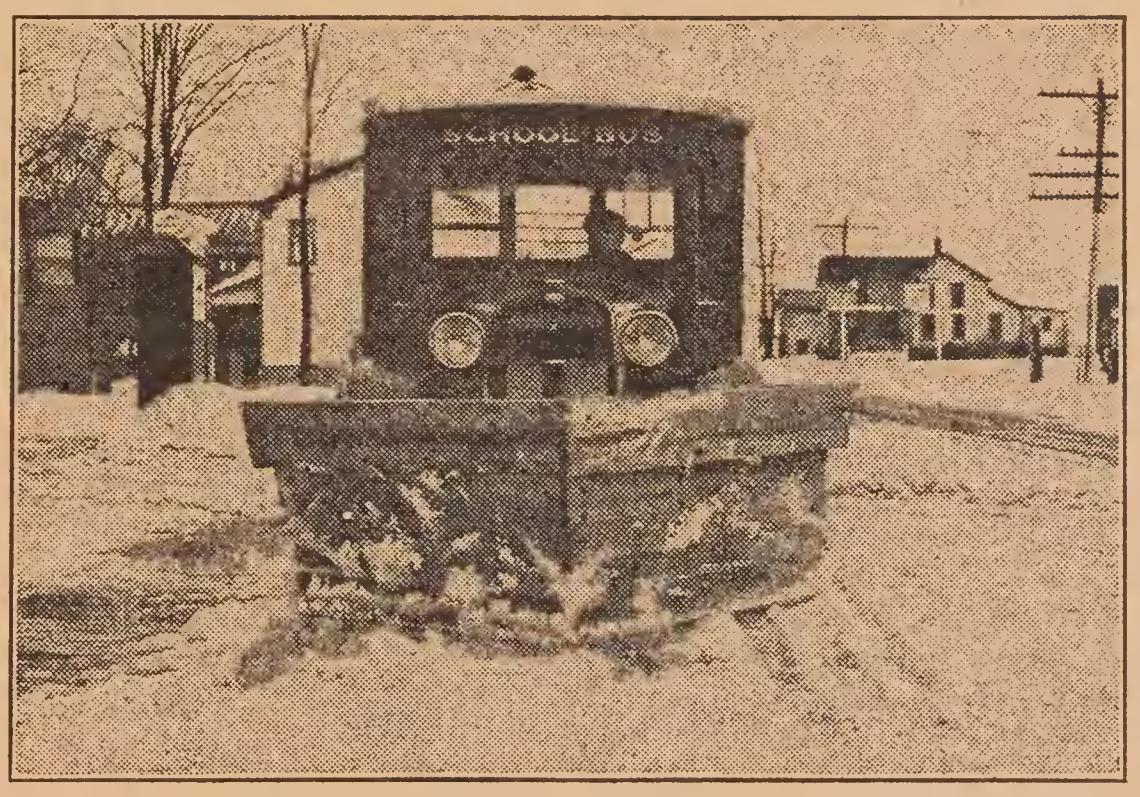
# From the A.A. Mail Bag

TWENTY years ago Lady Cornell held the world's championship as an egg producer with 257 in her pullet year. Today so many birds have passed the 300 mark that they don't even get their names in the paper. Twenty years ago 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre was a big yield. Today the man who cannot produce 400 bushels per acre is not heard of in potato circles beyond his own cross road.

All of which goes to show that we have made great strides in the production end of our business. But—Editor Eastman says he has had great difficulty in getting good butter, and that he doesn't eat his full quota of eggs because he can't get good ones regularly and with confidence that they're going to live right up to the label. He knows what good butter and eggs are because he once produced them. And Mr. Eastman represents only one of some millions of American families in the cities.

Today the price of eggs is a disaster to the producer. Many will be forced out of business. Why? Because Mr. Eastman and some millions of other families are not eating the eggs which they should eat because we have never made really high class eggs freely available to them.

We have been spending millions in public money through out colleges and Farm Bureaus and other public agencies to increase the efficiency of production. We have done it. We have arrived. Now let's stop. I don't mean recede. Just stop where we are and catch up the other end, the consumer demand end. A hard job, you say. What of it? We have just done one fair sized job, increasing efficiency of production. Why not really tackle the other with the same vim and the same financial resources with which we have arrived on the production end.—F. H. Lacy.




## A Homemade Snow Plow That Works

***This is the first year that the Newark Valley (Tioga County) Central School district has been in operation. Young people above the sixth grade are transported by three busses for several miles over drifted hilly roads, but in spite of the worst winter in this section in many years, these busses have never missed a trip and it is only once in a while that the young folks are even late to school. When a purchased snow plow failed to keep the roads clear a local mechanical genius built homemade plows on each bus which plow through the heavy drifts and bring the busses through.***

## Are Cows to Blame for Poor Butter?

AFTER reading "Personal Experience of a Consumer," Page 4, December 27th, I would like to give you my experience and conclusion as a butter maker, in a small way.

Fifty years ago poor butter was unknown with us, the cream was churned and the butter packed through the summer in firkins and in the fall in tubs, or half firkins, in the winter that butter was shipped to the New York market. The butter kept in perfect condition and always sold at full market price. In those days the cows had no grain throughout the summer and fall months, and in the winter only low protein grain, corn and oats ground together. The cows were not pushed with high protein feeds so as to produce heavily, garget and other diseases were unknown. Now according to our agriculture papers, garget is "A bane of the dairy industry."

A few years ago we sold our dairy and now only keep one cow, and, of course, make butter for home use, with various results, for instance, we had one cow from which it was absolutely impossible to make good butter, after three or four days it would go strong and have an unpleasant odor. She was a Guernsey and we considered her milk as being exceptionally good. We sold her for beef and bought another in her place, and we *could not make poor butter from her milk,* at least we never had any poor butter; it would keep indefinitely. Being an old cow she was sold for beef and another cow bought, and now poor butter again.

Cow No. 1.—Her milk was set in pans for the cream to rise. Cow No. 2—kept her for about a year, for the first 6 months milk set in pans then we got a small separator and thereafter separated the cream. When the separator was flushed with water the separator was clean, no milk stuck to any part of it.

Cow No. 3—present cow, when the separator is flushed there is milk left in the separator with slight indications of garget, although the milk goes through double thickness of cheese cloth, (finest weave) absolutely clean.

My conclusions are that cows No. 1 and No. 3 sometime have had garget and that there are traces yet which prevent the making of butter that will hold its quality.—E. P.

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## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# Our First Spring Thaw

*By* M. C. BURRITT

FOR the first time since winter came upon us last December, the snow is gone and the ground is practically bare. It is the first real thaw of the winter, which though it has been mild, has been steady. With few if any real severe storms, we have had a light but a steady cover of snow all winter. And we are still without an abundance of rain to fill cisterns and wells and saturate the land. Just enough rain and melting snow has been available to keep us going.

*M. C. Burritt*

The past week has been one of beautiful sunshiny weather and has been an opportunity to push the pruning. Ours is now nearly two-thirds done on the first of March. Many growers have their pruning well along but others do not seem to be concerned about it and have done practically none. To me pruning always seems a first and necessary step to growing good fruit. It thins the branches and hence the fruit and makes it easier to do a good job of spraying. It can shape and strengthen the tree and increase and maintain its capacity by stimulating new growth.

## Lower Costs but Maintain Quality

I think I see a tendency on the part of many growers to let down the standard of quality and to produce at the lowest cost possible. This is, of course, due to the ability to sell poor quality with increasing ease to the trucker and to the altogether too small price margin between No. 1 quality and No. 2. When an unclassified apple pack sells within 15 or 25 cents a bushel of a U. S. No. 1, there is not much encouragement to produce better quality by better and consequently more expensive methods. But meanwhile Western carloads of fruits and vegetables of the best quality well packed and highly standardized are pouring into our Eastern markets and more and more taking them from us. Freight rates compel the distant shipper to send only his best, but we who are near can often sell by means of the truck almost any quality and sometimes, unfortunately, with as much or more profit. The truck has made our problem of standardization, which is one of our most important in the East, increasingly difficult. It is offsetting much else that we are doing to promote quality, and is a problem so serious that it calls for most comprehensive treatment.

## We Must Lay Our Plans

Once again, each of us as farmers must decide how we are going to farm in the coming year. Shall we operate at the lowest possible expense regardless of good yields and quality and take what comes knowing that if it is less and poorer, that expenses too are less? Or shall we operate at the highest possible efficiency for yield and quality seeking low cost per unit and the highest return per unit? For some of us this problem will settle itself because we may have neither the money nor the credit to do what we would like to do. More and more production is being restricted by this inability and this will influence the total of production. Those of us who are free to make our own decisions, should remember that though we might win over our immediate neighbor in net return neglecting quality, that as a state we will be gradually yielding the markets at our doors to those distant others whose situation compels them to give attention to quality and to standardization. This is true of eggs, apples, potatoes, and many other products.

We are urged by the Farm Board and others—including no less than an ex-president—to reduce our production and thus remove the menace of the surplus. But few understand that this can only be wisely done by the gradual elimination of the marginal producer. A farmer on good land, well equipped with favorable producing conditions cannot as a rule wisely slow down his operations. Many of his costs and overheads such as interest, taxes, depreciation, living costs, even his own wages, go on just the same and must be met. Such men must keep their operations near the maximum or be overwhelmed by accumulating costs. They may shift their enterprises but their gross production must remain high.—Hilton, N. Y., March 1, 1931.

## Peach Trees

WITHIN a half hour's ride of where I live is an old man who planted ten acres in peach trees on his farm ten years ago. He was an old man then and his neighbors made fun of him and said he would never live to pick the first crop. When those trees were four years old it was a peach year in Ohio and he had a good crop. The next year he had a good crop. The third crop was short. Within the ten years he had six good crops in all including the short one. He told me himself he cleared in the ten years $22,000.00 and his sons went into the fruit business after him.
—R. H. GWINNER.

That rough patch of rocky ground in your flower garden can be made more attractive by using rock cress and Cerastium, or mouse-ear. The cress is showy with its white flowers, while the mouse-ear is low, creeping and hardy with attractive silver foliage.


# HOW TO GET A BIGGER FARM WITHOUT BUYING more land

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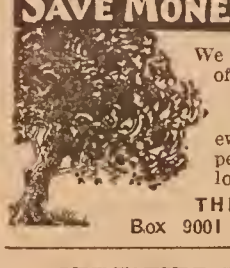

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## When Shall I Spray for Codling Moth?

THE apple-destroying codling moth has long been considered a pest of settled habits which worked with deadly efficiency on a routine schedule that could be counted upon with as much certainty as the average railway time table. And if a season passed when serious damage was caused by the moth in spite of heavy and regular spray applications, the apple grower merely sighed and blamed his spraying method or the arsenical poisons used and hoped for the best when another season rolled around.

But finally one of two experiment stations began to get curious and asked themselves a few questions. Why does spraying prevent codling moth damage some years and not others? Is the life of the moth lived in a regular cycle? Does the trouble lie in weak and inferior arsenicals? Do we really know when the moth emerges and does its damage?

And in the last question lay the answer. After two years of heavy damage from the codling moth the Missouri experiment station set about establishing breeding cages to determine what part the irregularities in the development of the pest might play in the epidemic. Last spring most of the apple blossoms were off the trees by April 25 and the calyx spray was completed before the last of the month. Under normal conditions the grower would have expected moths on the wings by the first days of May and the cover spray for young worms would have been completed before May 10. Where a second spray was applied it would have been completed by May 20, completing the spray program for the majority of apple growers.

But what really happened, showing that the codling moth is evidently off its normal cycle, was this: The first moth at the Columbia station emerged May 21 and the peak was reached June 4, with the first entrance of worms of importance occurring on June 12. Thus growers without breeding cage records would have completed their spraying for first-brood before the moth emerged and three weeks before the worms began to enter the fruit in any number, practically nullifying the effect of the sprays which were applied at the usual specified time.

Apple growers will insure themselves against probable loss from wormy fruit during the coming season if they will keep in close touch with their state experiment stations to determine the actual date of codling moth emergence. Where it is not practical or convenient to keep in touch with the station, the grower can establish breeding cages in his own orchard and determine the proper time to spray. When the moth emergence date is actually known, the regular series of high pressure sprays applied at the customary intervals will insure a crop of worm free apples in the fall.

## False Blossom

FALSE blossom is a serious cranberry disease. It has been spread long distances in shipping the plants to set out bogs. Insects such as the leaf hopper are the chief spreaders of this disease over the individual bogs.

The greatest hope is the development of a disease resistant strain. The McFarlin seems to be coming along fine in this respect. The new variety must be hardy, produce attractive fruit that stores well, and be resistant to storage rot as well as false blossom in order to be popular with the growers.

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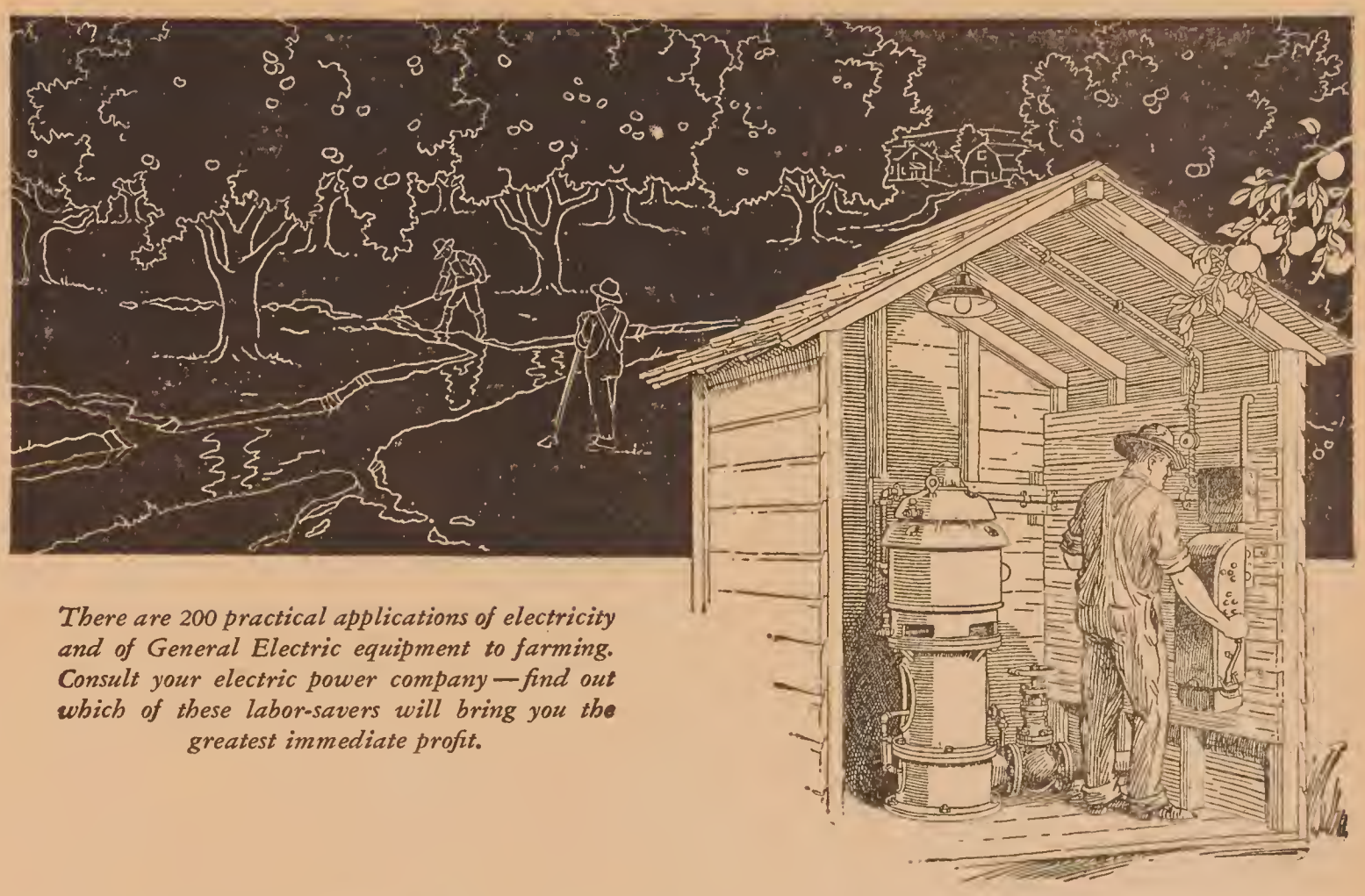

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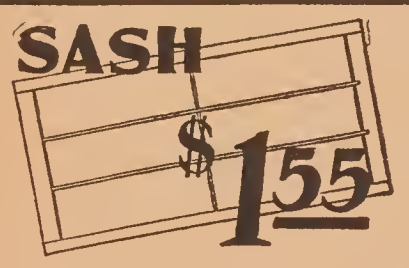

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*With the A.A.*
# Crop Grower

## Renewing an Old Pasture

We have an old worn out pasture, hillside, which we want to renew. I want to know the best way to seed. It is a small part of a field—about two acres. How about oats, sweet clover and timothy? When should sweet clover be sown? We'd expect to lime it.—D. I. McC., *Pa.*

I FEEL very certain that you are not likely to get a very good seeding if you do not fence the newly seeded area off from the rest of the pasture. This is because the young seeding coming on will be more palatable than most of the growth present on the rest of your pasture field and consequently there will be a tendency for the stock to overgraze the newly seeded area. Overgrazing is always hard on pasture lands and it is especially so when the grass has been seeded for only a short time. Therefore, I do suggest that if it is at all possible you protect the newly seeded area by a fence at least during the next two years. The fence is not for the purpose of preventing any use of the pasture area. It is rather for the purpose of keeping the stock out of the newly seeded area when it may be desirable to do so.

I assume that you are desirous of seeding this area not only so that you will get as much feed as possible during the next year of two but so that you will get a permanent pasture plot out of it. To accomplish this purpose you may sow oats this spring and along with the oats you may put out a pasture mixture. My idea would be that you would graze the oats off when they are a foot or so high or about the time they begin to head. As soon as the growth had been pretty well eaten down you would remove the stock until the new seeding was in position to give a fair bite along in August or September. At that time you would graze the area again being careful to remove the stock before they had opportunity to do real damage to it. For a pasture mixture on the acre basis, I would suggest the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Timothy | 5 lbs. |
| Kentucky blue grass | 8 lbs. |
| Canada blue grass | 5 lbs. |
| Sweet clover | 12 lbs. |
| Alsike clover | 5 lbs. |
| White clover | 2 lbs. |

The mixture should be sown at the same time that the oats are put out.

The main precautions to be observed in seeding the sweet clover are to use scarified seed of the biennial white blossom variety and to use inoculation on the seed. Assuming that you lime your land sufficiently to grow sweet clover well the only other special fertilizer precaution that you need to observe is to treat the land at the time of seeding with 200 lbs. or more to the acre of 16% superphosphate or with a mixed fertilizer carrying an equivalent quantity of phosphoric acid.

If you proceed in the fashion suggested it can be expected that your reseeded area will give you considerable grazing this coming summer. In 1931, provided it comes along well and it will if the conditions are favorable, the sweet clover should make a large growth and should furnish the greater proportion of the grazing afforded. At the end of that season the sweet clover will largely die out because it is only a biennial. The other pasture plants will then gradually begin to establish themselves and in a few years should have a good hold on the soil. The hold obtained by them will be greater if they are sowed with sweet clover than if they are sowed in some other manner. Thus the use of the sweet clover results in two marked benefits; first, giving a larger amount of grazing in 1931 than would otherwise be obtained and giving a better stand of the permanent pasture grasses than is likely otherwise to prevail. As a further suggestion, I believe it would be worth your while to consider beginning, about the spring of 1933, top-dressing the improved area about each alternate spring with 200 lbs. of 16% superphosphate to the acre. Such a treatment as this might also not be amiss on the unimproved part of your pasture field. —John Barron.

## How to Give Alfalfa the Right Start

FAILURES to secure a good stand of alfalfa may often be due to a poor seed-bed at the start or to lack of plant food sufficient to give the new seeding a good enough start to carry it through the first winter. A soil pulverizer or corrugated roller is essential in getting a good firm seed-bed and is useful in preparing the soil for other crops where there is a tendency to form clods.

Your county agent or state college soils department can tell you whether or not, or in what quantities, lime, superphosphate or potash are needed. Lime may be applied either with a manure spreader equipped with a lime-spreading attachment; endgate spreader; or a forced feed sower. Superphosphate may be easily applied with a manure spreader; but if a mixed fertilizer is to be used the forced feed broadcaster is preferable. It may also be applied by an attachment on the grain drill putting it in at the same time as the alfalfa.—ROBERT A. JONES.

## New Vegetables Listed by Professor Work

SPEAKING to a group of commercial vegetable growers at Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Professor Paul Work emphasizes the importance of the "Break O'Day" tomato. This variety is the result of a cross between the Marvana and the Marglobe and will probably have a material effect on the tomato industry because of its great resistance to fusarium wilt.

Another important variety change is the development of the National Pickling cucumber. This variety is prolific, short and stubby, especially developed for commercial production of small pickles.

The Red Core Chantenay is a medium length, solid, deep orange color carrot of a new strain.


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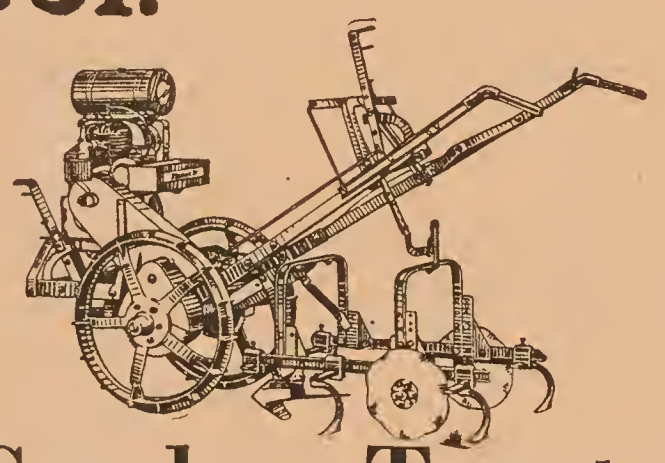

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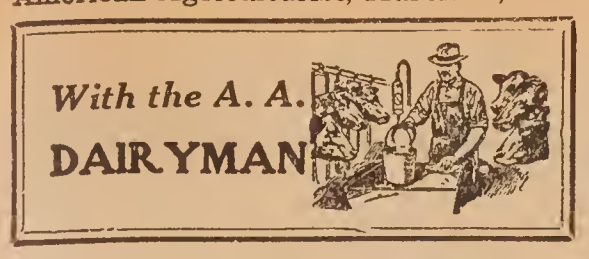


## "How Shall I Fight Abortion?"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

not later react. It can be done, however, if one exercises proper judgment and precautions.

Another procedure that this man might follow if he has the facilities would be to purchase a group of calves not over six months of age. In this way he could buy some of the best lines and most excellent prospects and if they can be raised without association with adult stock there is little danger of their becoming infected. Such a group of animals could entirely replace the infected group in the course of two or three years, going right into the quarters vacated by the other herd providing a few hours elapsed and a reasonable amount of precaution was taken in disinfecting the mangers and stalls.

* * *

## Blood Test for Abortion

*By* DR. R. R. BIRCH
*New York State Veterinary College*

THE best procedure this man can follow is to have his entire herd blood tested by some thoroughly competent graduate veterinarian. Then the individual cows should be checked over carefully by the veterinarian so as to determine just how each should be handled. Some no doubt would be sold for beef, some held pending another test, and others placed on the farm where they will be least likely to spread the infection to other cattle. If the veterinarian is in doubt the Veterinary College will gladly help out.

Vaccination is not recommended by Experiment Stations because it is not uniformly effective; because it causes cows to react to the blood test, thus reducing their sale value, and because it sometimes infects cows instead of immunizing them. One never knows just what results he will get when he vaccinates, and while it is apparently successful in a few individual herds, it is a failure as a program for the control of the disease.

All breeds of cattle are susceptible to Bang abortion disease. It is possible that Ayrshires and Holsteins are a trifle less susceptible than Guernseys but Ayrshire and Holstein herds frequently are found in a condition such as your subscriber describes.

While it is impossible to say just how long it takes nature to free cattle quarters of the Bang bacillus it usually does not prove persistent in quarters which have been well cleaned and disinfected, and vacated for two or three months.

* * *

## How to Fight Abortion

*By* PROFESSOR E. S. SAVAGE
*New York State College of Agriculture*

(1)—Vaccination. It is my understanding that the veterinary profession as a profession has ruled against vaccination for abortion for the following reasons. First, vaccination of an animal with live organisms would, as I understand it, cause that animal always to be a reactor to the blood test because in a sense the animal would have a mild attack of abortion.

(2)—What is this man to do? I believe that I would advise him first to have a blood test made on his herd. The Bang abortion blood test is made, as you know, on the blood itself and not on the cow. The procedure is simply to draw a few cc. of blood from the jugular vein and have it tested by proper authorities. I believe that this testing should be done by a centrally controlled laboratory, and that means for New York State, the laboratory here at Cornell University. Doctor Birch

*(Continued on Page 11)*

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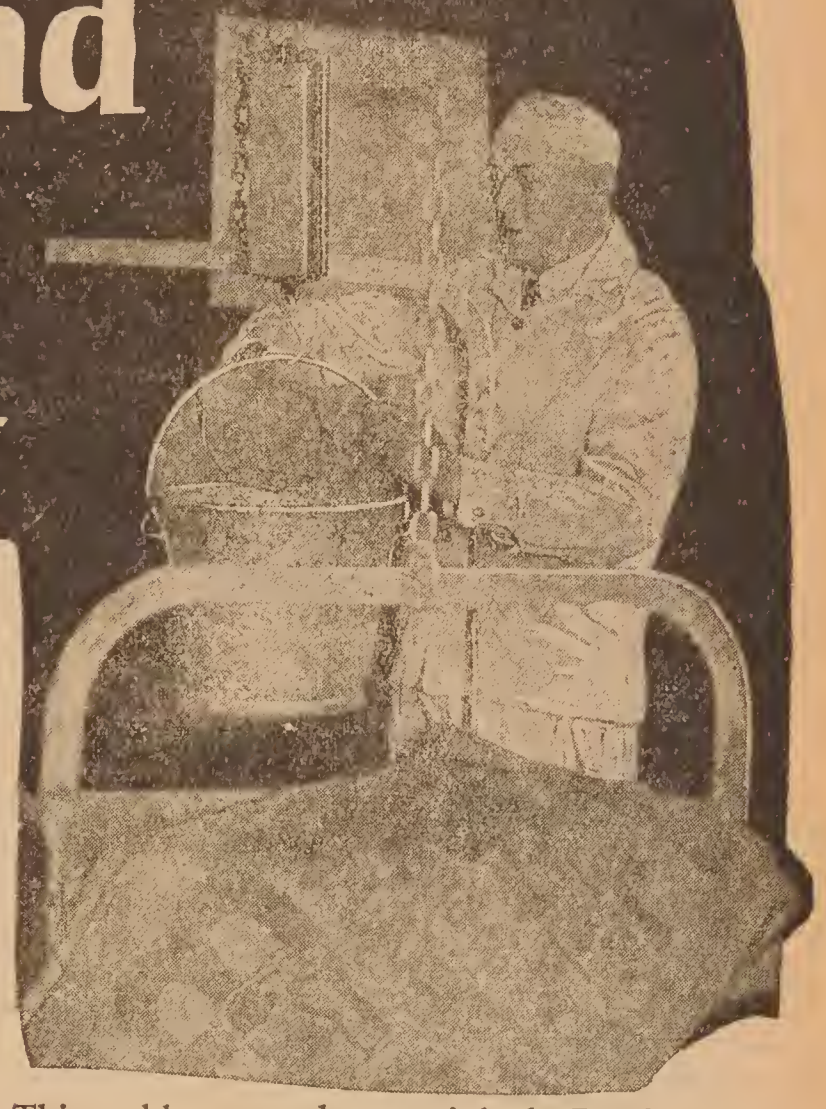
**Most Milk *from every* pound of feed"**

says Uncle Charlie—



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"1200 more pounds of 5% milk from 12 cows each month on B-B feed," writes D. F. Huston of West Grey, Me. "The first week I tried B-B on one cow she gave 110 pounds more milk," reports J.E. Slyder of Seven Valley, Pa. "Two full pails more a day on B-B," writes M. B. Ryan, Bomoseen, Vt. "75 lbs. more a day with B-B," reports Howard Kriebel, Landsdale, Pa. "My cows gained 10 gallons a day on Bull Brand," says Oscar Martin of Oakdale, Md. "After changing to B-B feed my herd jumped 40 qts. a day," writes Robert Bell of New Egypt, N. J.

B-B holds a ten-year-record for being the most productive feed because it is formulated with this objective constantly in mind. In the buying, cleaning and blending of the ingredients that make up B-B's choice protein content and perfected mineral balance all our long experience is utilized in producing a feed that maintains herd health and gives you most milk for your feed dollar.

This enables us to ask you to join the B-B family under our no-risk, money-back guarantee. Thousands of other dairymen have accepted this offer.

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Just go to your dealer and order enough B-B feed to supply one or two cows for 30 days. (Write me direct if your dealer can't supply you.) Feed it according to directions and *watch the milk chart.* If B-B doesn't come through with better results than you've had from any other feed, the dealer will return every cent you paid. He won't question your judgment or figures. Just give him the empty bags and your figures and he will hand over your money.

That's certainly a square shooting offer, isn't it?

**Maritime Milling Co. Inc.**
**Buffalo, N. Y.**

*B-B Guaranteed Dairy Feeds include 24%, 20%, 16%—a suitable protein content for every grade of roughage. Also a complete line of Poultry Feeds.*

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# It's Wise

## ... says Dr. Vansant

**Dr. J. W. Vansant**

*A Veterinarian with a large practice in eastern Pennsylvania and widely known as a breeder and exhibitor of pure bred, high-producing dairy cows.*

I was born and raised on a prosperous farm where the conditioning of cows . . . to prepare them for calving, and to insure their best milk yield . . . was always as much an established custom as their regular feeding. With the study of veterinary medicine and the gaining of knowledge of the uses of different drugs the value of conditioning powders with minerals must be accepted as being upon a scientific basis.

During close to thirty years as a veterinarian actively practicing among herds of registered dairy cattle I have consistently recommended drug appetizers, laxatives and diuretics for the conditioning of these valuable cows.

My own herd, which has made high totals in cow testing association records and brought trophies to me from the show circuit, is fed on carefully figured rations—but as each cow approaches calving she is fortified for the heavy strain upon her by adding to her feed a conditioning tonic to stimulate her to eat the full amount of feed she requires and to aid in passing out the waste products of digestion. The same support is given to every cow at the first notice of decreased milk flow with a sluggish appetite and the tonic well proves its value as a conditioner in these cases.

Joseph W. Vansant
V. M. D.

## *to condition cows for*

# Calving

Spring calving . . . following months of close stabling, limited exercise and forced feeding for high milk production . . . brings in its train a definite hazard to the health of dairy cows. The yearly bill to dairymen for serious disorders following calf-birth . . . in most cases entirely preventable . . . is a huge one.

One simple and common-sense precaution is now being widely practiced by cow owners to cut down the yearly drain on dairy profits due to preventable calving troubles. Conditioning of cows with Kow-Kare before, during and after calving to enable them to withstand the shock to their vitality at this period pays large dividends in cash as well as peace of mind.

**Kow-Kare the Ideal Calving Conditioner**

The added demands on bodily vigor caused by the normal functioning of the reproductive organs call for more help than normal diet and good care can provide. Extra supplies of Iron and certain minerals, plus tonic and regulating drugs are a valuable and needed aid at this time.

Kow-Kare, the concentrated preparation of Iron, the great blood tonic, balanced with potent drugs, herbs, roots and pharmaceutical minerals, provides a genuine Conditioner for cows about to freshen. Its use for a few weeks before, during and after calving costs surprisingly little . . . definite benefits are assured.

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Cows whose productive vigor falls off after a winter of barn feeding actually lose money for their owner. Expensive feed is consumed without an adequate return in the milk pail. And even when turned out to pasture it often takes weeks or months to attain a profitable productive capacity. Regular Kow-Kare conditioning pays because it costs so little, and definitely aids the cow to maintain a high yield at a minimum hazard to health. Buy Kow-Kare from feed, drug, hardware and general stores, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

**Dairy Association Co., Inc.**
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***FREE Cow Book***

Send for new 36-page illustrated cow treatise. Reliable veterinary advice on treating common cow diseases and disorders. A valuable reference book.

WITH MINERALS

**KOW-KARE**

***The concentrated . . . open-formula conditioner***

*With the A. A.*
**LIVESTOCK BREEDER**

## Stallion Has Colic

I have a valuable standard bred stallion that has sick spells every three weeks since the 20th of November. When they come on he throws himself against the wall and squeals and kicks both hind legs as hard as he can and smashes everything he strikes. His legs and ears are warm, mouth moist and natural color. Some symptoms suggest spasmodic colic, but he does not lie down and roll over. His eyes are wild and staring and he kicks and carries on almost continually and gets wringing wet.

These spells usually last about 24 hours. He also got where he sucks wind. His teeth were bad so I had a veterinarian the first sick spell he had. He said it was his teeth so he fixed them and he also advised me to feed him one quart of corn meal and three of bran steamed from one meal to another and fed twice a day, night and morning. This did not help. He does not gain in flesh as these spells take off all he gains from one spell to the other. He is a valuable horse and I hope you can give me some remedy.

YOUR stallion seems to be troubled with what would appear to be spasmodic colic due to digestive disorders though, of course, the spasms may be due to entirely different causes. Proper treatment will depend on the cause. If due to colic, the treatment during an attack would be for that disorder of which there are a number of remedies, the following being a common one:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sulphuric ether | 2 ounces |
| laudanum | 2 ounces |
| Linseed oil | ½ pint |

If relief is not obtained in one hour, repeat the dose. Cloths wrung out of hot water to which a small content of turpentine has been added and applied to the abdomen will be of service if the horse is quiet enough to make the application. Otherwise, you may rub the abdomen with a stimulating liniment or mustard water.

If colic or digestive disorder is the cause, the feed and care needs consideration. Avoid feeding indigestible feed, large drinks of cold water, cold rain, drafts of cold air, driving through streams or any other sudden change. I note you are feeding two quarts of cornmeal and six quarts of bran. I would suggest omitting the cornmeal, possibly substituting sound oats for the meal and reducing the amount of grain. The hay should be clean, nutritious and possibly limited in amount until the trouble clears.—M. W. HARPER.

## Ewes Need Extra Feed Now

BREEDING ewes in New York are under a heavy strain during the month of March. Ewes are carrying and developing one or more lambs, growing a fleece and maintaining their bodies. They have been on dry feed a long time, the weather is often inclement, exercise is often neglected, all of which tends toward the accumulation of poisons in the sheep's body.

Ewes cannot eat enough hay alone to obtain sufficient nourishment to take care of the drain on them at this time without the danger of developing an anemic condition often fatal to many of the most productive ewes. Good sheep husbandry at this time means alfalfa or clover hay, fed with barley or oats, or both, with a little wheat bran, exercise, plenty of salt and fresh water.—MARK J. SMITH.

## Breeding Mares

When do mares commonly come in heat after foaling?

MARES usually come in heat the ninth day after foaling and the period commonly lasts two or three days.

Brighten up the banks of the brook with marsh marigold, or cowslips. It serves the double purpose of furnishing greens in early spring and beautiful bright flowers which may be cut for the table.


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Charles Newbold of Burlington, New Jersey, took out the first U. S. patent on a plow made of iron in 1797. Farmers said the iron would poison the soil . . . Although he showed splendid fields of grain grown on land he had plowed, and spent $30,000 in his efforts—he finally gave up in disgust.

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Often the introduction of new ideas or methods are slow and tedious. It took years to establish explosives as the cheapest, easiest, most economical way of making ditches, removing stumps, and breaking boulders on the farm . . . Today, thousands and thousands of pounds of Farmex are used each year for such work. Write for information on explosives and special booklet on ditching.

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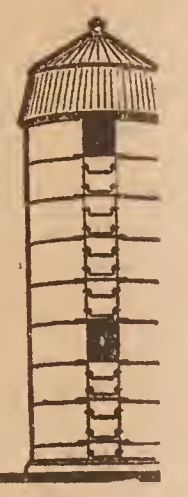

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Box M, Toledo, Ohio

## "How Shall I Fight Abortion?"

(*Continued from Page* 9)

has assured me that they will test blood samples that are sent in here for a small price per sample.

After a man finds the condition of his herd then he can decide what to do. If his herd is badly infected with the disease I think that he should clean up his premises by disinfecting and then isolate the cows to the best extent that he can. If he cannot put them in a separate building then he should put the reacting cows, until he is able to get rid of them, in one corner of the barn and be absolutely sure that he does make some provision for isolating these cows two weeks to a month before and after calving. A cow is not a very dangerous spreader of disease, as I understand it, except at the time of calving.

I know what it means to ask a man to sacrifice his whole herd and possibly that is not necessary in this case no matter how severe it is, because he can, I think, gradually eliminate this disease and certainly he is no worse off than he was before.

In my judgment if he sells these cows for beef or practically that he won't be able to get over $25 a head, and that means he can only buy back three or four good cows because good cows cost money.

A man has got to take off his coat and go after this job. There is no question in my mind about this because the continual loss is too great a sacrifice to make by keeping an aborting herd. Vaccination will not cure the disease. A man has got to make up his mind to take his loss and get clean, and while it is a long drawn-out process I believe it can be done by the gradual elimination of the worst offenders, and by as much segregation as is possible. I think that very soon it will be impossible to sell to any advantage at all positive cows, so that I think the sooner a man takes hold of this thing and goes at it the better.

## Training the Bull

NOT a week goes by that some dairyman does not get hurt or killed because of carelessness in handling a bull. Any bull should always be regarded as a dangerous beast. Sentiment for one of these animals is misplaced. Of course, there is a great difference in the disposition of different bulls. This difference may be due to the kind of treatment that the bull has had from calfhood. If he is firmly handled as a calf and taught to recognize man as his master, he is not likely to forget it. Some men think it is smart to tease a bull. They or some one else may reap bitter results.

The bull should be halter broken at an early age and when he is a yearling a strong ring should be inserted in his nose. Of course, the horns should be removed and the best and most humane method is to use caustic potash before the horns have started growing.

## Grain Rations for Different Roughages

What amount of protein in a grain ration is usually recommended for clover hay or alfalfa hay?

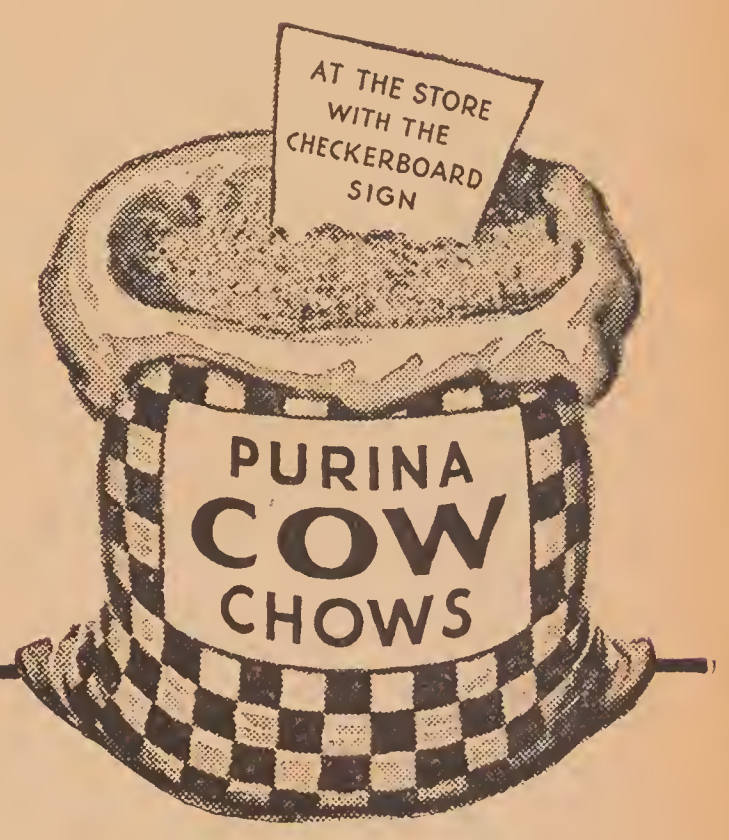
ROUGHLY, a 16 per cent protein ration is recommended for feeding with clover hay and a 20 or 24 per cent ration for use with timothy hay. There seems to be a tendency, however, toward feeding a grain ration containing a slightly lower percentage of protein than was common a few years ago.

The baneberry is good for planting in the border or under trees. It has giant spikes of showy flowers in spring followed by berries in the summer.

# MAKING MILK WITH LESS FEED!

PURINA COW CHOW is built for the big job of making milk. That is why it can make milk with fewer pounds of feed. Actually, 88 pounds of Purina Cow Chow will do the job of 100 pounds of ordinary feed. 9 cows fed Purina Cow Chow will produce the same milk as 10 similar cows fed the average feed. These figures come from a recent national farm-to-farm survey of 27 months...a survey of 1,104,151 cows...a survey covering 48 states.

Because Purina Cow Chow is so good you will find that it will get the most out of whatever home-grown feeds you may have. Whatever your feed...whatever your feeding problem...Purina Cow Chow is built to do that very job. The sort of feeding job that puts milk in the pail with the fewest pounds of feed...for the fewest cents per gallon. Purina Mills, 898 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.




THE PURINA COW CHOWS

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20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
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CALF CHOW

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38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**1000 lb. Sire for $250.**

***King Piebe Johanna Lyons Ormsby***

NO. 629022

BORN DECEMBER 27, 1929

Exceptional fine individual, in color evenly marked. Sire; King Piebe Ormsby Tobasco; A grand son of King Piebe who has five daughters with records from 1000 lb. to 1203 lbs. of butter in a year.

Dam; FORT PLAIN JOHANNA LYONS
Butter 365 days—1068.7; Milk 24860.2

She is a large fine cow, carries well udder, nice milker, and an Ideal dam for herd sire.

For further information send to

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**CANADIAN COWS** ARE HEAVY PRODUCERS. Reg. Ayrshires and Holsteins. Enter United States duty free. March and April calves. Accredited $110. Heifers bred for next summer. $65. MURDIE A. McLENNAN, LANCASTER, Ont., Canada

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HEAVY MILKERS. Toggenburgs, Nubians, grades, purebreds. Soon fresh. Wholesale prices. Pairs, trios. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY. MOHNTON, PA.

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Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels

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LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

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EGG CASES Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used holdtite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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## *Milk Prices*

### March Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for March 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### Bottled Milk Prices for February

(what the consumer paid per qt.)

| | |
|---|---|
| New Haven, Conn. | 15c |
| Baltimore, Md. | 14c |
| Boston, Mass. | 12½c |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | 12c |
| New Brunswick, N. J. | 15c |
| New York, N. Y. | 15c |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 12c |
| Providence, R. I. | 12½c |

February average 13.5

## *Butter Continues to Fluctuate*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Mar. 7, 1931 | Feb. 28, 1931 | Mar. 8, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29¼-29¾ | 29¼-29½ | 36½-37 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28¾- | 28¾- | 36 - |
| 84-91 score | 24½-28½ | 25 -28½ | 29½-35½ |
| Lower Grades | 23 -24 | 23½-24½ | 28 -29 |

The butter market has continued to operate along the same lines we reported last week. At no time was it safe for one to make any definite prediction as to the future movement of quotations. The market opened on March 2 in a very weak state. Prices slipped away to the extent of a ¾c loss bringing creamery extras down to 28c. This brought out the buyers in full force and by Friday closing time 92 score butter was selling at 28½c. From then on until Friday trading was good and a firm market prevailed with sentiment indicating greater confidence although tempered with conservatism. This developed into a stronger market on Friday when creamery extras went to 28¾c. On Saturday, March 7, one sale of butter was reported at 29c. However, there was no general buying at that figure and only a few purchases were made on the basis of 28¾c. As we have stated previously, this continual pumping the market only serves to disturb smooth working order of business.

Butter has been moving out of storage fairly well. From February 28 to March 6 holdings were reduced 1,189,761 pounds, whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 910,382 pounds. These figures are for the four principal cities. On March 6 the four cities reported holdings totaling 12,957,614 pounds whereas on the same day a year ago they held 17,354,667 pounds.

We do not look for any material changes in the market. Large distributors report a very good consumptive demand and buyers are taking on full supplies for their current needs, but are not showing, except in rare instances, any disposition to anticipate their wants.

## *Cheese a Shade Easier*

| STATE FLATS | Mar. 7, 1931 | Feb. 28, 1931 | Mar. 8, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 |

The cheese market as a whole is a shade easier. Supplies of Western cheese have been full and plenty, and although a moderate amount of business has been done at the present levels there is an undertone that indicates softness. In New York State, especially in the northern part, more cheese factories are opening up and New York has experienced a slight increase in shipments during the last few days. The trade took hold rather slowly and receivers have been forced to trim prices with the result that fancy and special stock has been getting 16c to 17c for specialties. Held New York State flats are moving in small lots but prices are firm due to the moderate supply.

## *Eggs Market in Better Shape*

| NEARBY WHITE | Mar. 7, 1931 | Feb. 28, 1931 | Mar. 8, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 25½-26½ | 24½-25½ | 32 - |
| Average Extras | 24 | -23½ | 29½-30 |
| Extra Firsts | 23 -23½ | 22½-23 | 28½-29 |
| Firsts | 21½-22 | 21½-22 | |
| Undergrades | 20 -21 | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 24 -26 | 23 -25 | 30 -31 |
| Gathered | 20 -23½ | 20 -22½ | -28½ |

The egg market is in better shape this week although prices are only a shade better than what they were a week ago. In the first place New York's supply has been running behind the same period a year ago. This has helped the market materially giving it an opportunity to work into the storage reserves. They are now down to a relatively small supply. As a matter of fact there has been some advance in values. Another helping hand in the market is the firm position existing in Chicago and a more confident outlook on the part of Western storage operators whose buying interest has been sufficient to clear offerings of fancy fresh stock. Some speculative interest is still noticeable although not general. There is still a wide divergency of views as to the security of the present values. Sales for future delivery at Chicago continue at a level that was recently generally considered above the safety mark.

The consumption of eggs has been very satisfactory. Retail prices have been held relatively close to the wholesale market although of late advances are said to have shown some reduction.

The improved state of affairs has greatly benefitted nearby eggs. Because of the improved condition on the West, Pacific Coast whites have been working higher. This has reacted to the benefit of nearbys. Receivers have shown more confidence in their buys of late and have shown less urgency to sell. They do not seem to fear slight accumulations.

A few duck eggs are beginning to come forward and are selling over a range of 40c to 48c.

## *Heavy Freight Receipts Hurt Live Poultry Market*

| | Mar. 7, 1931 | Feb. 28, 1931 | Mar. 8, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -21 | 20-21 | 33-34 |
| Leghorn | 17-19 | 17-21 | -34 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-29 | 24-29 | 23-35 |
| Leghorn | 21-23 | 21-23 | 23-35 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 30-40 | 30-38 | 30-40 |
| Leghorn | 35-37 | 35-38 | 37-40 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | 15-16 | -19 |
| CAPONS | 38-42 | 38-42 | 35-40 |
| TURKEYS | 25-40 | 30-40 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 24-27 | 24-27 | 24-25 |
| GEESE | 16-17 | 18-20 | 18-19 |

The live poultry market staggered under burdensome freight receipts during the first week in March. Early in the week there was some hope that prices would hold at 22c, but by Wednesday the week's listings showed a total of 231 cars and good hopes went to pot. This had a direct effect on the express and truck market, for colored fowls sold at their freight values. Leghorns on the other hand cleared readily and some stock with the exception of fancy worked out at a premium. Because of their scarcity fancy chickens sell well. Broilers opened slow but receipts have been quite limited and in view of a good demand prices have shown an upward trend. All other lines of poultry appear to be holding firm. Hen turkeys easily bring 37c to 40c but poor stock and old toms sell down to 25c.

## *Meats and Livestock*

**Cattle**—Receipts 1,210 including 1,000 directs. One load Good 1305 lbs. fed Virginia Steers about steady at 9.00. Cows in moderate supply, mostly steady. Common to medium 3.50-4.75. Low Cutters and Cutters 1.50-3.00. Bulls nominal.

**Vealers & Calves**—Receipts 1,630 including 1.610 directs. Light supply New York and other nearby Vealers steady. Good to Choice 8.50-10.50, latter price top for Choice New York offerings. Few Medium grades, 6.00-8.00.

**Hogs**—Receipts 1,600 including 1,570 directs. Hogs steady. Few medium 295 lb. averages 7.00. Good to Choice 160-200 lbs. averages 7.50-7.75.

**Sheep**—Receipts 4,000 including 3,960 directs. Small lot Medium 67 lbs. New York Lambs steady at 8.00.

**Country Dressed Calves**—Receipts liberal during the week. Demand slow all through. Market weak and irregular and not cleaning up on Friday. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 10-12c; fair to good 8-10c; small to medium 5-8c.

**Hothouse Lambs**—Receipts moderate to liberal during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Undergrades hard sellers some carried over daily. Market weak. Good to fancy, each 8.00-10.00; fair to good 6.00-8.00; imitations, each 2.00-5.00.

**Live Rabbits**—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow at lower prices. Market closed steady at 12-20c per pound.

## *Heavy Supplies Hit Hay Prices*

Heavy supplies of hay in all of the New York markets plus a limited demand resulted in accumulations in the hay market that caused a general decline in prices. Most of the arrivals consisted of medium to poor quality hay. Strictly No. 1 timothy in large bales was extremely scarce. As the market came to a close on March 7 the situation was very undecided and the market irregular. Straight timothy has brought anywhere from $22 to $27, with mixtures ranging from $20 to $26. Clover mixtures have brought $1 over grass mixtures. Straw has been in more limited supply and is meeting a good demand with wheat and oat at $12 and rye at $14.

* * *

The bean market has experienced very dull trading during the first week in March and the situation appears to be growing a little weaker. On many lines values are not clearly defined. The following represents a general range of prices: Jumbo Marrows $5.75 to $6.25, with Average Marrows $1 lower; Pea beans bring from $4.75 to $5.25; Red Kidneys $9 to $9.75; White Kidneys $6.75 to $7.35; Round Cranberries $5.75 to $6.40.

* * *

Old potatoes are sustained with some difficulty. Only the fanciest receive $3. Maines generally bring from $2.75 to $3.25 with Long Islands from $3 to $3.25 per 150 pound sack. The dull situation in the potato market is not confined to any one section, all lines having a tough time.

* * *

The cabbage market has been very dull. Bulk cabbage from New York State brings from $16 to $18 per ton, when shipped in bags is brings from 75c to 90c per 90 pound bag.

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 weeks old, $4, 8-9 weeks old, $4.50

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each

select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

PIGS FOR SALE —Carefully selected young porkers 6-8 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8-10 wks. old $4.50 each. O.I.C. and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Heavy boned, rugged stock. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval.
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Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 wks. old $4 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.50 each
None better sold. Telephone 0635
MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

# Farm News from New York

## *Commissioner Morgenthau Sends New Orders to Game Protectors*

IN a general order to the Game Protection force issued by Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., a number of changes are mentioned that should make for an improved protection service. Every Inspector and Game Protector is required to familiarize himself with the Conservation Department laws pertaining to fish and game. No alcoholic drink or narcotic drug may be kept upon the person of any member of the force. No reward of any kind shall be accepted by members of the department except by written permission who may direct its acceptance for some charitable purpose.

All game protectors and inspectors shall conduct themselves in such a way as to secure the cooperation of the people in the proper enforcement of the conservation law. We believe that the farmers of the state will be more than willing to cooperate with these new rules.

## Legislation Favored By A.A.

THE following legislation now before our state government is favored by the New York State Grange and by the American Agriculturist. We believe that our readers will cooperate in aiding the passage of the bills.

Empowering Conservation Commission to replace suitable trees for those destroyed by the Highway Dept.

*The winner of the prize for the month of February in our news writing contest for students in high school vocational agriculture, is Lloyd P. Smith of Cassville High School.*

The Hewitt reforestation bill and the continuous acres of reforestation by the State be reduced from 500 to 250 acres.

Senate bill No. 269 which proposes to consolidate regional fairs.

Assembly bill No. 272 in relation to regional markets under State control.

The strengthening of all enforcement laws, especially the 18th amendment.

A reduction on automobile registration fees taken out after March 1st.

The Marten act to be made effective against stock and securities frauds.

The State sending expert assessors to all towns requesting same.

The 1931 Legislature to work out a more equitable way of raising taxes as to relieve real estate.

An equitable tax on income.

That rights of way for improvement or reconstruction of State or County Highways be acquired by the Dept. of Public Works, at expense of the State.

For a lower tax on trucks used exclusively by farmers for personal use only.

A reduction in size and use of out door bill boards.

Amending the highway law to provide that motor vehicle operator leaving the scene of an accident without reporting shall be guilty of a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

The use of St. Lawrence River as Hydro-electric power for northern New York supply of electricity.

## Ulster County Dairyman Heads List

ACCORDING to the Dairy Herd Improvement Association's report for January, there has been a marked improvement in the number of cows on the honor roll in the 66 cow-testing associations under its control. High cows for the month in order of their rank were owned by W E. Bruyn, Wallkill Valley Association, Ulster County, whose registered Holstein cow produced 2746 lbs. of milk, containing 115.3 lbs. of fat. Robert Curren of the Chemung Association, Chemung County had a registered Holstein that produced 3209 lbs. of milk containing 105.9 lbs. of fat.

Smith and Fuller of the South Ondaga Association, Onondaga County, had a registered Jersey which produced 103.3 lb. of fat from 1476 lbs. of milk.

James Stark of the Dutchess Association, Dutchess County, had a registered Holstein, producing 101.1 lb. of fat from 2907 lbs. of milk.

Clarence Reed of the Eastern Wayne Association, Wayne County had a registered Holstein which produced 3224 lbs. of milk, containing 99.9 lbs. of fat.

This is certainly an enviable record in production for the men in these associations.

James A. Young of the North Allegheny Association, Allegheny County, N. Y. holds a high herd record for production for the month of January. Thirteen cows averaged 2113 lbs. of milk containing 69 lbs. of butterfat.

## Congress Makes Record on Appropriations

APPROPRIATIONS were passed by the 71st Congress just ended, totaling about ten billion dollars, the highest peace-time mark of any single session of Congress. The high record up to date is held by the 65th Congress, which during war time, passed appropriations during its second session totaling 27 billion dollars. Previous to the World War, the annual expenses of the government seldom exceeded two billion dollars.

Among these appropriations were several of direct interest to farm readers. Additional funds were appropriated for the use of the Federal Farm Board; substantial appropriations were made for the relief of drought-stricken farm areas in southwestern states; and appropriations were made to provide for loans to needy war veterans.

## Listen for Radio

A NEW feature of special interest to Western and Central New York farmers is the daily presentation of news and editorials written by the American Agriculturist staff, from 12.10 to 12.15 noon on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week from radio station WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, will present an editorial on some subject of importance to Eastern agriculture on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is our aim to interpret the news and to pass along a few suggestions that will enable you to make more money and cut down farm expenses.

We will be more than glad to have your comments and suggestions as to the type of information you enjoy most. This broadcast is an addition to our weekly broadcast during the noon hour over WGY on Wednesday when news of general interest will be presented.

## Waterville Future Farmers Put on Program

AT a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association the Waterville Future Farmers recently held an agricultural program in the Eastman Auditorium of the Waterville Central School.

Various articles made in shop such as milking stools, foot stools, magazine racks, smoking stands, an airplane, etc., were exhibited near the stage and before the start of the program the parents were invited to inspect some of the work being done in shop. All of the articles had the name of the boy who made it, his grade and the name of the article. The workmanship was especially good.

Glenn Bowers a member of the agriculture class gave a short talk on what had been done by the class. He also introduced his classmates and announced the demonstration.

The demonstrations that were held were as follows: "How to Test Milk," by Parker White and Orville Jones. The equipment used for this test was put on a table on the stage and the explanation was made while the process was being shown. The next demonstration was that of "Making Electrical Splices". by Roland Chamberlain of the eighth grade. One method was demonstrated. Wire, blow torch, solder and tape were used. The final demonstration was "How to Select a Good Dairy Cow." This explanation was made by Anthony Ferucci.

At the end of the program Professor Riley, who is at the head of the Rural Engineering Department of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University gave an illustrated address on a 7,000 mile motor tour, with which he and his 16 year old son covered practically all of the United States. The tour covered the great agricultural sections and also the scenic places of interest. The illustrations were given by pictures. They gave an excellent idea of the various parts of the United States and methods of farming in each.

About 150 persons were present at this meeting. After the program many parents and friends had a much better idea of what was being done in the Agriculture Department of the High School.—Glenn Bowers.

## Oleomargarine Bill Will Become a Law

SOME time ago, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue granted the manufacturers of oleomargarine the privilege of using colored cooking fats, such as palm oil and soy bean oil in the manufacture of their product.

The latest report from Washington states that the Brigham-Townsend Oleomargarine bill, taxing all margarine yellow in color, ten cents a pound, has been signed by President Hoover. The bill was passed by the Senate late Monday evening and when returned to the house was passed by a large majority. The signing of the bill by the President means that it will become effective on June 1 1931. The farmers of our own dairy section should be commended on their splendid effort toward securing the passage of this bill.

Good breeding and management if followed consistently with the farm poultry will result, over a period of years, in increasing production and profit.

## *New York County Notes*

**LIVINGSTON COUNTY**—Snow plows have been used in this county the least this winter that they have since they have been in operation. The ice harvest in Conesus Lake has been unusually small. Fourteen inch ice has about eight inches of good ice. The rest is soft. As sawdust is relatively high in price and the poor quality of ice, little is being taken out. Many are installing electric refrigerators.

Beans are selling at four cents a pound and moving very slow. Butter is selling at 34c a pound and eggs at 21c per dozen.
—W.G.S.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**—We, of this county, are just digging ourselves out after the recent blizzard which was the worst in several years. Motor traffic, including bus, and stage-service, was paralyzed for the two or three days the storm lasted. In many sections, water has been extremely scarce, wells have been dry and small streams dry also. People who buy baby chicks have ordered them and many plan to have their chicks arrive in March, thus insuring early layers next fall and early broilers and friers through the summer.

Market prices continue low, creamery butter by the tub is 30c a lb., best prints by case, 31c. Eggs 23c-25c for strictly fresh quality. Pea-beans still $2.50-$2.75. Dressed pork 15c-17c. Western beef, dressed, 11c-12c. Native beef 8c-10c; veal 14c-16c. Live fowl, 18c-22c. Dressed fowl 28c-32c. Potatoes still 50c. Oats 45c. More farmers are getting milkers. The milk supply is beginning to show the usual spring increase.—Mrs. W. R.

**LEWIS COUNTY**—The shining array of galvanized sap buckets and stacks of syrup cans, on display at the local hardware stores remind one that spring is just around the corner and soon the annual harvest of maple sweets, will be under full sway again.

Farmers are still suffering from the effects of the prolonged drouth and scores of dairymen in central Lewis County have been forced to haul water for their stock, since early last fall.

Potatoes are a drug on the market at 80 cents per bushel and eggs are plentiful at 22 to 25 cents per dozen; also local peddlers have reduced the retail price of milk to 10 cents per quart.

Plenty of dry hard wood is offered on the local market, at $4 per cord so the cost of living has been reduced quite materially, the past few months.

The rights of way for the new state highway, leading from Port Leyden through Lyons Falls and on to Lowville, have been acquired and it is expected that construction work will be started as soon as weather conditions permit.

Farmers completed their annual ice harvest some time ago and though the quality was the poorest in years an ample supply was secured to insure proper cooling of milk the coming season.—C.L.S.

**ONTARIO COUNTY**—The weather for the past month has been quite variable, but with no exceedingly cold weather. We have had no need to go to Florida for congenial weather. We have had it right here. Wheat has had a good covering of snow all winter. The drouth that we have had since last summer has been broken, and water is more plentiful. It certainly has been a record breaker for farmers.
—E.T.B.

**SARATOGA COUNTY**—We have had beautiful weather for past week or two—March surely entered like a lamb.

The roads are very good—snow is deep for cutting wood.

Water is very scarce; many wells are dry.

Eggs—22c per dozen at local stores. Milk and butter prices continue low.
—Mrs. L.W.P.

**ORANGE COUNTY**—Word has been received here that the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of New York City allowing them to divert over seventeen miles of the best farm land, that of the Neversink Valley, in to a source of water supply for the city's use. It seems a shame that these fertile farms in Orange and Sullivan Counties, productive of over a million dollars' worth of produce yearly, should be put under water.

Produce prices are stable with demands mild. Slight drop in eggs to the present 27 cents a dozen.—F.R.H.

**OSWEGO COUNTY**—February has been quite fair.

Quite a lot of snow yet, but roads are bare. The county has kept them plowed. Oswego County is pleased at having a Master Farmer and such an estimable one. Most everything is low. Hay quoted $17 to $19 a ton. Many have their ice in.
—J.S.M.

**CATTARAUGUS COUNTY**—E. N. Williams, county deputy in the grange, is making his official visit to the 27 branches of the organization in the county. George W. Bouce, Elkdale, a former school commissioner, and a member of the first graduating class of Ten Brook Academy, Franklinville, delivered an address covering the boyhood experiences of Abraham Lincoln in the county seat grange hall in Little Valley on February 21.

* * *

## Western New York Notes

Drifts have settled greatly under the bright sunshine of the last week of February and fields are two-thirds bare but the great banks that were thrown up along the roadsides by the snow plows look as though they may last for months. The country around Hamburg and Angola has had unusually heavy snow. With all the sunshine, there has been a cold wind so sugar-making has not begun.

Hatcheries are not doing as large a business as usual. Some are taking a chance on raising the usual number of chicks but many are ordering fewer, or none at all.

Egg production, which by March 1st, should begin to step up seems rather to be dropping slightly. White Hennery egg prices stay at the same level—19 and 22 cents.

Fifty to sixty dollars seems to be the going price for grade cows.

# Danger of Infection

## Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

**Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks**

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**Never Lost One After First Dose**

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

**You Run No Risk**

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will reduce your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa**

*With the A. A.*

# Poultry Farmer

# Where Will We Put the Chicks?

*By* L. E. WEAVER,
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

EVERY rule has its exceptions, and this has been particularly true of that old reliable one of chick rearing—"put the chicks on new soil each year." Many times people have told us—"but why should I? I've raised them on that same place for 3 or 5—or perhaps it's 10-years and they have never had any diseases." And indeed I know of an orchard in which chicks have been raised successfully over the past 8 or 9 seasons. Yet those *are* exceptions and the failure to get the brooder houses away from the infected soil and on to clean ground has so often resulted in disaster that we must continue to advocate the old rule.

*L. E. Weaver*

However, in talking recently with Professor J. G. Halpin of the Wisconsin Poultry Department, I got an idea that seems to be an explanation of at least part of those exceptions. I am passing it on as something for our readers to think about. Professor Halpin says that it is his observation that when chicks are successfully reared on the same area several successive years almost invariably it is on a heavy grass sod. His explanation is that the grass keeps the chicks separated from the soil and that the frequent rains wash the infection down to the soil and into it and out of the reach of the chicks. In other words, the heavy grass serves the same purpose that woven-wire floors serve in confinement rearing. And surely, free range is to be preferred to confinement if disease and parasites can be avoided. Professor Halpin's idea certainly sounds logical.

## Avoid Bare Ground

There are other conclusions that would naturally and logically follow from his theory. First of all, we may conclude that bare spots are to be avoided on any brooding range. It is on such spots that the chicks can pick up the infection which has been carried over. We see these places where the brooder house stood last season. There is usually no grass over quite an area surrounding the buildings. So in any case it is going to be wise to move the house to a new and well-sodded location. The only thing I can think of to do with the bare spot is to put wire netting around to keep the chicks off. Or perhaps it can be seeded thickly with oats or other grain which will get enough of a start to serve as a carpet before the chicks are large enough to do it much damage.

Another question that this theory brings to my mind, is—"What about these shady spots under hedge rows and around clumps of bushes and shrubs where the chicks love to congregate on hot days." There is no grass there. Infection, if present, must accumulate rapidly. May they not be our worst breeding places for disease? Perhaps in spite of the value of shade, we would do well to clean out such places. An orchard would seem to be a better place for the rearing of chicks since there they can have both shade and grass.

## A Challenge Answered

I SAW a short piece in your February 7 issue that J. W. Squier had 58 pullets that laid 56½ dozen eggs in the month of December 1930, and he wanted to know who could beat it.

I have 15 Rhode Island Red pullets that I bought September 9, 1930, and they began to lay October 1. In the month of October they laid 166 eggs, November 223, December 317, January 276, and from February 1 to 8, 74. As I do not have a very good place to keep them, I think they have done well.—MARK E. CHANDLER, *Mapleton, Maine.*

* * *

I saw the item in your paper about the wonderful luck J. W. Squier had with his pullets, and he asks, "Who Can Beat It?"

I accept his challenge. I have 35 pullets, full-blooded black Leghorns, 8 months old, and in the month of December 1930 they laid 48 dozen and 9 eggs.

My henhouse is two piano boxes and the yard is 5 x 7. There is no heat or any improvement, in a small city back yard. They have never been out of the place since they were put in. The black Leghorns do not need fancy houses or fancy feed. They just keep on laying. I bought 50 and raised 48.—MRS. M. L. BRAMON, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

* * *

I recently saw a little article in your paper of a man in Pennsylvania having 58 Partridge Rock pullets that laid 56½ dozen eggs in December 1930, and it said, "Who Can Beat It?"

Well, I think I can. I have 38 Rhode Island Red pullets, and in the month of January 1931 I got 42 dozen and 5 eggs.—HARRY I. NICKERSON, *Dolgeville, N. Y.*

## Egg Factors Affecting Hatchability

THE factors that are most vital in the production of hatchable eggs are breeding, feeding and care of the eggs. The accumulation of a large number of small things often has a great deal to do with the final result of the hatching.

Experiments have proven that cross-breeding increases fertility and to in-breed, reduces both fertility and the hatchability of eggs. It is, therefore, essential that the male birds be carefully selected in respect to blood lines. Comfortably housed birds will produce a far higher percentage of fertile eggs than birds that are housed in buildings where the temperature is allowed to go too low.

The age, vigor, vitality and constitution of the birds are more important than the number of male birds in the flock.

*Feeding*: A well-balanced ration is necessary for best results. Vitamins and minerals are two important factors that must be taken into consideration in balancing a ration for producing eggs that have potential fertility and hatchability. An ample supply of rich, yellow corn, plenty of animal protein, clean fresh water, minerals and cod liver oil are necessary.

*Care of the Eggs*: Experiments show that the most favorable hatching period for eggs is under seven days and that for best results, eggs being held for incubation should not be subjected to a temperature of more than 68 degrees. Eggs must not be subjected to a freezing temperature as this also has disastrous results. Keep the eggs away from

(*Continued on Page* 16)

**Experience Taught Me**
**HOW TO RAISE CHICKS**

Heart-breaking losses showed me that something was wrong with the usual methods of raising chicks. I studied out the causes of these losses and corrected them. Now, I raise 90% and better, producing plump broilers and fine pullets. You can do as well by following my methods.

The story of my early struggles and final victory is told in a booklet which I will gladly send free. Write today.

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KILL LICE with BLACK LEAF 40"
No Handling of Birds . . .
"Paint" it on the roosts. The fumes kill lice. Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send us $1.25 for 150 bird size.
To kill mites, spray according to directions.
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REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c. 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed (R.O.P.) Breeders
Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

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| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
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| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
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| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

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HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| March and April delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds, Anconas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Wyan. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants 20c each. Assorted Light 10c. Heavy, 12c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS
Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
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CHICKS Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg. $9 per 100; Barred Rocks 10 per 100; S. C. Reds 11 per 100
Mixed or Assorted $8 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
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Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks
TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

CHICKS LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

White Rock Chicks $1.00 BOOKS ORDER. REST C.O.D.
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300,000 WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS
$9.00 a hundred—$85.00 a thousand
Shipped C.O.D.—Mail order at once. Write for catalogue
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Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100, deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

Custom Hatching: Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

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**Cash or C. O. D.** — **per 100**

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| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
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## Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

---

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

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## BETTER BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices!** **100% Safe Delivery**

Barred & Wh. Rocks, Wh. & Columbian Wyandottes, Reds, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Mottled Anconas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock, Insures Your Profits! State Inspected. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, BOX 40, WALLKILL, N. Y.

---

*"Hello! Folks!*

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write

ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

---

**200,000 —CHICKS— 1931**

GOODLING'S SUPER-QUALITY, HEALTHY

| Strong and Vigorous | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Bar. Plymouth Rocks | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 15.00 | 75.00 | |
| BROILER Light | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| CHICKS Heavy | 5.50 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live delivery guar. Cir. free

VALLEY HATCHERY, BOX 7, R.D.1, RICHFIELD, PA.

---

## CLASS "A" CHICKS 8c UP

From extra heavy laying strain at very low prices. Several varieties. Special discounts. No money down. 100% live arrival postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

---

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest, Layers & Payers. Circular

A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

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## With the A. A. FARM MECHANIC

### Removing Sludge from Lighting Batteries

SEVERAL readers have written us that parties have been working in their localities cleaning out the sludge in the bottom of farm light plant batteries and adding new electrolyte. then guaranteeing that the batteries will last five years longer.

It is hard to give general advice in cases of this kind without having more complete information about the men, about the type of work they do, the charges they make, and especially about this guarantee. Batteries that have been carefully operated for four or five years could be overhauled in this way and would be good for four or five years additional service, as I have known batteries to give good service for at least thirteen years. As ordinarily handled, however, most batteries would have to be completely overhauled, new positive plates put in, new separators, and new electrolyte, and even then you would need a cash bond behind a guarantee of five years additional service.

The safest thing in such cases is to consult the firm from whom you bought your battery as to whether they know these people and have found them honest and reliable in living up to their guarantee. The chances are that the dealer will do this overhauling just as cheaply as these traveling workers, and you know that any guarantee your dealer makes is likely to be relied upon.—I. W. Dickerson.

### When Tractor Burns Out Valves

THE most common cause of a tractor repeatedly burning out the valves is that they are set with too close a clearance between valve stem and push rods so that when the valves become hot and expand the valve is held open a trifle and lets the flame blow through. There should be a space of .020 inch between the valve stem and the push rod at its lowest point. If your mechanic has been adjusting closer than .020 inch, this may be the cause of the trouble.

Running with too late a spark or with too rich a mixture may cause the valves to burn, but these troubles will usually cause the tractor to overheat badly. Using too lean a mixture also is likely to burn the valves and this may not always show by the engine overheating. Where all the valves burn, it would almost have to be one of the above causes.—I. W. Dickerson.

### Cause of Headlights Burning Out

WHEN headlight bulbs burn out entirely too quickly, the trouble is almost always a bad connection in the battery charging circuit, usually one or the other of the battery terminals or where the battery is grounded to the car frame. If one of these is loose or badly corroded, the resistance may become so high as to cut down almost to nothing the current which passes into the battery. This cuts down the effect of the third brush control and causes the generator voltage to rise and the extra current which this sends through the lamp filaments soon burns them out.—I. W. Dickerson.

Where it is at all possible, where the orchard is large, it pays to have filling stations for water in the orchard. Since the time over which each spray will be effective extends only four or five days, rapid and uninterrupted work is desirable, so hauling the sprayer back and forth between the trees and the pump or central tank wastes valuable time.

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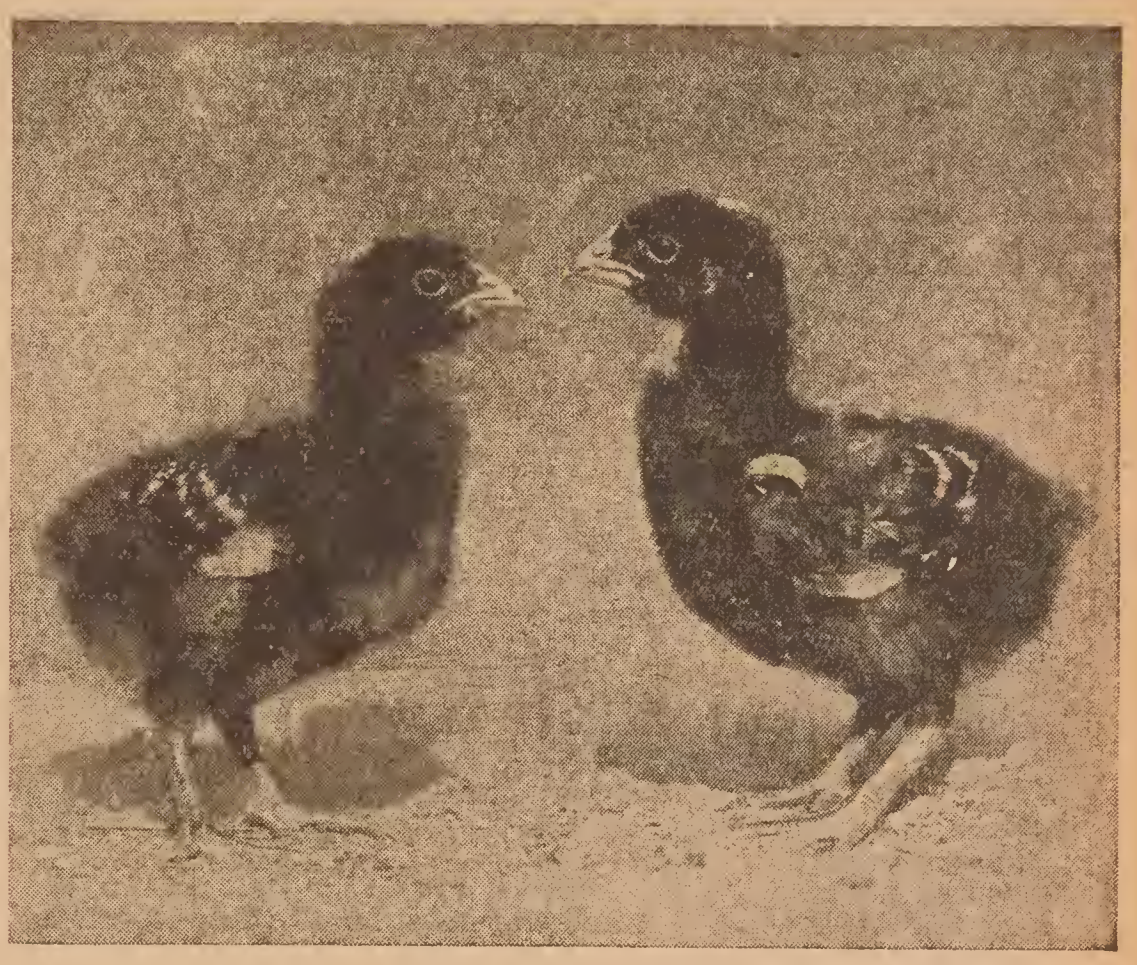
# GROW *the best chicks you've ever* OWNED *with this*

# OATMEAL FEED



**The chicks that live and grow are the ones that earn a profit for you. Give all the downy little fellows a real chance to develop into deep-bodied, regular layers or heavy, full-breasted meat birds by starting them on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. Every mouthful of this famous Quaker feed contains a scientific proportion of wholesome oatmeal, cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses, minerals, proteins and selected grain products—all of the things chicks need for quick growing and sturdy development. After the first six weeks continue their oatmeal career with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Feed it until the birds are ready for laying or market. A test will convince you that these balanced oatmeal feeds can work a marked improvement in the development of your flock. There's a Quaker Dealer near you. See him at once.**

***Avoid costly baby-chick ills and start building better layers and plumper meat birds by feeding Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. Six weeks after hatching, change to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash***

# QUAKER FUL-O-PEP *Chick Starter*

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS**

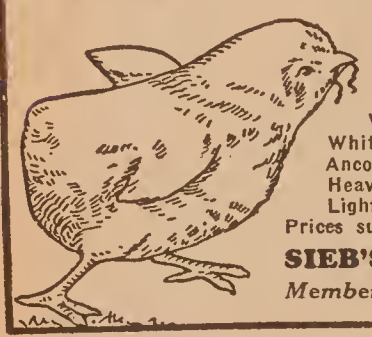
# BABY CHICKS


## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

### BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up We want to do our share in helping the farmer and poultry raiser by giving them the greatest bargain we have ever offered. These chicks are all Sieb's very finest pure-bred OVERSIZE chicks. No second or third grade, but the kind we have bred and cultured for many years to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. If there ever was a time when the poultry raiser needs more eggs and more pounds of meat per bird, it's now, and Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks should meet this emergency. Make every dollar count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks. They pay. We can ship you 100 or 10,000 of these fine chicks the day you want them. Send for catalog or order from this ad. 100% live prepaid delivery guaranteed.

**LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE**



| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

**SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 232 LINCOLN, ILL.**

*Members Int'l, Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*

## Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — 312 Eggs

BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

**Four Great Money-Making Strains**

**BIG-TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS**—Hens weigh 5 to 7 lbs., lay 2 oz. eggs even in pullet year. Our birds led at Storrs in Dec. and Jan.

**NON-SITTING S. C. R. I. REDS** trapnested for 25 years. Records up to 289 eggs.

**ENGLISH WYANDOTTES**—all descended from Tom Barron's 1914 World Champion Contest Layers.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Our own "Improved" strain. Heavy, chunky broiler type, mated to males from 300-egg dams.

**BREEDING STOCK, HATCHING EGGS, BABY CHICKS.**

*Write for new low prices and Catalog No. F.*

**MORRIS FARM** ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

## Schwegler Wants You

**TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

**New Low Prices—Order Now for Early Layers**

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## "Peerless" Chicks C.O.D.

**Send $1 per 100 down with order.** Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as **Tancred, Barron, Mahood, Thompson, Fishel,** etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival. Postpaid.

| Prices— | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $6.50 | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110.00 |
| S. C. and R. C. Reds; Wh. and S. L. Wyan. and Buff Orps. | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| Barred, White and Buff Rocks | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |

Heavy mixed, $11 per 100. Assorted, 10c. We want you for a customer and will do our best to please you. Order from this ad. or send for illustrated literature. PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 199, Leipsic, Ohio

## Sacrifice Sale

### *Baby Chicks*

Too many eggs hatching. All carefully culled two and three year old breeding birds—eggs 24-26 oz. per dozen.

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| Wh. & Br. Leg., Anconas | $ 9.95 |
| Buff, Barred & Wh. Rocks | 10.95 |
| S. C. & R. C. Reds | 10.95 |
| Wh. & Bl. Minorcas | 10.95 |
| Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyan. | 10.95 |
| Light Brahmas | 16.00 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 16.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.95 |
| Pekin Ducklings, each | .25 |

Order direct. Save catalog money. Add 1c per chick on 25 or 50 orders. Cash with order or we will ship C.O.D. plus postage. Send only $1.00 deposit.

**D. Thomas Hatcheries**

BOX 212, BELLWOOD, PA.

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100, providing you return this advertisement with your order. May hatched chicks—Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black—$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14.00 per 100. White Rocks, Wyandotts, Buff Orpingtons—$16.00 per 100. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18.00 per 100. March, $4. more. April $2. more. June and July, $2. less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Broiler chicks, Light, $10. per 100; Light and Heavy, $12., All Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder.

**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

## LOOK! NABOB'S CHICKS

40 BREEDS..FAMOUS LAYERS..EACH BY A SPECIALIST

CATALOG FREE!

NABOB POULTRY FARMS

BOX 29, GAMBIER, OHIO

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White & Buff Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.


(*Continued from Page* 14)

the kitchen stove or furnace. For the sake of cleanliness and sanitation the cleaning of dirty eggs is certainly advisable. Iodine solution helps in sterilizing the outside of the egg. The main reason for discarding thin-shelled eggs when filling the hatching trays is the danger of their cracking since it is very rare that a cracked egg will hatch. There is also some relation between thin-shelled eggs and the proper storage of calcium.

## Where Most of the Consumer's Dollar Goes

(*Continued from Page* 3)

as you see, breaking open the covers of a few boxes to make a good display."

"Are these goods sold right then?" I wanted to know.

"No, very seldom. At about 4:30 or 4:45 A. M. the jobbers are allowed to come in and as they go down by the displays, they purchase for their day's needs. There is an advantage in the way the cars are spotted here on the piers since the jobber will select his goods from the best looking produce that is convenient."

"And do they buy a carload at a time?"

"Hardly, a carload is apt to be divided between twenty or thirty jobbers who make selections for their various needs. A jobber will buy say, twenty cases of oranges, twenty sacks of potatoes, maybe fifteen boxes of apples, lettuce, celery and other fruits and vegetables according to his customer's wants."

We spent two or three hours going up and down the lines of produce along the pier. Such places as North Rose, Adams Basin, and Webster, were represented by shipments of our own New York State apples.

Mr. Corson told us that 700 cars of produce could be handled on the piers every day. These must be sold by six o'clock in the morning since the housewife gets this produce in time for lunch. Three piers owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad cover a space of 10 acres.

About 8:30 A. M. we went up to the fruit auction rooms where uniform produce such as apples, oranges and grapefruit from Florida and California are sold. Here the auctioneer was rattling off something in a jargon impossible for the layman to understand but apparently meaning something to those who were wildly waving their auction books and yelling at the top of their voices throughout the room. In a very short time we were told by our guide that 5 carloads of fruit had been sold. I was very much impressed by the efficiency with which large

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)


**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed $8. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** Owen's R.I. Reds. High production stock. 10c chick from our own flock. 100% live arrival. Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns 8c. G. W. STIMELING, R. D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Day Old Turkeys** We are offering MAMMOTH BRONZE and BOURBON RED poults from our own flock of 200 breeders. Write for inf. & prices. Timerman's Turkey Farm, LaFargeville, N.Y.

**Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks**
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHIX** Leghorns 9c; Barred Rocks 11c; Reds 11c; W. Rocks 13c; Heavy Mix 9c.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.


When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist


## DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM

PULASKI NEW YORK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

**Buy Chicks With Confidence!**

From Hardy Northern Grown Stock.

**Owner Personally Guarantees THAT**

*EVERY* hatching egg a product of our own hens.

*EVERY* baby chick a product of our own eggs.

*EVERY* breeder 100 per cent free from Bacillary White Diarrhea.

**R. I. REDS WHITE LEGHORNS B.PLY. ROCKS**

*Let Us Send You Our Booklet and Prices NOW. Or Meet Us at the Farm and Inspect Our Plant, Stock and Methods.*

**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM**
PULASKI, N. Y.

## OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

STATE SUPERVISED—at less than regular chick prices. Order now. Ship when wanted. 100% live arrival. SPECIAL—"EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT or FREE BROODER STOVE." *Write at once for illus. literature, it's FREE, tells about big dividends with our blood-tested chicks. (Low price-list incl.)*
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. A LEWISTOWN, Pa.

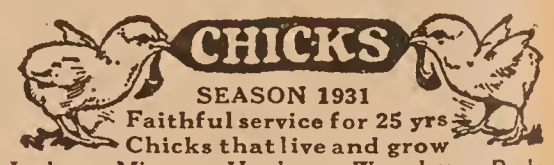
## SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 9.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

**SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**
**Box 2 Liverpool, Pa.**




SEASON 1931
Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow
Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
*Send for Free Catalog and Price List.*
**Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio**

## QUALITY CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 8 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 9 | 42.50 | 80 |
| Barred Rocks | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Mixed Chicks | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**KERLIN LEGHORN CHICKS**

**40-page book free**—Describes—quotes low prices, **"KerlinQuality":** Trapnested. Contest Winners. Greatest winter layers. Disease free. **Highest quality. Low cost. Free feed** with chick order. Big discount. Chicks—stock—supplies.
**Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.**

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

**CHICKS** S.C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, none-better $8-100; Bar. Rocks $10-100; Reds $11-100; White Rocks $12-100; Mixed $8-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**CHICKS** —100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; **C. O. D.** heavy mixed, $10; light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** From Imp. Eng. W. Leghorns. New prices to meet present conditions. Write BISHOPS POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

**Baby Chicks** Ohio Accredited. Best pure-bred stock Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me.
**PAUL GROSE, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 589, Findlay, O.**

# BABY CHICKS

*Don't Experiment!*

**Know the Quality You Buy!**

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best batching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Legborns | $5.50 | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Special Tancred Leghorn | 6.50 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Assorted for broilers | 5.00 | 9 | 45.00 | 87.50 |

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them this year.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. A, *E. C. Brown, Prop.* Sergeantsville, N. J.

**WENE CHICKS**

**BUY QUALITY, NOW**

Our new Price Policy puts chicks of superior breeding within reach of all. Specialty-bred leghorns, Broiler and Roaster Cross-Breds and straigbt Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write for Prices and FREE Chick Book

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

**Best Quality Chicks**

10 EXTRA CHICKS GIVEN WITH EACH 100

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr.old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Legborns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

Ligbt Mix.....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000, 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**JOHN SHADEL CHIX**

| CASH DR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

A special discount will be given on orders placed 30 days in advance. Circular free.

JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS**

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

Light Mixed.....$8.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$9.00-100

100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.O.2. McAlisterville, Pa.

**QUALITY CHICKS**

Tancred Strain

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

**TAKE NOTICE** 150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Ligbt Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

CHIX

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | $10.00 per 100 |
| Black Giants | $14.00 per 100 |

Mixed $8.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE

S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

**Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—**

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.

GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.


*(Continued from Opposite Page)*

quantities of the perishable fruit were handled.

"Do they pay cash?" I inquired.

"No," he answered ruefully, "I certainly wish they did. A very, very small percentage do." He added, "A number pay in seven days and more pay in ten while with some it is even longer. We really assume some of the functions of a banker, since we pay for the products upon arrival or before, and we extend to the jobber better than two weeks' credit as a rule."

"You buy directly from the country shipper then" I said.

"No, very little. Almost all of our business is done on a commission basis in one of three ways. Either truck or express shipments handled here at the store, carlots handled at the produce terminal piers or through the auctions. We only use the auction for standard products such as oranges and grapefruit in our line," he added.

"How is this produce handled after you sell it?" I asked him.

"It is all trucked to various markets either here in Manhattan, or to Brooklyn, some, of course, going direct to the jobbers' regular customers. Trucking is our greatest evil, but no one has offered a better solution to the transportation problem as yet. A truckman will wait in line sometimes for hours before he can get to the pier and pick up his load from the various points. This means that a truckload is all a man can take in one day, since after leaving the pier, he must fight cross-town traffic to one of the jobber markets. It costs seventy per cent as much to truck a car of potatoes two miles to the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn as it does to ship the same car from Avoca, N. Y., to the pier."

I was learning new things fast as I had never thought of that particular angle.

"Do you make much money?" I asked hesitantly. "Upstate, you know, we are always hearing about the exorbitant profits of the New York produce merchants."

"I should say not: Our costs are terrific. Competition is keener every day, and we feel that if the business will break a little better than even, and we can make a decent salary, we are doing well. Why, we even pay some of our salesmen more than we take out of the firm as owners."

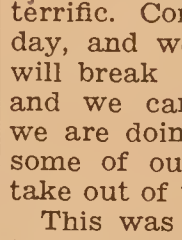
This was news to me, and I admitted as much. I've always heard that the produce men took all of the consumer's dollar and the farmer got a kick in the pants," I told him.

He laughed. "I suppose it does look that way to them," he said.

"Proper loading and grading is one thing the grower and shipper must

*(Continued on Page 22)*


**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**



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$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25

$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000

Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D. ORDER NOW.

*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*

DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY

BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**

Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.

SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**American Anconas—Record Layers—**

Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.

AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**

Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.

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PLACE your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

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| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
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| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

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For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

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**CHICKS on EASY TERMS**

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

**Buy C·M·L· Chicks**

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations bas been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we bave been breeding Barron Legborns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.

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They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas | $4.75 | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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**Pullets and Baby Chicks**

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the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

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**CHICKS** PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D. $1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

HIGHEST QUALITY

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg. | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
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100% guarantee. Pamphlet Free.

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**HILL SIDE CHICKS** WILL SHIP C. O. D.

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| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $ 8.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

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**KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS**

$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings. Catalogue.

F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**Barred Rock Chicks** February 24 and after $10.50 per 100 postpaid.

100% live del. guar. Wh. Leghorns on advance orders only

WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

# The Telephone Increases her egg and poultry Profits

*A Bell System Advertisement*

THE telephone is used by a farmer's wife near Orleans, Ind., to get the highest prices for eggs. At certain times the prices paid by dealers in her neighborhood vary as much as 15 cents a dozen. By telephoning to a number of them and discovering where the highest price is to be had, she frequently realizes an added weekly profit of $2 or more. She also finds the telephone profitable in getting orders for eggs to be hatched, and in buying feed and supplies with the greatest saving of time and money.

* * *

The telephone also gives valuable aid in getting the highest prices for livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations or local markets. It can always be depended on to run errands about the countryside, make social engagements, order farm and household supplies and summon help in cases of accident or sickness.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well every day of the year, rain or shine.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



## Buy the Advertised Article!

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

***The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable***

## Post Your Farm

### *And Keep Trespassers Off*

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Per Dozen** | **$ 1.00** |
| **Per Fifty** | **3.50** |
| **Per Hundred** | **6.50** |
| **Per Thousand** | **60.00** |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.*

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**


# Balance the Menu

### *Various Types of Food Have to be Included*

BECAUSE of the drought in various parts of the country the past year, many families are minus their usual winter food supplies. This means that foodstuffs must be bought, and due to meager funds, there is a real danger that the family diet will not be properly balanced from the standpoint of health. The President's emergency committee with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth as chairman of the woman's division, asked the United States Bureau of Home Economics to work out an adequate diet at the lowest possible cost. Such a dietary is given below, and it is an excellent guidepost for all, whether drought-sufferers or not:

### Family Food Guide

EVERY MEAL—
*Milk for children, bread for all*

EVERY DAY—
*Cereal in porridge or puddings*
*Potatoes*
*Tomatoes (or oranges) for children*
*A green or yellow vegetable*
*A fruit or additional vegetable*

TWO TO FOUR TIMES A WEEK—
*Tomatoes for all*
*Dried beans and peas or peanuts*
*Eggs (especially for children)*
*Lean meat, fish or poultry, or cheese*

## That Exclusive Touch

ANNE'S little girls wore the prettiest Easter dresses that I saw, and yet Anne has little to spare for their clothes. But clever! They were simple little white voile dresses, inexpensive indeed, but the necks and the sleeves were edged, each with a row of little pastel colored rosettes, lavender, blue, and pink, in pale shades. The rosettes were made of bits of colored voile about four inches long and an inch and a half wide, drawn into a rosette and finished with a yellow French knot. The result was two very "Frenchy" little frocks, charming in their simplicity.—A. B. S.

## Attractive Spring Mode

3034

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3034 *is typical of the spring mode with its pretty silk print set off by plain colors. The sleeves slightly puffed at the wrist, the graceful slenderness of the dress itself, and its low flare indicate it as one of the season's best styles. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 39-*inch material, with* ⅝ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.

## Sociable Shamrocks

### A Game for the St. Patrick's Party

PROVIDE cardboard shamrocks, one for each guest. Write on each the name of a guest, and distribute them so that each boy has a shamrock bearing the name of a girl, and vice versa. Have also in readiness a pile of old magazines, scissors and paste. Seat the young folks round the table and announce that each guest must "blarney" the person whose shamrock is given him, not in words, but by cutting illustrations and pasting them on the shamrock, on the reverse side.

If Marjorie is a good cook, John may decorate her shamrock with pictures of food advertisements, while if Betty is a "snappy" dresser, fashion sketches may adorn her shamrock. In the same way, Bob's shamrock may be ornamented with golf club illustrations, and Bert's with tools, if he has mechanical skill. The shamrocks are afterwards pinned round the room as an exhibit.—E. D. Y.

## Smart Junior Dress

3020

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3020 *can be made up delightfully in rather vivid blue tones of plaided rayon crepe with a capelet collar in plain silk. Pique, gingham, shantung and novelty cottons may be used for this frock. Velvet bows of darker blue are used to set off the front of the dress. The pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *takes but* 2⅛ *yards of* 35-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

FYR-PRUF
STOVE
*and*
NICKEL
POLISH

REALLY
*TWO*
POLISHES IN ONE

Fyr-Pruf (pronounced Fire-Proof) is a modern polish that cleans and polishes both stove and nickel trim in a single operation . . . imparting a more brilliant and longer lasting lustre. Women use Fyr-Pruf Stove and Nickel Polish unhesitatingly because it is absolutely safe . . . it cannot burn or explode . . . and it will neither stain nor injure your hands. With COLD water and soap it washes off quickly. Never use hot water. Fyr-Pruf is odorless and dustless, too.

15c
*at all dealers*

AMERICAN AMMONE CO.
60 Warren St., New York

# Tested Recipes

## Crab Meat in Cases

BAKE a half dozen small biscuits and remove soft inner portion, after cutting slice from top. Melt three tablespoonfuls butter, add one tablespoonful chopped onion, a few grains of cayenne and mustard and a bit of grated nutmeg. Brown the onions and add two cupfuls hot thin cream and three tablespoonfuls flour and cook until sauce thickens. Add beaten yolks of two eggs and remove from fire immediately. Heat two cupfuls crab meat in double boiler, stir into the hot sauce, pour into the biscuit shells and serve.

## Salmon With Carrots

Open small can of pink salmon and remove all bones and skin. Cook six medium sized carrots, and let stand in weak vinegar for one hour. Drain and chop carrots, add the fish, two hard boiled eggs chopped fine, a seasoning of salt and pepper and a slice of lemon broken in small pieces. Heat in double boiler and serve in hot dish.

FELT CUT-OUT PILLOW NO. B1460 *comes stamped on black felt to be cut out, requiring no embroidery. White rayon underlay is also included for forming a contrasting background for the silhouette figures. Price,* 85c. *Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist,* 10 *N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Sardines With Rice

Open can of sardines and remove bones. To two cupfuls cooked rice add a seasoning of salt, pepper and mustard, one half cupful tomato catsup and one teaspoonful chopped onion. Put in pan and heat. Turn rice into hot serving dish, arrange sardines over the top and serve.

## Tuna Fish Salad

Make a lemon jelly and set aside to cool. Look over can of tuna fish, removing any skin or fat and break into small pieces. Pour fish into jelly when it begins to set and let stand five or six hours. Arrange lettuce leaves on plate, cut salad into squares and pile these over it. Dress with a mayonnaise or whipped cream and French dressing.—L. M. T.

## How to Grow Boxwood

"Can you give me some information about propagating and growing boxwood?"

BOXWOOD has a good root system and can be planted out in spring or fall.

I copy from Bailey's Cyclopedia on propagation. "Propagation is by cuttings from mature wood early in fall, kept during the winter in the cool greenhouse or under handlights in the open; in more temperate regions they may be inserted in a shady place in the open air; four or six inches is the best size for outdoor cuttings. Layers will also make good plants. Seeds are sown soon after maturity, but it requires a long time to raise plants of good size from them."

It is also possible to make good cuttings of the growing but partly mature growths in July. Insert in sand in a cool greenhouse or shaded frame and do not let dry out. Take the growth of the season a few inches, cut below a node (just below) cut off a few lower leaves, and insert for about an inch in trenches cut in the sand, then firm in hard and water.—L. A. M.

TWO HELPERS INSTEAD OF ONE IN EVERY BAR
*That's why*

SO MANY WOMEN SAY
"FELS-NAPTHA IS A *REAL*
WASHING BARGAIN"

AND the women who say that are the women who *know!* They use Fels-Naptha! They have seen for themselves that it gives real washing value. Not more bars, but more help! *Extra* help that makes washing easier. *Extra* help they could hardly expect from any other laundry product—regardless of form, color or price.

Why does Fels-Naptha give this *extra* help? Because every big golden bar brings you *two* cleaners. Plenty of grease-dissolving naptha and good golden soap. You can smell the naptha! Working together, the soap and naptha make a busy team—a team that removes even stubborn dirt and gives you that fresh, airy-sweetness of thoroughly clean clothes without hard rubbing.

Fels-Naptha works so quickly that you get your hands out of water sooner. And each bar contains soothing glycerine, which helps keep them nice. Try Fels-Naptha in tub or machine; for soaking or boiling; in hot, lukewarm or cool water. Try it for general cleaning, too. And let its *extra* help prove to you that Fels-Naptha is a real wash-day bargain. Your grocer sells it!

• • •

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-3-14, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

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You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.
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Cuts Ironing Time in Half

J. C. Steese, 913 Iron Bldg., Akron, Ohio, is the inventor of an amazing new kind of flat iron that cuts ironing time in half and burns 96% air and 4% common kerosene (coal oil). It is self-heating, has no cords or wires, and is cheaper to operate than a gas or electric iron. He offers one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

85¢ BUYS ENOUGH WALL PAPER
To Paper a 10x12 Room Complete
Send for FREE catalog.
A. F. DUDLEY, 55 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
*461 Fourth Ave., New York City*

# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

David cannot understand why his Lady of the Roses and Jack are not on good terms. His Lady tells him that none of her hours are happy ones, and when David tells this to Mr. Jack it seems to start him thinking.

David is apparently going to make the situation either worse or better by repeating to his Lady of the Roses the story about the Princess and the Pauper which Jack told him.

When David fails to visit Jack and Jill and his "Lady of the Roses" for a week, they make inquiry and discover that David is dangerously ill.

* * *

"'Course, there's you an' Miss Holbrook, always askin' an' sendin' things—but that ain't so strange, 'cause you was 'specially his friends. But it's them others what beats me. Why, some days it's 'most ev'ry soul I meet, jest askin' how he is, an sayin' they hopes he'll git well. Sometimes it's kids that he's played to, an' I'll be jiggered if one of 'em one day didn't have no excuse to offer except that David had fit him—'bout a cat, or somethin'—an' that ever since then he'd thought a heap of him—though he guessed David didn't know it. Listen ter that, will ye!

"An' once a woman held me up, an' took on turrible, but all I could git from her was that he'd sat on her doorstep an' played ter her baby once or twice;—as if that was anythin'! But one of the derndest funny ones was the woman who said she could wash her dishes a sight easier after she'd a-seen him go by playin'. There was Bill Dowd, too. You know he really *has* got a screw loose in his head somewheres, an' there ain't any one but what says he's the town fool, all right. Well, what do ye think *he* said?"

Mr. Jack shook his head.

"Well, he said he did hope as how nothin' would happen ter that boy, 'cause he did so like ter see him smile, an' that he always did smile every time he met him! There, what do ye think o' that?"

"Well, I think, Perry," returned Mr. Jack soberly, "that Bill Dowd wasn't playing the fool, when he said that, quite so much as he sometimes is, perhaps."

"Hm-m, maybe not," murmured Perry Larson perplexedly. "Still, I'm free ter say I do think 't was kind 'o queer." He paused, then slapped his knee suddenly. "Say, did I tell ye about Streeter—Old Bill Streeter an' the pear tree?"

Again Mr. Jack shook his head.

"Well, then, I'm goin' to," declared the other, with gleeful emphasis. "An', say, I don't believe even *you* can explain this—I don't! Well, you know Streeter—ev'ry one does, so I ain't sayin' nothin' sland'rous. He was cut on a bias, an' that bias runs ter money every time. You know as well as I do that the won't lift his finger unless there's a dollar stickin' to it, an' that he hain't no use fur anythin' nor anybody unless there's money in it for him. I'm blamed if I don't think that if he ever gits ter heaven, he'll pluck his own wings an' sell the feathers fur what they'll bring."

"Oh, Perry!" remonstrated Mr. Jack, in a half-stifled voice.

Perry Larson only grinned and went on imperturbably.

"Well, seein' as we both understand what he *is*, I'll tell ye what he *done*. He called me up ter his fence one day, big as life, an' says he, 'How's the boy?' An' you could 'a' knocked me down with a feather. Streeter—a-askin' how a boy was that was sick! An' he seemed ter care, too. I hain't seen him look so long-faced since—since he was paid up on a sartin note I knows of, jest as he was smackin' his lips over a nice fat farm that was comin' to him!

"Well, I was that plum puzzled that I meant ter find out why Streeter was takin' sech notice, if I hung fur it. So I set to on a little detective work of my own, knowin', of course, that 'twa'n't no use askin' of him himself. Well, an' what do you s'pose I found out? If that little scamp of a boy hadn't even got round him—Streeter, the skinflint! He had—an' he went there often, the neighbors said; an' Streeter doted on him. They declared that actually be give him a cent once—though *that* part *I* ain't swallerin' yet.

"They said—the neighbors did—that it all started from the pear tree—that big one ter the left of his house. Maybe you remember it. Well, anyhow, it seems that it's old, an' through bearin' any fruit, though it still blossoms fit ter kill, every year, only a little late 'most always, an' the blossoms stay on longer'n common, as if they knew there wa'n't nothin' doin' later. Well, old Streeter said it had got ter come down. I reckon he suspected it of swipin' some of the sunshine, or maybe a little rain that belonged ter the tree t' other side of the road what did bear fruit an' was worth somethin'! Anyhow, he got his man an' his axe, an' was plum ready ter start in when he sees David an' David sees him.

"'T was when the boy first come. He'd gone ter walk an' had struck this pear tree, all in bloom,—an' 'course, *you* know how the boy would act—a pear tree, bloomin', *is* a likely sight, I'll own. He danced and laughed and clapped his hands,—he didn't have his fiddle with him,—an' carried on like all possessed. Then he sees the man with the axe, an' Streeter; an' Streeter sees him.

"They said it was rich then—Bill Warner heard it all from t'other side of the fence. He said that David, when he found out what was goin' ter happen, went crazy, an' rampaged on at such a rate that old Streeter couldn't do nothin' but stand an' stare, until he finally managed ter growl out: 'But I tell ye, boy, the tree ain't no use no more!'

"Bill says the boy flew all to pieces then. 'No use—no use!' he cries; 'such a perfectly beautiful thing as that no use! Why, it don't have ter be any use when it's so pretty. It's jest ter look at an' love, an' be happy with!' Fancy sayin' that ter old Streeter! I'd like ter seen his face. But Bill says that wa'n't half what the boy said. He declared that 't was God's present, anyhow, that trees was; an' that the things He give us ter look at was jest as much use as the things He give us ter eat; an' that the stars an' the sunsets an' the snowflakes an 'the little white cloud-boats, an' I don't know what-all, was jest as important in the Orchestra of Life as turnips an' squashes. An' then, Billy says, he ended by jest flingin' himself on ter Streeter an' beggin' him ter wait till he could go back an' git his fiddle so he could *tell* him what a beautiful thing that tree was.

"Well, if you'll believe it, old Streeter was so plum befuzzled he sent the man an' the axe away—an' that tree's a-livin' ter-day—'t is!" he finished; then, with a sudden gloom on his face, Larson added, huskily: "An' I only hope I'll be sayin' the same thing of that boy—come next month at this time!"

"We'll hope you will," sighed the other fervently.

And so one by one the days passed, while the whole town waited and while in the great airy "parlor bedroom" of the Holly farmhouse one small boy fought his battle for life. Then came the blackest day and night of all when the town could only wait and watch—it had lost its hope; when the doctors shook their heads and refused to meet Mrs. Holly's eyes; when the pulse in the slim wrist outside the coverlet played hide-and-seek with the cool, peristent fingers that sought so earnestly for it; when Perry Larson sat for uncounted sleepless hours by the kitchen stove, and fearfully listened for a step crossing the hallway; when Mr. Jack on his porch, and Miss Holbrook in her tower window, went with David down into the dark valley, and came so near the rushing river that life, with its petty prides and prejudices, could never seem quite the same to them again.

Then, after that blackest day and night, came the dawn—as the dawns do come after the blackest of days and nights. In the slender wrist outside the coverlet the pulse gained and steadied. On the forehead beneath the nurse's fingers, a moisture came. The doctors nodded their heads now, and looked every one straight in the eye. "He will live," they said. "The crisis is passed." Out by the kitchen stove Perry Larson heard the step cross the hall and sprang upright; but at the first glimpse of Mrs. Holly's tear-wet, yet radiant face, he collapsed limply.

"Gosh!" he muttered. "Say, do you know, I didn't s'pose I did care so much! I reckon I'll go an' tell Mr. Jack. He'll want ter hear."

## CHAPTER XXIII

### PUZZLES

DAVID'S convalescence was picturesque, in a way. As soon as he was able, like a king he sat upon his throne and received his subjects; and a very gracious king he was, indeed. His room overflowed with flowers and fruit, and his bed quite groaned with the toys and books and games brought for his diversion, each one of which he hailed with delight, from Miss Holbrook's sumptuously bound "Waverley Novels" to little crippled Jimmy Clark's bag of marbles.

Only two things puzzled David: one was why everybody was so good to him; and the other was why he never could have the pleasure of both Mr. Jack's and Miss Holbrook's company at the same time.

David discovered this last curious circumstance concerning Mr. Jack and Miss Holbrook very early in his convalescence. It was on the second afternoon that Mr. Jack had been admitted to the sick-room. David had been hearing all the latest news of Jill and Joe, when suddenly he noticed an odd change come to his visitor's face.

The windows of the Holly "parlor bedroom" commanded a fine view of the road, and it was toward one of these windows that Mr. Jack's eyes were directed. David, sitting up in bed, saw then that down the road was approaching very swiftly a handsome span of black horses and an open carriage which he had come to recognize as belonging to Miss Holbrook. He watched it eagerly now till he saw the horses turn in at the Holly driveway. Then he gave a low cry of delight.

"It's my Lady of the Roses! She's coming to see me. Look! Oh, I'm so glad! Now you'll see her, and just *know* how lovely she is. Why, Mr. Jack, you aren't going *now!*" he broke off in manifest disappointment, as Mr. Jack leaped to his feet.

"I think I'll have to, if you don't mind, David," returned the man, an oddly nervous haste in his manner. "And you *won't* mind, now that you'll have Miss Holbrook. I want to speak to Larson. I saw him in the field out there a minute ago. And I guess I'll slip right through this window here, too, David. I don't want to lose him; and I can catch him quicker this way than any other," he finished, throwing up the sash.

"Oh, but Mr. Jack, please just wait a minute," begged David. "I wanted you to see my Lady of the Roses, and —" But Mr. Jack was already on the ground outside the low window, and the next minute, with a merry nod and smile, he had pulled the sash down after him and was hurrying away.

Almost at once, then, Miss Holbrook appeared at the bedroom door.

"Mrs. Holly said I was to walk right in, David, so here I am," she began, in a cherry voice. "Oh, you're looking lots better than when I saw you Monday, young man!"

"I am better," caroled David; "and to-day I'm 'specially better, because Mr. Jack has been here."

"Oh, has Mr. Jack been to see you to-day?" There was an indefinable change in Miss Holbrook's voice.

"Yes, right now. Why, he was here when you were driving into the yard."

Miss Holbrook gave a perceptible start and looked about her a little wildly.

"Here when—But I didn't meet him anywhere—in the hall."

"He didn't go through the hall," laughed David gleefully. "He went right through that window there."

"The window!" An angry flush mounted to Miss Holbrook's forehead. "Indeed, did he have to resort to that to escape—" She bit her lip and stopped abruptly.

David's eyes widened a little.

"Escape? Oh, *he* wasn't the one that was escaping. It was Perry. Mr. Jack was afraid he'd lose him. He saw him out the window there, right after he'd seen you, and he said he wanted to speak to him and he was afraid he'd get away. So he jumped right through that window there. See?"

"Oh, yes, I—see," murmured Miss Holbrook, in a voice David thought was a little queer.

"I wanted him to stay," frowned David uncertainly. "I wanted him to see you."

"Dear me, David, I hope you didn't tell him so."

"Oh, yes, I did. But he couldn't stay, even then. You see, he wanted to catch Perry Larson."

"I've no doubt of it," retorted Miss Holbrook, with so much emphasis that David again looked at her with a slightly disturbed frown.

"But he'll come again soon, I'm sure, and then maybe you'll be here, too. I do so want him to see you, Lady of the Roses!"

"Nonsense, David!" laughed Miss Holbrook a little nervously. "Mr—Mr. Gurnsey doesn't want to see me. He's seen me dozens of times."

"Oh, yes, he told me he'd seen you long ago," nodded David gravely; "but he didn't act as if he remembered it much.' "

"Didn't he, indeed!" laughed Miss Holbrook, again flushing a little. "Well, I'm sure, dear, we wouldn't want to tax the poor gentleman's memory too much, you know. Come, suppose you see what I've brought you," she finished gayly.

"Oh, what is it?" cried David, as under Miss Holbrook's swift fingers the wrappings fell away and disclosed

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

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*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School will graduate on March 22nd a number of young men trained in the various lines of agriculture as dairymen, horticulture men, vegetable growers, greenhouse men, landscape architects, poultrymen, general agriculture and farm machinery operators. These young men will be looking for positions about April 1st. The school is desirous of placing them on up-to-date farms. Anyone interested in employing such help can communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

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*Post Your Farm*
**AGAINST TRESPASSERS**
*Write the*
**SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
*461 Fourth Ave., New York City*

## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

a box with quantities of oddly shaped bits of pictured wood—a jumble of confusion.

"It's a jig-saw puzzle, David. All these little pieces fitted together make a picture, you see. I tried last night and I couldn't do it. I brought it down to see if you could."

"Oh, thank you! I'd love to," rejoiced the boy. And in the fascination of the marvel of finding one fantastic bit that fitted another, David apparently forgot all about Mr. Jack—which seemed not unpleasing to his Lady of the Roses.

It was not until nearly a week later that David had his wish of seeing his Mr. Jack and his Lady of the Roses meet at his bedside. It was the day Miss Holbrook brought to him the wonderful set of handsomely bound "Waverley Novels." He was still glorying in his new possession, in fact, when Mr. Jack appeared suddenly in the doorway.

"Hullo, my boy, I just—Oh, I beg your pardon. I supposed you were—alone," he stammered, looking very red indeed.

"He is—that is, he will be, soon—except for you, Mr. Gurnsey," smiled Miss Holbrook, very brightly. She was already on her feet.

"No, no, I beg of you," stammered Mr. Jack, growing still more red. "Don't let me drive—that is, I mean, don't go, please. I didn't know. I had no warning—I didn't see—Your carriage was not at the door to-day."

Miss Holbrook's eyebrows rose the fraction of an inch.

"I sent it home. I am planning to walk back. I have several calls to make on the way; and it's high time I was starting. Good-bye, David."

"But, Lady, of the Roses, please, please, don't go," besought David, who had been looking from one to the other in worried dismay. "Why, you've just come!"

But neither coaxing nor argument availed; and before David really knew just what had happened, he found himself alone with Mr. Jack.

(*Continued Next Week*)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Grow Quality Corn:* — By Ray Inman

# A Page of Letters from A.A. Readers

## A Sense of Values

THE experiences of life have taught me that the pursuit of happiness is a series of "free-for-all" contests. We may make as many entries as we choose; we will win the prizes we have earned. The sum total each receives will be in proportion to the mental, moral or physical ingredients each contributed toward achievement. If we would reap happiness out of life, let us sow seeds, productive of joy, in our manner of living.

Much of the unhappiness of life is caused by a mistaken sense of values. We pay too much, or perhaps too little, for the things we acquire. Most of us lack the ability to appreciate the true worth of things at the present time or in the future, when all costs are reckoned. A flawless diamond is worthless to a starving man in a snowbound forest. But, oh—a smile, a tear, a glowing sunset, a faded flower, or a stammered word, how rich are we in their possession at certain of life's moments.

Surely no one need remain unhappy long in this grand old world, where so much was created for our enjoyment! If we cannot have what we want, let us want *what* we *can* have!

Home, relatives, sincere friends, a fondness for good reading, and a deep reverence for the Creator of All Things, have been my enduring satisfactions in life. The one thing which has given me the utmost joy in living has been to scatter a little brightness in the lives of others.

When life was dark and drear to me, I found solace in the country, for there, near to Nature's heart, I have learned many of life's most valuable and most interesting lessons.

I long ago discovered:—

*"Our lives are songs; God writes the words*
*And we set them to music at leisure*
*And the song grows glad, or sweet or sad*
*As we choose to fashion the measure.*

*We must write the music whatever the song,*
*Whatever its rhyme or meter:*
*And if it is glad, we may make it sad,*
*Or if sweet, we may make it sweeter."*

—AGNES E. PRUNIER,
*Pearleeville, New York*

## "——— & Son"

*By* EARL P. ROBINSON,
*New Hampshire County Agent Leader*

THIS is not a "keep the boy on the farm" plea. It is rather a challenge to farm people to see that the boys who do stay on the farm are given every possible opportunity to fit themselves for successful farming. Farm people put great emphasis upon the value of experience. And the assumption generally is that a boy brought up on a farm has had the experience to fit him for managing a farm. But that is not necessarily true. Many sons get plenty of experience as farm laborers and practically none in responsibilities of management.

It's a different matter upon a certain large potato farm where this bit of dialogue took place recently between the County Agent and the farm owner. Said the County Agent, "John, why don't you enter that field for certification?" And John came back with this, "Well, maybe we will—I want to talk it over with Son first—we'll let you know what we decide."

### Real Partners

And at a dairy farm where a visitor inquired as to the production of individual cows, the father said, "Wait, I'll call Harry, he keeps the records and can tell you better than I can how our cows stand."

A certain distinguished farm leader of today when just a youngster of 15 was sent by his father, an invalid, to an auction sale to buy hay. Hay sold at a high figure and the boy did not succeed in getting any, but one of the fine, purebred heifers aroused his enthusiasm to such a high pitch that before he knew it he had outbid the man and found himself the owner of it. However, when he arrived home long after dark leading the heifer through the snow he was not reprimanded for his independence. It would be a wholesome lesson for parents today to know how much of the credit for high achievement of this distinguished farm leader belongs to the father who knew how to give meaning in every-day activities to that phrase, "……& Son."

There is so very much to farming besides plowing, cultivating, reaping, feeding and milking. All farm boys are given experience in these tasks. Some of the boys acquire great skill in one or more of them. But those other responsibilities of a farmer the what, how, when and where of buying machinery and supplies, the how, when, where of selling the products of the farm, the financing of the business, are all of paramount importance, from the standpoint of managing a farm. Few farm boys get experience along these management lines until they start farming for themselves.

### Requirements for Success Are High

Never in the history of the world have the requirements for success in farming been so high as today. And with every passing decade it becomes more difficult to qualify as a successful farmer. The boy who, in addition to skill in the manual arts, also has had practice—in association with his father—in buying, selling, planning, managing, stands a far better chance of success when he goes out "on his own" than does the lad who simply has had practice as a farm laborer.

Whether the barn carries in showy letters, "……& Son" or not, there should at least be that degree of partnership in problems of management that will give the boy real training in this most difficult phase of farming.

## A Farmer Talks

WHEN I was fifteen years of age, I went to work on a farm for fifteen dollars per month. My cousin in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was a handsome young fellow, a skilled mechanic, making at the same time in town four dollars per night, twenty-four dollars per week. It looked like an awful lot of money to me.

I worked for fifteen dollars per month on different farms till I was twenty years of age. I often wished I could make money as fast as my cousin did.

In the five years he earned and received $5220.00. In these same five years, getting fifteen dollars per month for eight months in the year I had earned and received $600.00.

I managed to save enough to buy a team of cheap horses, a wagon and some farming implements at a sale. I married and started out farming on the shares. My cousin got married about the same time I did.

After I had farmed on the shares for a number of years, I saved enough money to make a down payment on this farm of seventy acres with good buildings.

I have been living on this farm for twelve years. I owe $800.00 yet and this year's crops will pay me out. I am now forty-five years old.

My cousin in Mt. Vernon has handled ten times as much money as I have handled but it took it all to live. He is forty-eight years old and is living in the same rented house he moved into when he was married.

—R. H. GWINNER.

## The Best Book in the Library

WHEN the writer's father was marching to the Sea with Sherman, the most interesting book in the scant library on the Iowa farm was a bound volume of the American Agriculturist, for the year of 1863.

I was then a boy under five years of age. Though the binding was from a paper flour sack, 4X Best Family, it is still in good condition and looking it over the other day, the illustrations were familiar to me, and recalled the many hours I spent looking at them back in 1864 and 1865.

I wonder how many still have older copies than 1863?—C. W. C., Iowa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*We have in our files in the A. A. office, at least one copy of every issue of American Agriculturist that was ever published, from the time it was started in* 1842. *We find nothing more interesting than studying these old volumes. The editors and contributors wrote well in the old days and it is a privilege to be connected with a publication that has stood for such high standards in American country life for so long.*

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## *Where Most of the Consumer's Dollar Goes*

(*Continued from Page* 17)

learn if New York State produce is to compete with that of California, Maine, Colorado and other states, where grading standards are enforced and the receiver is assured of a uniform pack. We would handle a great deal more state produce if we knew we would get a standard quality product."

"But aren't our vegetables as good as any?"

"Yes, in some cases. But when we hardly ever find one car the same as the next, and with poor quality potatoes mixed with the good, it is too great a gamble, considering the competition we meet, and the quality demanded, by the trade.

After leaving the fruit auction, we took a walk up Washington Street, the world's largest wholesale market. Trucks going this way and that, missing each other by inches, tore through the narrow cobbled streets, seemingly headed nowhere in particular but terribly in a hurry to get there. The sidewalks were piled to the curb with fruits and vegetables of all kinds. In fact, there seemed to be no order or system to anything.

We were then taken across the city through the morning traffic to Wall-about Market in Brooklyn. Here produce had been trucked over the piers we had just visited and sold in competition with that brought in by the farmers from Long Island. Every farmer has a stall from which he sells direct to the jobber and to the small speculator who buys and sells, hoping to make a profit from day to day. These speculators are an important factor in the crowded market. I noticed in the stores that we went through that produce was handled in much smaller lots than it was before and I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Kennedy who is in the wholesale receiving business but is also a jobber of the better class.

Mr. Kennedy, a short, stocky man, seemed all business, and I could hardly get a word out when he would start telling me of some new angle.

"Jobbers as a rule depend entirely on the wholesale receiver for their supplies," he explained. "They buy at the piers and the produce is either carried in their own or in a transit company's truck to one of the jobber markets."

"And the retailer buys from you direct at the market?" I concluded.

"In most cases, yes. The retailer will order in small lots as he must have a wide selection to meet the needs of his trade. He may buy from several jobbers, all of whom must make a delivery to the retailer's place of business. It is the necessity of having to deliver before eight o'clock in the morning so the retailer may serve the housewife, that causes the trucking congestion and so raises the cost of handling perishable products. There is no money in the jobbing game any more" he said, with a deprecating gesture. "Some jobbers run on their wholesale credit, hoping to get their pay from the retailer before their wholesale debts come due. It is such competition, along with the other factors that makes the average produce man greyheaded so early."

It was with a new conception of New York's markets that I started uptown that evening. The trucks, that in the morning had seemed to have no place in particular to go, were headed on an understandable errand. Dusk was falling and lights were beginning to twinkle across the Hudson. Tugs with their laden barges moved slowly down towards the piers. Now, to me, they were a link in that great chain that gives the New York housewife fresh fruits and vegetables for her table.

*"Gee, what a relief! I dreamt burglars broke in and made off with thousands of dollars worth of valuables!"*—LIFE.

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## So Near---and Yet So Far!

I am in a contest—the Hollywood Marvel Products Company of Hollywood, California. It closed December 31, 1930. I lacked only one point of winning first prize; have my certificates, points; and also their letter. I have not heard a word from them. Have they the right to send such stuff through the United States mail and then not pay me anything? I was in the Marvel Puzzle Path contest, sold some goods for them, and sent them their $10. I worked hard to win. Don't you think they should give me at least second prize?

We frequently comment on easy puzzle schemes. The following warning which comes from the National Better Business Bureau is timely and to the point:

"Don't be puzzled if the puzzle you have solved fails to win you a Shetland pony, an automobile, a 6-room house or even a five dollar bill."

This is the advice of the National Better Business Bureau in answering an increasing number of complaints from children and adults all over the country who have correctly solved "come-on" puzzles, but have failed to win prizes.

It is not until after the puzzle has been solved, the Bureau states, that many participants have learned they have been awarded nothing but a certain number of points and that, before the prizes, if any, are distributed, it will be necessary to earn additional points by securing magazine subscriptions or by selling merchandise.

A wave of deceptive puzzle contest advertisements, according to the Bureau, is sweeping through newspaper and magazine pages and inducing thousands of children and adults to attempt to get something for nothing. Although the advertisements hold out fortunes to those who can find the twins, take the car out of the labyrinth or perform any of the dozen or more favorite feats, the winning of the prizes is generally a far more difficult matter than promoters lead contestants to believe. In a contest which terminated a year ago it was disclosed that one participant, who amassed the imposing total of 2,190,000 votes, representing 468 magazine subscriptions, failed to qualify for any of the 20 prizes offered.

Postal authorities have been unable to ban such puzzle contests as a violation of the lottery laws, since, as the promoters claim, the element of chance is missing. The final awards, they say, are based on skill and energy in securing sales.

## Will Replace at Half Price

I am writing to find out if you can recommend the Adams Paint Company of Cleveland, Ohio. G. W. M., New York.

Last July an agent of the Madison Paint Company sold me some roofing paint. It was applied and in thirty days it had practically all washed off the roof. Both the agent and the painter that put it on say that it was absolutely the worst and most worthless lot of material they ever saw. I wrote to the company and they agree to send another drum of the stuff at half price. I am not interested in that kind of an adjustment.—W. L. W., *New York.*

BOTH the Adams Paint Company and the Madison Paint Company, we are informed are subsidiaries of the Acorn Refining Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Other subsidiaries are, the Fulton Paint Company and the Franklin Paint Company, about which we have previously commented. For a long time we referred complaints to them but we have about given up because as far as we can remember we have never been able to settle any complaint in a manner entirely satisfactory to our subscribers.

As we remember, actual refunds have never been given. These companies in some cases offer to replace the paint at a reduced price, and in some cases at no cost, but many subscribers, after their first experience, are not satisfied to accept such an adjustment. Sometimes subscribers have sent the paint back but the company usually refuses it, puts it in storage, theoretically at the cost of the subscriber, and continues to attempt to collect pay for it.

We, of course, cannot claim to be judges as to the quality of the paint and can only repeat what our subscribers have told us.

## A Chance to Help

I am interested in finding a young man who is going to high school now, who is willing to become interested in going to college and studying veterinary medicine. One with good personality is preferred. I have a good proposition to offer the right young fellow. Let's hear from the boys in high school.—Write Dr. R. E. O. c/o American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

I have a boy of eleven years of age. He is an honest boy and willing, and is a lover of dumb animals. I would like to find a good home for him. Would consider adoption, if it were where he would have a good home and also get an education. If anyone knows of a person who wants a boy, kindly write to C. A. E. c/o American Agriculturist, 461 4th Ave., New York City.

## What's In a Name?

SOME time ago we called the attention of our subscribers to the fact that the New England Commission Company, which has been soliciting shipments from our subscribers, is not a commission company, and that it is not licensed and bonded with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The law requires that every firm that sells on commission must be licensed and bonded, but a direct buyer, that is, a man who simply buys his stuff and pays for it, is not required by law to be licensed and bonded.

There have been claims in some quarters that Joseph C. Berman is connected with the New England Commission Company. He, we understand, maintains that he is merely acting as an employee to this firm. However that may be, many subscribers will remember that Joseph C. Berman had his license as a commission man revoked some time ago and that he went out of business owing shippers such a large sum that the bond which he took out with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets failed to cover the entire indebtedness.

Recently we received several letters from subscribers stating that they have not received returns promptly for eggs sent to the New England Commission Company. We are giving you these facts for your information and protection.

## We Are Glad to Help

At this time I wish to thank you for your service in securing a satisfactory settlement against.....

The collector came last Tuesday and I was able to straighten things up with them, I had been for over six months trying to get them to settle, but after writing to you the collector settled within three weeks.

I will recommend your paper and Service Bureau to all my friends.

* * *

I have received the money from..... and I want to thank you many times for your kind cooperation. I never would have got my money if it hadn't been for your Service Bureau. The best way I can thank you again is to say that I am glad to stick to your insurance policy, and also that I am now getting others to take your policy.

I have already three subscribers and am trying to get more. I think I can all right. I never thought you would get this money for me.

* * *

I wish to inform you that my claim has been settled in full. The amount involved in this case was small but would have amounted to quite a little if it had been repeated for any length of time.

I wish to thank you very much for your prompt action in this matter. You are certainly rendering your subscribers a great service worth many times the cost of your paper.

## What Is the Sale Value?

Recently a concern by the name of the Standard Oil Company of Colorado came out with an offering of stock in a company just forming. The stock sold for $10.00 a share and I bought ten shares. I thought it was the original Standard Oil Company. I was about to purchase ten more, but decided I had better investigate. I sent a telegram to the Standard Oil Company of New York, and they wired back that the Standard Oil Company of Colorado was in no way connected with any of the regular Standard Oil Companies. I am wondering if there is any way to get my money back.

WE checked our subscriber's letter with the Standard Oil Company of New York who replied that the Standard Oil Company of Colorado is not affiliated with or connected in any way with their company, nor is it a subsidiary of any of the Standard Oil Companies whose stock is distributed by reason of the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Trust.

We of course cannot pass on the value of the stock but we can point out that persons who buy stock cannot get their money back except by the sale of it on the open market. Our subscriber ought to be able to find the value of the securities very quickly by trying to sell them.

## Fatal Long Island Accident Brings Check

Two cars came together on a Long Island highway between Cutchogue and Mattituck. The result was this terrible accident in which Mr. Simcik, of Cutchogue, was killed. The family received $1,000.00. This is one of the many examples of how the unexpected happens and how helpful the Insurance Company can be to the family where there is a policy.

Claim No. R-46344 New York Check No.

**North American Accident Insurance Company**

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

April 3, 1930

Pay to the order of Michael Simcik, Administrator of Estate of Vincent Simcik, deceased, $1,000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

Claim Examiner.

## Dorothy Adams Again!

ABOUT a year ago we ran several stories about Dorothy Adams, whose real name was Ralph Boyd, and who advertised all over our territory saying that she was selling radios. It developed that these were used radios and the Post Office Department issued a fraud order preventing Mr. Boyd from continuing with his business. Middlesex County authorities also interested themselves in the matter and the case was presented to the grand jury. However, it was felt that there were not sufficient grounds for criminal action because there was no record of Boyd having advertised in Middlesex County.

It appears at this time that there was little chance of anyone securing return of the money that was sent to Dorothy Adams because of the small sums that were sent in each particular case. Anyone who sent money could, of course, take legal action against Mr. Boyd but it would probably cost more than he would get out of it.

## Joseph Kaufman Out of Business

SOME time ago we called attention to complaints of subscribers against D. A. Fassburg, who, our subscribers claimed, was soliciting shipments on the stationery of Joseph Kaufman. We mention this now only to give you some additional information.

We have just learned that Joseph Kaufman of West Washington Market, who had a commission merchant's license for the year 1930-31, incorporated last August and therefore his commission license as an individual became void. He did not renew this license, saying that he intended to seek shipments on consignment. Recently his place of business closed up.

Naturally, shippers will not want to send stuff to his former address as there might be some question as to how it would be disposed of. Our information is that he does not have a commission merchant's license, and there will, of course, be no chance of getting payment for goods shipped, under the bond which he had up to the time he discontinued doing business as a commission merchant.

## Avoid Sending Cash Through the Mail

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

(*Right*) TESTS AGRICO WITH OTHER FERTILIZER: *This corn was grown with AGRICO at the Crawford County Home, Saegertown, Crawford Co., Pa. Read Supt. Karl Willard's letter below. It tells how AGRICO gave him 4½ tons more ensilage per acre than another brand of fertilizer.*

(*Below*) 50 BUSHELS EXTRA: *Mr. Irving Latham, Orient Point, Suffolk Co., N. Y., who writes: "On a test plot of potatoes, I dug 483.3 bu. to the acre where 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer was used, and 433.3 bu. to the acre where another make of the same analysis was used. All other conditions were the same." (Oct. 2, 1930).*

# "We Got 4½ Extra Tons of Ensilage Per Acre"

(*Right*) 125 BU. PER ACRE ABOVE AVERAGE: *Mr. Lawrence W. Dolph, Bliss, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in his field of potatoes grown with AGRICO last season. While other farmers in the district were averaging 175 bu. to the acre, he dug 300!*

(*Left*) BEATS DROUGHT: *Mr. Walter Ostroski, of New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N. J., who tried AGRICO for the first time last season and, in spite of the drought, had yields as good as he ever had in the most favorable seasons. His tomatoes also exceeded the average yield per acre for his neighborhood by 25 per cent.*

IN a fertilizer test last season, Mr. Karl Willard, Farm Supt. of the Crawford County Home, Saegertown, Crawford Co., Pa., found that AGRICO for Corn gave him 4½ tons to the acre more silage than another brand of fertilizer. He tells of this test in the following letter:

"Where I used your AGRICO for Corn, 3-10-6, our ensilage corn yielded 16¼ tons per acre. Another brand analysis 2-8-10, produced only 11¾ tons; so AGRICO produced 4½ tons more per acre.

"Where I used AGRICO the corn came up with a healthy color and continued to grow that way until cut, with no showing of dry leaves or stalks; while the part of the field where I used the other brand of fertilizer showed the effects of the drought and was nearly all yellow by harvest.

"I used AGRICO for Grain on my oats and got 76 bu. per acre; the other brand produced only 60 bu. per acre. On potatoes, AGRICO for Potatoes yielded 225 bu. per acre, against 150 bu. per acre on the other goods. I shall continue to use AGRICO in order to get bigger crops at lower cost."—Karl Willard, Farm Supt. Crawford County Home. (Oct. 23, 1930).

## *Bigger Yields—Lower Costs*

Increased yields due to superior crop-producing power of AGRICO and the other "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers conclusively prove this important fact: *The better the fertilizer, the less it costs you in the long run.*

There are more than fifty different plant-food sources from which the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash used in fertilizers may be derived. These materials can be selected "on price" to make a so-called "cheap" fertilizer. They can be combined solely to meet a given chemical analysis. *But the farmer cannot obtain maximum crop-producing power that way.*

AGRICO is made from carefully-selected plant-food materials—materials selected on the basis of how good, not how cheap. In addition, AGRICO contains *extra* plant-food elements which farmers themselves have found, in tests on their own farms, play a vital part in producing more vigorous plant growth and more profitable yields.

Use AGRICO this season; there is a brand for each crop. Keep a careful record of your costs and know (don't guess) how much AGRICO increases your profit. We provide a new Crop-Cost Blank free, through our dealers. Order your AGRICO now, for prompt delivery when you need it.

## The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

*Makers of* "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

# AGRICO

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY — AA QUALITY

# *for all crops*

## MAIL THE CONVENIENT COUPON—TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS — DON'T GUESS

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
(Address the nearest office)

Please send me.....copies of your new free Crop-Cost Blank for Corn....for Potatoes....

Name..... .....

Address.....

A. A. 3-14-31

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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# What's Doing This Year at Albany

## *A Summary of Bills That Vitally Affect Your Business*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

EVERY farmer is, of course, intensely interested in any of the bills which may be passed by the Legislature of his state which affect his business. I have just returned from Albany where I went for the purpose of checking up for the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST all of the agricultural and other bills affecting rural affairs, and there is set forth in the following paragraphs a brief summary and description of these proposed bills. At the close of the session the last of this month or early in April, we will give you a final summary in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of all the farm bills passed.

Most of the bills under consideration this year are of not such great importance as the very fine farm laws that have been passed during the last two years. This is a rather quiet year in the Legislature, comparatively speaking. There are, however, three or four proposals of great importance.

Many farm bills are introduced in the New York State Senate by Senator Leigh G. Kirkland, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Frank M. Smith, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture. A bill in either the Senate or the Assembly usually has a companion bill introduced about the same time in the other house.

Here are some farm bills now under consideration:

### The Sale of Farm Produce

—MR. KIRKLAND, Senate, 268

The passage of this bill is extremely important to farmers as it increases the protection which farmers have when dealing with commission merchants. The present law is widened to define what a commission merchant is so as to include any person, whether he goes under the name of commission merchant, dealer, or broker, who handles farm products. Commission merchants are now required to take out a bond for $3,000. Under the proposed bill this is increased to not less than $5,000, nor more than $25,000.

Every farmer who ever has any occasion to sell produce in this way should support this bill. It is, of course, strongly opposed by commission men. You can help yourself by writing, or better still, wiring your approval immediately to Senator Kirkland or Assemblyman Smith.

### Grading of Farm Products

—MR. KIRKLAND, Senate 845

This gives the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets the power to establish grades on all farm products. It is optional as it would not compel anyone to grade if he did not wish, but if he accepts the grades and marks them according to established rules, then he would be obliged to live up to his grade.

The bill also makes it a misdemeanor to put the best products on top or on the face of a barrel or package.

This bill should certainly be approved, for it would operate to improve the quality of New York's products put on the market and to hold back cull and low quality products. Here is another chance to help yourself by expressing your approval of this measure to Senator Kirkland or Assemblyman Smith.

### Bills to Eradicate TB

In the regular budget for this year which is already passed, there is an item of two and one-half million dollars to be used by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to pay indemnities for animals condemned for TB. In 1930, there were so many calls on the Department for eradication work that at the close of the year there was a shortage of five hundred thousand dollars to pay indemnities. To make this up and to be sure that there is enough to operate with in 1931, an additional appropriation bill for TB indemnities has been introduced asking for a million dollars in addition to the two and one-half million already passed in the budget, making a total for TB work in 1931 of three and one-half million dollars.

This additional million dollar bill is 846 in the Senate. It should be passed. New York is most liberal in the payment of indemnities for condemned animals and the sooner the eradication work can be completed, the better.

### Three-Quarter Year Auto and Truck License Bill

There are two or three different proposals in the Legislature trying to establish the principle of a short

(*Continued on Page* 8)

***Clearing the New York State Capitol at Albany of Red demonstrators. Two hundred Reds created a disgraceful riot in the halls of the Legislature on March 3. They claimed to be hunger marchers, but it is said that some of their leaders had money enough to ride in taxicabs while they were in the city.***

*A farmer breaking hard ground with a tractor-hauled plow finds that Socony Special Gasoline* plus *Ethyl does the job efficiently, economically.*

# Tough March Plowing made *easy* with SOCONY SPECIAL + ETHYL

HITCH your plow to a Socony-powered tractor and make your March plowing easy. Breaking ground in the early spring calls for power . . . the kind of power Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl alone gives.

Many New York and New England farmers are finding that Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl saves them money, makes their equipment perform better at all times . . . especially when there's hard work to do.

Farmers are also finding that Socony makes a lot of products to help them on the farm. For instance:

*Socony Turex Oil* is made to lubricate Diesel and other internal combustion engines, and for special lubrication of all machinery where a truly high-grade, long-life lubricating oil is essential.

*Mica Axle Grease*, made for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery, is of the best grease stock and ground mica. It fills up the pores and crevices of the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating which reduces friction.

*Socony Kerosene* is a high-quality burning fuel. It is made especially for lamps, oil stoves and farm lanterns. Moreover, farmers find it pays to put these Socony products to work for them!

The new Socony Motor Oil . . . Herd Oil (Cattle Spray) . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Socony Banner Gasoline . . . Leather Dressing . . . Parowax . . . Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil . . . Tree Spray Oils.

# SOCONY

**Petroleum Products for the Farm**

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# Developing Confidence In Milk

## *Producers Adopt Standards That Guarantee A Quality Product*

*By* **AMOS KIRBY,**
*N. J. Editor, American Agriculturist*

FOR many years, Washington apples, Idaho potatoes, Minnesota butter and Cape Cod cranberries have become accepted as standards or measuring sticks by which similar products are judged. Now we find that New Jersey milk is about to join the same classification as these other farm products, with recognized standards of quality. The placing of milk in such a position represents a new departure in the system of marketing this product. In the past, most milk has been sold under the well known labels of Grade A or Grade B. It has been found that both of these grades have often come from the same can and the only difference by which the consumer could judge one grade from the other would be the letter on the cap and the price she paid for each particular brand or trade name.

In recent years the New Jersey dairyman has felt the pressure of outside competition. He has found milk produced on cheaper lands, under less stringent sanitary conditions and, with lower priced labor being brought into the State and sold as New Jersey milk. He has also found that this cheaper foreign milk dumped on his local market has been the weight that has driven his prices to lower and lower levels.

Realizing that through all of these changing conditions and with the rapid development of city after city in New Jersey with their teeming populations demanding good milk, the market was rapidly slipping away, the New Jersey producer began to consider this milk question and to see if there was not something that could be done to protect the local market.

### Milk Conference Called

The dairymen, of course, realized that they never could produce all of the milk required by its 4,000,000 population. They also realized that among these great masses of consumers were thousands and thousands of customers who would pay a premium price if they could secure a standardized grade of milk, which they knew would be fresh, but who objected to paying existing prices for the usual grades of milk that were being sold.

In an effort to meet this situation and to see if it would not be possible to develop a specialized market for New Jersey milk among New Jersey folks, a conference of dairymen, milk experts, distributors and consumers were called together to discuss this problem. That was four years ago and out of that first meeting came what was known as the Milk Conference Board. From its humble start all groups, including the State Board of Health, joined together and helped draft a milk code that would enable New Jersey milk to be sold as such. All plans were completed and ready to be adopted, when the milk distributors refused to accept a plan that made it necessary for them to distinguish between milk produced in New Jersey and milk produced in the middle west.

### State Dairy Committee Formed

Realizing that it would be impossible to agree, even after two years of hard work had been expended on the proposition, the Milk Conference Board was dissolved and the State Dairy Committee was formed. On this committee was one representative from each County Board of Agriculture, one member from each of the breed associations, and one member from the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Extension Service, the College and the Department of Agriculture. This group then took up the work where the Milk Conference Board had left off. With its new line-up, without the distributors, it approached the milk problem from an entirely different angle, but keeping in mind all of the time the need for standard grades for milk.

Rolling up their sleeves, the Dairy Committee went to work and within a year had a fairly well defined code of regulations worked out. It called in the representatives from the Health Officer's Association and secured their cooperation and support for the adoption of grades for milk. Following the approval of all groups concerned, the milk code was offered to the State Board of Health to be included in the Sanitary Code of New Jersey, which would have made it effective the same as if by law.

The State Board of Health called a public hearing to give all sides an opportunity to be heard. At this meeting which was held in May, 1930, the Health Officer's Association turned against the dairymen and protested against the adoption of the code on the ground that it interfered with the Home Rule Acts of the various municipalities. After months of silence, the State Board of Health calmly announced that in view of the opposition, the new milk grades could not be included in the Sanitary Code.

### Second Defeat

This represented the second defeat of the dairy interests in their effort to set up definite grades of milk. Realizing that they could secure no cooperation from either the dealers or the health officials, the Dairy Committee decided to

(*Continued on Page* 10)

# Red Clover Can Be Grown Successfully

## *Hardy Seed That Will Stand Cold Winters Is the First Requirement*

THE other day I was listening to the National Farm and Home Hour when a few special remarks caught my attention. A report was read on the supply of things needed by farmers for spring use. Among them was the supply of 1930 American grown red clover seed. The severe drought of last summer greatly reduced the yield so that the quantity available for spring use is about 42% short. This means we must be on our guard for seed not adapted to our use here in the North.

The other day I glanced through our Farm Bureau News and an article caught my eye which stated that a carload of Oregon red clover seed was headed for the East, probably New York State. Now it is true that Oregon seed is American grown and will not be stained, nevertheless it is not adapted to our use. Warm ocean currents influence the clover seed growing section in Oregon to such an extent that their seed is only about 65% winter hardy for our use here in the East.

Quite extensive tests over a period of several years carried on by the New York State College of Agriculture show red clover seed best adapted to our use here in the Northeast is that which is either local grown or coming from some of the Canadian Border States.

I have been following very carefully trials of red clover seed from various sections of the United States for the past few years. The accompanying photo shows a strip next to the hedge of second cutting red clover in 1930, grown from seed from one of the Canadian Border States. The rest of the field was seeded to common red clover supposed to be American grown. It happened in this way: In 1929 my neighbor and myself were drilling near each other. He called over to me and asked to borrow a little clover seed to finish his piece as he had run out. I willingly let him have a little, not thinking I was staging a field test on red clover. The first cutting from this field was not made until July 25th after which date it was quite dry here.

It is not enough that red clover seed be American grown. Large quantities come from the corn belt where soil and climate are quite different from ours. Such seed does not do as well as that grown farther north as quite a bit of it produces plants which do not winter with us. Those who are following this line of work all agree that red clover seed should be locally grown or come from some section as near like our own as possible.

Last summer one of the county agents from Wisconsin, accompanied by two of his good farmers, made me a short visit. During their stay we looked at my red clover seeding and, of course, the conversation turned to clover. I told what I had found true of clover seed for the East. They said the same things had been found true with them. Their chief difficulty had been to get enough seed of Northern origin to meet the demand. To overcome this difficulty they are now growing their own. So far no more troubles have been encountered than in the regular seed sections. By using either their own seed or other which is really northern grown, winter killing has been reduced to a minimum.

Red clover seems to be a plant which will adapt itself to certain conditions if seeded under those conditions a few years. Nature works her survival of the fittest plan. The weak plants die out and do not seed so only the more hardy ones are reproduced.

I am very sure it will pay every farmer to know exactly where his red clover seed was grown. It may cost a little more per bushel but when one stops to consider that usually a smaller amount of hardy seed gives better results, the dollar value in the better seed is greatest. If you have only so much money to spend for red clover I say by all means buy seed of known origin.

For those living in New York State our State College will be more than pleased to give assistance. Reliable seedsmen now furnish seed in Government sealed bags.—E. N. Reed, Cortland, N.Y.

***Two piles of clover cut from equal areas. The pile at the left was grown from hardy, northern grown seed, the pile at the right from seed unsuited to New York's climate.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

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**10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or**
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## Dean Cook of Denmark

LAST Sunday morning in his dignified old stone house set among the acres that he tilled, Herbert E. Cook passed beyond the ministries or questioning of men.

Born seventy-two years ago on the farm where he died, he was by heredity and training a farmer. Son of the soil he was born, and in the fellowship of that profession he died but the activities of a wonderfully busy and crowded life carried him into many allied fields.

My intimate acquaintance with him began more than thirty-five years ago when I made my first Farm Institute trip in his care and when he, an older and practiced worker, gave to a raw apprentice much kindly counsel and sound advice.

During the rich years of his early prime he was engaged in operating a large dairy herd and managing cheese factories, while at the same time insistent calls which came for his services took him into the agricultural service of many states.

In the old type Farmers' Institutes which for a score of years represented almost the only popular educational effort along agricultural lines, no man had a more important part than he.

Later on, when the newly established School of Agriculture at Canton was having a hard time to establish itself in public confidence, the trustees turned to this Lewis County farmer, this man without a college degree, for its executive head and for ten years he was Dean of that Institution. The title clung to him and to this day among his neighbors and townsfolk, he is not "Herb" or "Cook" but "The Dean" and this in the face of the cynical proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own village and among his own kin.

Then he came back to the farm and resumed his work there as a pushing, aggressive man of affairs, seeing visions, dreaming dreams, and planning great things for the coming days.

The close of his life—the last three years—was darkened by ill health and eventually hopeless invalidism. He saw the shadow and felt it, but he was neither embittered nor afraid.

Many good things might be said concerning him. He was a singularly wise farmer, a loyal friend, a devout churchman, an unselfish, lovable gentleman and a man whom to know was a very great privilege. Out of his rich fund of farm experience he wrote his "Plow Handle Talks" which regularly appeared in the American Agriculturist during many years and which were almost the essence of agricultural wisdom.

It is only truth to declare that for a score of years until ill health restricted his activities—perhaps even until the day he died—he was Northern New York's most distinguished farmer.

But now he is gone out from among us and in thousands of New York farm homes they will recall him and his genial speech and his whimsical philosophy and they will speak of him with tenderness.—JARED VAN WAGENEN—(*Broadcast WGY, February 27*, 1931.)

## Oleo Bill Passed Congress

WE have had no better example of what organization can do than in the passage of the Brigham-Townsend Oleo Bill, passed by Congress just before it adjourned. The whole dairy industry worked as a unit to get this bill through. It limits the color that may be used in oleo so that it cannot imitate butter. The bill came up as a result of a ruling of the Federal Government which allowed oleo to masquerade as butter. It is estimated that the Brigham-Townsend Bill will save dairymen a million dollars a day and failure to secure its enactment would have come close to ruining the dairy industry.

Naturally, then, congratulations are in order to the farmers for the splendid fight made by the farm organizations and to those milk dealers and others who cooperated.

## A Proposal to Improve Rural Health Service

SOME time ago Governor Roosevelt appointed a special health commission, with President Farrand of Cornell as chairman, to study health conditions in New York State and to recommend legislation which would improve the situation. On recommendation of this Commission Senator Wicks, chairman of the Committee of Public Health, has introduced into the present session of the legislature a bill which makes the county the unit of local health administration. The Health Commission also recommended to establish in two or three additional sections, county tubercular hospitals similar to the one already established at Raybrook, New York, and the bill provides a small appropriation for the purpose of securing a site for these hospitals.

This bill is possibly the most important piece of health legislation that has ever been introduced in the State. It is of special importance to rural people because they will be the chief beneficiaries of the new county health departments. Four counties in the State already have such departments: Cattaraugus, Suffolk, Westchester, and Cortland, with a County Board of Health and Commissioners of Health in each. All are operating satisfactorily.

Best of all, if Senator Wicks' bill passes, these county boards of health can be established without additional local expense. The State will contribute to any county one-half of the annual cost of operating the health departments. Funds which are now used for health purposes in the towns and counties will be all that will be necessary more than to make up the county's half of the expense.

The Wicks bill, if passed, will simplify the present complicated and inefficient local health organizations. For example, excluding county and city health units, there are a total of 1036 local health units, with a population range from a few hundred to a few thousand persons. In towns the town board, and in villages the trustees, constitute the boards of health. These boards appoint a physician as local health officer with an annual salary of not less than 15c per capita, amounting to from $150 to $200 per year. This system was all right in 1850, but it fails to give country people any adequate protection today. The units are too small. By the Wicks bill, one real board will be substituted for the many town and village boards of health, the County Milk Inspection Committee, County Clinic Committee, and Board of Managers of County Laboratories. All of these would be consolidated. Duplications and over-lapping which now exist will be prevented and better health protection can be furnished for present expenditures. Facilities for maternity and infant hygiene can be organized and efficiently conducted. These are practically impossible now under the present system, particularly for country mothers.

The decreasing number of country doctors is bringing home to country people every year, particularly in the winter time, the absolute necessity for better health protection and service, and organized county health units will go a long way toward furnishing this protection. The bill is a long step in the right direction and should be passed.

## Ask Your Supervisor to Explain This

ASSEMBLYMEN of New York State and town supervisors will find it difficult to explain to their friends and neighbors back home why the Rice bill was defeated by the Assembly on March 4. This bill would have saved school tax payers in the towns approximately $137,277 which now goes to the supervisors for little or no service.

Under the present law, state aid funds are first paid by the State to the county treasurer, who in turn, pays them to the supervisors of each town, who distribute them to the school districts. For that he collects a fee of one percent.

Under the old district system, before there were many union free school districts or central school districts, the supervisor rendered a service because he was practically the treasurer for each of the small districts in his town. He approved the vouchers rendered by the trustees of the districts and paid the money direct from these vouchers. The supervisors still render a service for the one-room districts, who in most cases, have no treasurer, but it is plain that they perform little or no service for either the union free schools or central school districts.

The Rice Bill provided that school funds from the State for central and union free school districts should be paid by the State Comptroller direct to the county treasurer of each county, who in turn should pay these funds direct to the treasurers of the union free schools and the central school districts. Here are a few examples of what this present scheme is costing taxpayers:

The supervisor in one town in Allegany County, collects $181 for the moneys which he handles for just one union free school district; the taxpayers of a district in Albany County pay the supervisor $167; a union free school district in Oneida County pays its town supervisor $404; a central school district in Schoharie County pays its supervisor $474; and another one in Madison County gives the supervisor $623. These charges are paid directly from local taxes.

We do not believe that the great body of supervisors would stand for this sort of thing—at least they would not fight to prevent its correction. But there are a lot of supervisors who fought hard and brought pressure to bear upon the Legislature to prevent the passage of the Rice Bill.

## Eastman's Chestnut

EVERY farm woman who has contended with the men folks to keep them from tracking in mud on her best rugs will appreciate the following:

"Hello, Jake," said the farm hand. "Why ain't you comin' to the weekly dances down at the grange hall?"

"Ho, ho, dances!" said Jake. "I could never learn to dance."

"You could, too. It's dead easy," replied the farm hand. "All you got to do is to keep turnin' around and wipin' yer feet."

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

EIGHT chapters of the Association of Young Farmers of New York participated in a radio broadcasting contest as a feature of the mid-winter meeting and leadership training school of the Association held in connection with the annual Farm and Home week at the State College of Agriculture during the period February 9-15. The delegates from the Trumansburg chapter were adjudged the winners in the contest, which included delegates also from Naples, Bath, Albion, Horseheads, Wolcott, Madison and Homer. Each group presented a 20-minute program including business activities, yearly chapter program, educational features and considerable humor of special interest to farm folk.

The boys went on the air in the early afternoon over station WEAI, the official station of Cornell University. The boys from Trumansburg featured their regular business meeting and the transaction of the necessary negotiations in purchasing carlots of fertilizers and improved seed potatoes for members. The prize was a "little general" radio set contributed by the local dealer of the General Motors Corporation.

The young farmers from the Naples Chapter won second place with their fine presentation of the reforestation project of their local association. The third place was awarded to the young men from Bath High School, who gave a thoroughly practical presentation on the growing of improved seed corn cooperatively. Other presentations included the cooperative relationships between the local chapter and the county fair, plans for and activities of fathers' and sons' banquets, athletic contests, cow testing associations, competitive egg laying contests and pure bred sires.

The judging contests in live stock, poultry, potatoes, fruit, milk and plant diseases proved to be ususually stimulating to the young farmers. The conductors of the contests were greatly impressed at the progress which the boys are making in proficiency in the various classes. Several teams made perfect scores. Following is a summary of the judging awards by teams and by high individual boys in each class.

*Dairy Cattle* 1st place, Owego represented by George Ashpaugh and Donald Foster, second place, Skaneateles represented by Frank Harvey and Frank Collier. Third place, Marcellus represented by Francis Ebert and Roy Murphy. Roy Murphy of Marcellus was high individual.

*Poultry judging* first place, Trumansburg represented by Alton Worden, second place, Churchville represented by James Ehrementrout. Third place, Massena represented by Robert Parsons.

*Potato judging* first place. Cobleskill represented by Lawrence Gibson and Frank Prior. Second place, Wolcott, represented by Wyman Loveless and Ralph Cook, third place, Sodus represented by Wilford Cottrell and Cornelius Leenhouts.

*Fruit judging* first place, Highland, represented by Winfred Conklin and Donald Weaven. Second place, Geneva represented by Kenneth Burger and Ward Robbins. Third place, Sodus represented by Henry VanAcker and George Bodine.

*Milk judging* first place, Forestville represented by Astor Crowell. Second place, Chautauqua represented by John Gleason. Third place, Constableville represented by Chester Freeman.

*Plant Disease judging* first place, Morrisville represented by Eugene Steg and Ned Fuller. Second place, Wolcott, represented by Arthur Kasten and Charles Hall.

More than 700 young farmers were present in attendance at the mid-winter business meeting and the banquet in Memorial Hall. The special American Agriculturist Achievement Award conducted as an added feature of the Master Farmer program proved to be one of the most stimulating encouragements for the young farmers, that has yet been proposed.

*"I am sending a snapshot of my pony. My sister and I are in the wagon with our dog Teddy. This picture was taken on our farm in Albany County."*
—Lawrence Starr, Ravena, New York

## Puzzling Problems

*By* R. H. KASPER

1. A man is 40 years old. His son is 20 years old. How old will the father be when the son is ¾ of the father's age?

2. Jones, Smith and Brown can walk around an island in 3, 4 and 5 days respectively. Starting together and walking in the same direction, how many trips will each have to make before they will all meet at the starting point?

3. Given a 7-pint vessel and an 11-pint vessel, how would you measure exactly 6 pints?

4. John hits a target at the rate of 7 out of 12 shots. Joe hits the target 3 times out of 4. After the target has been hit 32 times, how many shots did each fire?

5. A charity donation amounted to $48. Each time Jones donated $1, Smith donated $2, and Brown $3. How much did each donate?

6. After ¾ of a basket of apples had been sold, 1/5 of the remainder decayed, and the balance was divided among 7 boys, each receiving 6 apples. How many apples were in the basket?

(*Turn to page* 21 *for answers*)

## A Singing Contest for 4-H Clubs

BOYS' and girls' clubs will have the opportunity to show what good singers they are. They can first do this in their own county singing contests and later they can compete with other clubs from different parts of the state, at junior field days at Cornell sometime late in June. The Department of Rural Social Organization of the New York State College of Agriculture is taking the responsibility of organizing the contests, and they have made some rules to be followed by the clubs wishing to enter. Here are the rules:

"Each club will learn to sing "Dreaming" and "A Plowing Song" and one other song from the list you will find below. Learn to sing them well. Sometime during the spring a contest will be arranged to determine the best club in your county. At that contest each club will sing three songs, the two required selections and one song which the club itself has chosen from the optional list. The club that wins shall represent the county in the next step of the contest, competing with the winners in other county contests. The final contest will be at Cornell during Junior Field Days and a prize will be awarded that club from the entire state which sings the best. Every club that enters the contest will have the fun of singing and will have learned some new songs by the end of the year.

### List of Songs

Away for Rio, Sourwood Mountain, Billy Boy, Begone Dull Care, Blow the Man Down, Sweet Kitty Clover, Bendemeer's Stream, Frog Went a-Courting, Spanish Guitar, Kye Song of St. Bride, Music in the Air.

## Try These On Each Other

(*Answer any ten*)

1. What city has the largest population in the world? In the United States?

2. What is the capital city of France? Of the British Empire? Of the United States? Of Germany?

3. Which is the longest river system in the world?

4. What is the largest state in the United States? the smallest?

5. Name five chief manufacturing cities in the United States?

6. How would you go by water from New York City to Duluth, Minn? From New York to Seattle, Washington?

7. Where are the great centers for manufacturing farm machinery?

8. Where is most of our wheat for bread flour grown?

9. What states produce most of our gasoline?

10. What countries specialize in raising beef cattle? Cotton? Dairy products? Bananas and citrus fruits?

11. From what country do elephants come which can be taught to do useful work and circus tricks?

(*Turn to page* 21 *for answers*)

*A group of "young farmers" in attendance at the leadership training school during farm and home week at Cornell University.*

## Another Pony

I am sending a picture of my pony, "Peanie." Maybe little boys and girls who read the American Agriculturist would like to see her. She is very kind and gentle.—Bub. Gahler, Holmdel, New Jersey.

## Will Your Name Be on the Honor Roll?

SOME schools start the year with every student on the health honor roll, then as first one and then another has a cold, his name is stricken off. The cold is the commonest thing there is in the world in wintertime and when we know how much is lost in efficiency and happiness because of colds, every possible measure should be taken to check them.

It takes real cleverness to avoid catching colds, yet the rules are simple; wash hands before touching food and keep hands away from mouth; simple food with plenty of vegetables, fruits and milk; regular hours and plenty of sleep; 8 glasses of water daily; careful ventilation which avoids stuffiness or extremes of temperature; clothing warm enough to prevent chilling and yet allow free circulation of air through its meshes; avoid getting wet (if this does happen change quickly to prevent chilling). These simple health rules would do much to keep everybody's name on the honor roll. But if one is unfortunate and catches cold, he will be very kind and considerate of others if he covers his coughs and sneezes and keeps his hands away from objects that other people must touch.

## The Letter Box

Could you please print my letter in the American Agriculturist? I am very anxious to have boys and girls write to me. I have one correspondent in France and I would like to hear from boys and girls in the United States. I will answer all letters I receive and please send a snapshot. I am sixteen years old and like all outdoor sports and moving pictures.

Louise Tears RD No. 2,
Rushville, N. Y.

* * *

THE regular meeting of the Live Wire 4-H Club was held at the schoolhouse on February 6, 1931 at 7:30 p. m. All members were present except one. County Farm Agent Harold L. Hoyt was present and gave a written test on poultry. Mary Mucha got the highest mark and the others did well with it. Edward C. Wells gave a talk on "Thrift." Tessy Salak and Mary Mucha were appointed committees for the April meeting.

Mary Mucha, Broodalbin, N. Y.

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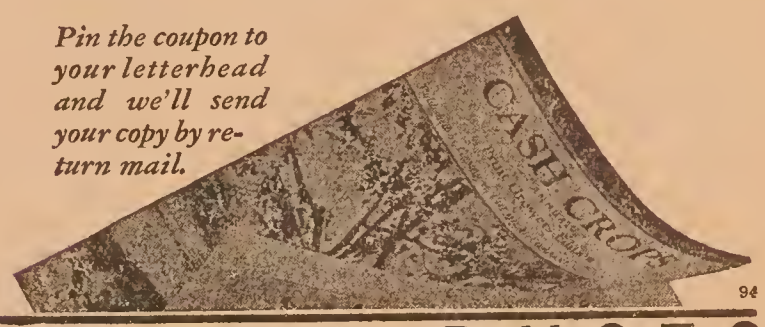


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Name.....

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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

## High Spots in Spraying Fruit

IN order to secure a good job of spraying, it is essential that the fruit grower have proper equipment. A sprayer should be capable of giving a fine mist spray at a pressure of 250 lbs. or better and be large enough to cover the orchard in from 2 to 3 days. If a duster is used, it should be large enough to carry the dust to the tops of the trees. Keep your sprayer in good repair so that there will be no delays from breakdowns.

The New York State fruit grower will find it to his advantage to use good materials regardless of cost. Buying the old standard spray materials from a reliable dealer is still the best practice. A good sprayer and the best of materials will not be of any use unless care is taken in applying the spray. The top portion is especially important since scab spores work down to all parts of the tree if one spot is missed. Severe burning may result if the spray gun is open wide for the lower branches. Soak all parts of the tree with a fine mist for best results. Follow your spray chart as to the proper time for spray protection. Spraying at the proper time will give you a fine chance for a clean crop.

## Delayed Dormant Spray Important

THE delayed dormant spray, which is the first shot to be fired in the annual battle against insects affecting apple trees will soon be due. This spray is applied just as the buds begin to swell and show green at the tips and is directed against the scale, blister mites, aphids and early caterpillars and against apple scab.

The common spray solution for the delayed dormant spray is lime sulphur at the rate of one part of the concentrated mixture to eight parts of water; to each 100 gallons of this mixture is added ¾ of a pint of nicotine sulphate and from two to three pounds of powder lead arsenate or from 4 to 6 pounds of paste lead arsenate. As with all sprays, the results from this delayed dormant spray will depend largely on the manner in which it is applied. As a general rule, it is advised that spraying from the ground rather than from the top of the spray tank will give best results. With large trees better results will be secured by having two men, one spraying from the ground, the other from the tank.

## Apple Varieties for the Home Orchard

Would you tell me good selections of trees for a garden orchard suited to our central New York conditions?

APPLES of the McIntosh varieties will probably give you the best results. To provide fruit throughout the season, we would suggest one or several varieties of this strain. In order of their maturity, we have Early McIntosh, Milton, McIntosh, Cortland, Macoun and Northern Spy. Be sure if Northern Spy is planted, that you have some Macoun, also, to provide proper cross pollination.

## Do Not Crowd the Trees

ACCORDING to Professor G. F. Warren, "one of the greatest enemies to the apple orchard is the apple tree." Recent experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture has certainly proved this statement.

Orchards, planted thirty feet apart, yielded on the average, 43 bushels to the acre less than orchards planted forty feet apart. This increase in yield was obtained with nineteen less trees to prune and spray. Forty or forty-five feet between trees seem to be the economical distance for the planting of the average orchard.

## Ringing May Cause Blight

We had serious trouble last year with blight on our apple trees. Ringing of the trees was done by scoring twice with a knife blade without removing the included bark. Did this cause the blight and what is the remedy?

ACCORDING to the experiments at Michigan State College, the ringing of Baldwin apple trees in the manner you describe caused serious blight infection. Northern Spies treated in the same manner did not seem to develop the trouble. It is suggested that knife blades used in ringing should be dipped after each cut in a mercury-glycerine disinfectant.

## One Method of Cross Pollination

We have heard of taking blossoms from another variety and placing them in a blossoming orchard in pails of water in order to secure cross pollination. Does this method work or is it just merely an idea that someone has tried out?

ALTHOUGH this method is merely a makeshift, it does get good results in some cases. There is no question but that cross pollination is necessary in order to get the best crop on a good many varieties. Years ago we had too many varieties. Orchards would have perhaps fifteen or twenty different kinds of apples and of course there was no trouble about cross pollination. Then we came to the conclusion that we should grow three or four varieties only and in many cases entire blocks of apples were set out without any mixture of varieties at all. Then when the crop was poor, Experiment stations discovered that it was from a lack of cross pollination. By all means, try the plan of putting blossoms from other varieties in among your trees in pails of water until you can top work some of the trees into other varieties.

AMERICAN—*I came within an inch of losing my life here.*
*"How was that?"*
*"I almost forgot to salute a second lieutenant!"*—JUDGE.

# DEPENDABLE NURSERY STOCK

FRUIT TREES
GRAPE VINES
BERRY PLANTS
Flowering SHRUBS
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*The most delicious of small fruits*

VIKING New Red RASPBERRY

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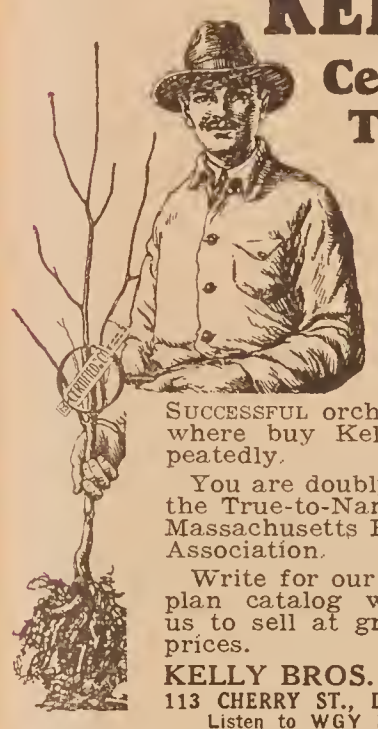

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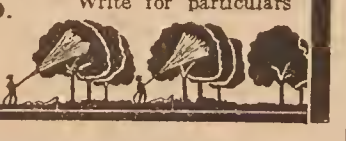


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# in the Berry Patch

## Strawberry Management

A PERSON who has never grown strawberries cannot realize fully the vast increase in next year's crop which will result from keeping the newly set plantation free from weeds.

Next year's crop depends almost entirely on the first year's growth. Weeds rob the plants of food and moisture. A vigorous growth results in an abundance of food which is stored in the root system, much of which will be used the next year to mature the crop.

At the same time, the crop during its first season requires plenty of moisture, which usually means an abundant supply of organic matter in the soil to hold moisture, and also needs plant food which is usually supplied before the plants are set out. Either farm manure or commercial fertilizer, or both, should be used.

## Growing Raspberries

ONE of the essentials in growing raspberries is to manage the plantation in a way that will provide an adequate moisture supply during the growing season. One of the first essentials is to have a soil which is well supplied with organic matter which will retain plenty of water.

The usual management of the plantation is to cultivate early. This is especially important because any weeds or cover crops which are allowed to grow in the spring will remove moisture that the raspberries need later. The plantation is then cultivated until July, and either weeds allowed to grow thereafter or a cover crop planted.

## Second Crop from Strawberries

Is it usually profitable to grow two crops of strawberries from the same plant?

WHERE this practice is commonly followed, the second year's crop will not be as high in quality but of course the cost of growing is much less. The usual management is to mow the field after the berries are harvested, then to plow between the rows and sometimes make an application of commercial fertilizer, this fertilizer to be applied between the rows and worked in to avoid possible injury to the plant.

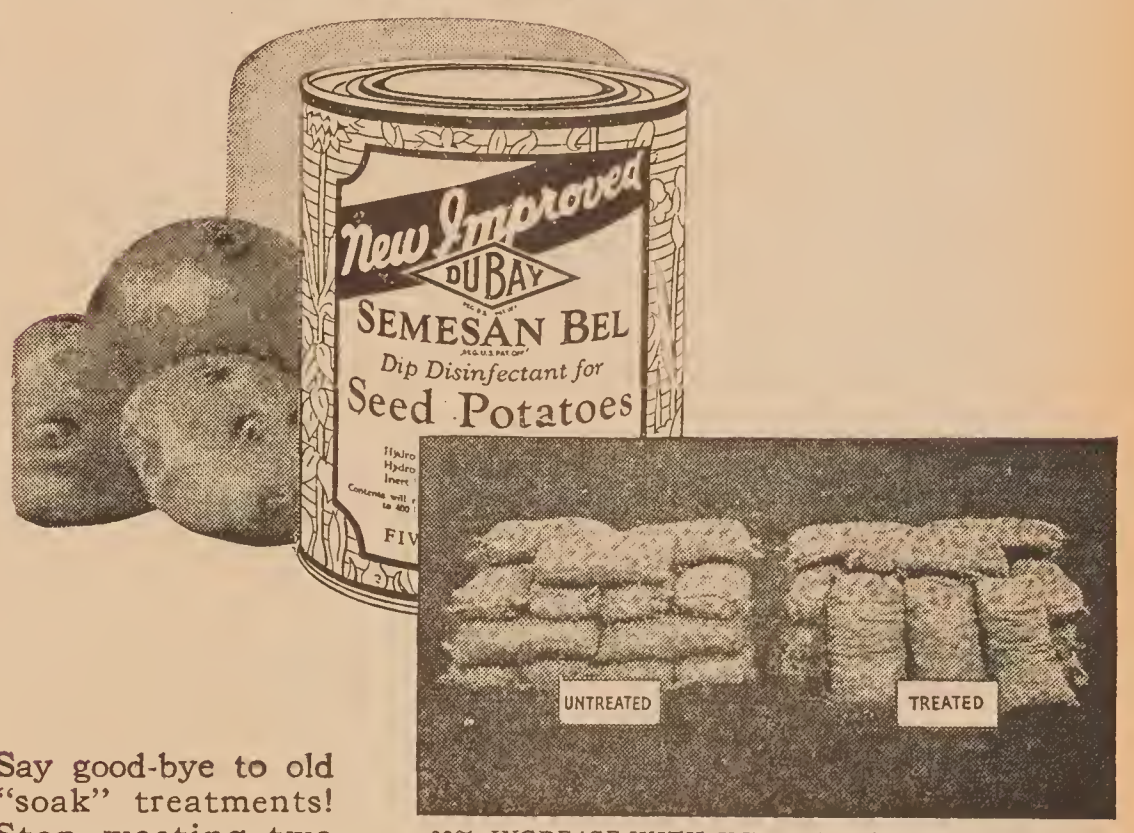
## The Viking Raspberry

THE Viking raspberry is the result of the cross between the Cuthbert and the Marlboro varieties. Because of its hybrid origin, Viking has extreme vigor. The canes grow straight and strong to a height of 7 or 8 ft. They are nearly thornless and hold up their heavy load of fruit without protruding in the row or tangling in the foliage of the new canes. This variety is a large bright fruit. One of the most important distinctions of this variety of interest to New York State growers is its resistance to disease and tendency to take mosaic only in a mild form.

## New Grape Bulletin

SUBSCRIBERS who raise grapes will be interested in a ten-page bulletin recently published by the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. The title of the bulletin is "Grape Culture in New York", and it is written by F. E. Gladwin, who for many years has had charge of the Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia. You can get your copy of this bulletin by writing to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, or we will be glad to forward your request.


# One pound of this new seed potato dip treats 80 bushels

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*Above: Yield from a fraction of an acre.*

Say good-bye to old "soak" treatments! Stop wasting two hours on a one-minute job! Save time and money by treating your seed potatoes the new, modern way — with *New Improved* Semesan Bel.

So effective that one pound now treats 70 to 80 bushels—*four times* as much seed as you could treat with Semesan Bel last year! Yet so economical that it protects your seed for as little as 1½c per bushel—even less than the cost of corrosive sublimate treatment!

### *Just Dip and Plant*

*Improved* Semesan Bel treatment is quick and easy. All you do is dip your seed and plant. But the advantages of this simple method are tremendous! Rhizoctonia and scab organisms are killed on the seed. Your stand is stronger, healthier. You get a cleaner, larger yield per acre. Without seed injury—without extra labor—at very little expense!

### *Big Yield Increases*

H. O. Dickey, Minnesota, reports he dug a 20% yield increase with *Improved* Semesan Bel. In Ohio, E. C. Hale obtained a 16% increase. Frank French, New York, dug 13% more potatoes from his treated acreage. Practical tests in 18 different states show similar increases.

### *Treat Certified Seed, Too*

All seed needs *Improved* Semesan Bel, for no seed is entirely disease-free. You can treat your seed for as little as 1½c a bushel, and even in very small quantities the cost does not exceed 3c a bushel. Ask your dealer for pamphlet, or write Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Department 61, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

*New Improved* DUBAY

# SEMESAN BEL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*Instantaneous Seed Potato Dip*

*CERESAN for seed grains and cotton; SEMESAN JR. for seed corn; SEMESAN for flowers and vegetables*

YOU NEED SEED TREATMENT—THIS YEAR MORE THAN EVER!

## BLUE TAG CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

**Green Mountains** **Smooth Rurals**
**Irish Cobblers** **Russet Rurals**

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COOK'S CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes RUSSET RURALS. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE CERTIFIED RUSSET and smooth rural potatoes, Heavy yielding strain. DR. H. G. PADGET, TULLY, NEW YORK

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Certified SEED POTATOES Hill Selected Smooth Rurals
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# TOP DRESSING
## is vital to WHEAT this year

*Bags at left contain 16 bu. of wheat made on 1 acre fertilized with 250 lbs. of 2-10-3. Bags at right contain 31.7 bu. made on 1 acre with same fertilizer,* PLUS 100 lbs. Chilean Nitrate, *a net gain of 15.7 bu. on 1 acre due to Chilean. Farm of T. P. Conner, Millersburg, O.*

THIS YEAR every foot of land must do more than ever . . . if your investment and hard work are going to show you a profit. This year you'll need extra bushels on each acre to bring costs down below present market prices.

That means liberal yield-increasing applications of Chilean Nitrate of Soda . . . the extra bushels it makes, pay back its cost with plenty to spare.

Top dress winter wheat and other small grains with Chilean. It supplies quick-acting nitrogen, just when the crops are hungry for it, and need it to get off to a good start. It strengthens the plants, pushes them ahead and greatly increases the yield. 100 to 200 lbs. per acre . . . that's all. But it makes all the difference between money-farming and—the other kind.

**Chilean is Natural Nitrate**

When Nature made Chilean Nitrate, hundreds of years ago, she undoubtedly had you in mind. Else why did she fashion this super-nitrate, with its Nitrogen, Iodine, Boron, Magnesium, Potassium, Calcium . . . each one a plant food in itself? Nature made Chilean Nitrate to help you make your crops — Safely! Surely! Profitably! Chilean is Nitrogen PLUS . . . that's why it is so much more effective.

**New 100 lb. Bag: Lowest Price**

Chilean is now packed in 100 lb. bags for greater convenience. Easier handling. Better condition of bag and contents. And the price is lowest in many years, combining economy with convenience. Chilean comes in two forms —Original Chilean (Crystals) and Champion Brand (the pellet nitrate).

**Chilean Nitrate of Soda**
**EDUCATIONAL BUREAU**

CHILEAN NITROGEN PLUS NITRATE OF SODA

57 William Street, New York, N. Y.

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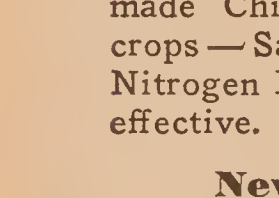

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Sows seeds from buckwheat to kidney beans, also high analysis fertilizer successfully. All sizes and styles, also repairs. Lime sowers, grass seeders, traction and power sprayers, cider mills and fruit presses.

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**CROWN MFG. CO.** Box 425, Phelps, N.Y.

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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

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Tells all about the best Vegetable and Flower Seeds—Dahlias and Gladiolus. Write for a copy.

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**11 Burpee Building • Philadelphia**

*With the A.A.* **CROP GROWER**

## The European Corn Borer Situation

A NUMBER of inquiries have come to us concerning the spread of the European corn borer. Dry weather in the summer of 1930 was unsafe for the corn borer and in some sections there was an actual decline in the amount of infestation. In spite of this, however, the corn borer has spread into some more territory and is now found as far west as Indiana and Michigan. United States Department of Agriculture figures indicated a decrease in the number of corn borers as follows: 21% in Michigan, 58% in Ohio and 29% in Pennsylvania. There were increases of 33% in Indiana and 11% in New York.

It is our understanding that all hope of exterminating the corn borer has been abandoned. Through experiments, controls have been worked out which are quite effective. They are as follows:

1. Corn should be cut as close to the ground as possible as soon as it is mature enough for the purpose grown. This will prevent large numbers of borers from moving down into the stubble and remaining on the field to start an infestation the year following.

2. As much of the corn as possible should be made into ensilage, thereby killing the borers. Sweet corn-stalks after removal of the ears should be cut and fed or disposed of in such a way as to destroy the borers in the stalk. All other stalks should be so handled as to destroy the borers in them.

3. All corn stubble and unharvested stalks, should be completely plowed under to a depth of six inches or more preferably in the fall, but if in the spring not later than May 15 or June 1, depending upon the earliness of the season.

4. Weedy areas adjacent to infested corn fields should be cut and burned. Any debris left on top of the ground after plowing and fitting the land for the crop in the spring should be gathered up and burned. It is generally conceded that the earliest planting and maturing corn is most likely to be damaged by the insect. It should be remembered that the success of the application of the above practices depends upon a general compliance with the same by all of the farmers in a given area.

Effective January 22, 1931, some changes were made in quarantine areas. There are two strains of the corn borer, one that develops two broods of moths a year, called the two generation form, and the one generation form. The two generation form is more injurious and is found in most of the New England States and on Long Island. Quarantine regulations on this two generation form cover the movement of ear corn, broom-corn, sorghums, Sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, gladioli and dahlias, also lima and shell beans, rhubarb, and beets with tops.

The one generation form extends from Vermont west to Michigan and Indiana and south to West Virginia.

## Method of Applying Fertilizer

Will the best results be secured in growing cabbage by putting the fertilizer in the row or by spreading it broadcast before the plants are put out?

ALTHOUGH some growers apply all the fertilizer broadcast and work it into the soil before the plants are set out, there is some evidence to indicate that at least part of the fertilizer should be put in the row. The essential factor is to get it well worked into the soil without having it in direct contact with the roots.

**Nothing else can do *this* job**

FERTILIZER has got to grow your crop *profitably* — and it can't do this job with anything but plant food.

Pitch your crop on *plant food*, not on cheapness. *Buy plant food*—the best you can use, the best you can afford, in a good fertilizer mixed right. Buy V-C fertilizer and *get* the plant food that will grow your crop profitably.

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Richmond, Va.

*Sales offices in seventeen cities*
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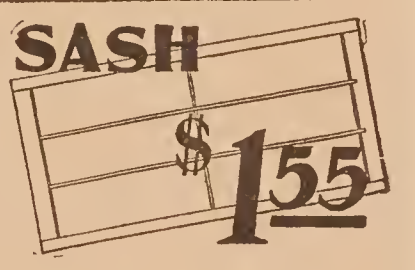

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The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

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You wouldn't ask them to drag 40 or 50 pounds of rocks around for hours just for the fun of seeing them work.

Then why ask them to pull a disk harrow that has a draft of 40 or 50 pounds more than necessary?

Treat them right! Get them a Clark "Cutaway" Single Action Harrow. It has the lightest draft of any harrow on the market, 40 to 50 pounds lighter. We say so and hundreds of farmers will back us up. We know that because they've told us so.

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Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel, heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Disks unconditionally guaranteed for 3 years. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work.

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Please send me FREE your catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Address .....

## With the A. A. VEGETABLE GROWER

### Tomatoes Require Manganese

VEGETABLE growers who raise tomatoes in greenhouses have had some trouble which manifested itself in a lack of green coloring matter in certain parts of the plant. At the same time there has been a tendency for a slender growth in the tops of the plants.

The Ohio Experiment Station has found that in some cases the addition of a manganese compound seems to cure this trouble, indicating that a lack of manganese in the soil is the cause of it. Under experimental conditions they have remedied this trouble by adding manganese sulphate at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre as a top dressing just before watering. Improvement in the plants is noted within five or six days.

### Staking Tomatoes

Does it pay to stake and prune tomatoes?

IN general the total crop per acre is less and those who grow the crop for canning factories do not usually follow this practice. However, the market always pays heavily for early tomatoes and staking and pruning are likely to give a little earlier crop and a crop with a larger average size.

### Buying Asparagus Plants

Are one or two year old plants preferred when setting out asparagus?

IT is generally agreed that there is less danger from injury where one year old roots are used. It is always a good idea, however, to cull out those that do not show a thrifty growth. There has been a feeling which may not be entirely justified, that where two year old plants are bought, buyers are likely to get the poorer plants which, because of slow growth, were not sold the previous year.

### Muck Best For Celery

What soil is best for growing celery? What variety do you recommend for the home garden? D. S., *New York.*

THE best soil for celery is a well rotted muck soil and the next best kind of soil is a sandy loam that has a good supply of decaying vegetable matter mixed with it. Giant Pascal is a big variety. It is not grown much for the market because it is hard to blanch but is a good variety for the home garden. Columbia and European are other good varieties.

### Nitrogen for Asparagus

Will an application of a quickly available nitrogen early in the spring help the asparagus crop this year?

PROBABLY not. It is generally understood that the asparagus crop is grown from the plant food stored up in the roots. In other words, fertilizer added this spring will help next year's crop by producing a heavy top growth which in turn manufactures starch and stores it in the root system.

### Prolonging the Season

When planting a succession of vegetables such as sweet corn or peas for the home garden, is it advisable to make later plantings of a later variety or to make successive plantings of the same variety?

THERE is no reason why an early variety cannot be used for successive plantings and there are some advantages unless the later variety is of better quality. If an early and late variety is planted at the same time, the later variety will, of course, not become mature until some time after the early variety.

# Fertilize NOW!

*Don't Wait Until You Need Feed*

YOUR pastures should be fertilized at least six weeks before you turn out your cows, with 600 pounds of well-balanced potato fertilizer per acre.

The two photographs above were made on the farm of C. C. and C. J. Wood at Skowhegan, Me., on May 29, 1930. The unfertilized pasture at left yielded only 1,210 pounds of green grass per acre. The pasture at right, fertilized with 600 pounds of 5-8-7 per acre, yielded 7,260 pounds of green grass per acre.

This is typical of 50 tests in nine northeastern states in which the average profit was $29.62 above the cost of the fertilizer. This profit was secured by more days of good grazing—earlier in the spring and later in dry weather.

Last season fertilized pasture produced good green feed two weeks before unfertilized pasture was fit to graze. The fertilized pasture also had a thick vigorous sod at the end of the season.

Don't delay fertilizing until you begin to feel the need for feed. Fertilize now and give your herd good green feed two weeks earlier this season. Use 600 pounds of well-balanced potato fertilizer per acre. Potash pays!

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WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. Let us prove it

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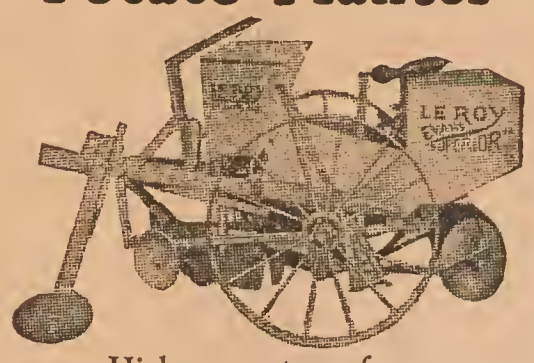
(Evans-Superior)
**Potato Planter**

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My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.

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Our hardy, field grown plants, will stand the cold and mature three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Bermuda Onions.
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# Let your cows cut and haul their own feed . . .

"It has been known for years . . . that nitrogen is the growth element and can be depended on, barring severe drouth, to increase the yield almost in direct proportion to the amount used," states Prof. John B. Abbott, a leading authority on pasture fertilization.

Nitrogen produces an abundance of tender, high protein grass and enables you to pasture your cows earlier—and later—in the season, thus cutting down on the amount of barn feed you must raise or buy.

At least one month before the normal grazing season begins, apply 100 to 150 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia per acre to your pasture lands; follow this with a second application of 100 pounds of Sulphate per acre six weeks later. If your pasture has not received complete fertilizer recently, the initial application should be a complete fertilizer containing 6 to 10% nitrogen.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia is an American product analyzing 20.56% nitrogen (25% ammonia). Dry and free-running, it is easy to apply by hand or machine. Ask your fertilizer dealer for it, and write The Barrett Company for further information on how to fertilize pastures for profit.

*An unfertilized field which will ordinarily support four cows will, if properly fertilized, support nine or more cows.*

The Barrett Company

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ARCADIAN
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SULPHATE of AMMONIA

NITROGEN IS THE GROWTH ELEMENT

As essential to growing crops as sunshine and rain. Be sure you use plenty of nitrogen in the complete fertilizer and as side- or top-dressing.


## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

## Developing Confidence in Milk

(*Continued from Page* 3)

take the matter into their own hands and begin the development of a milk market for their product without the cooperation of the distributors.

The first step in this program, called for the establishment of definite grades of milk, which would be produced under the most sanitary conditions, cooled to a very low temperature and delivered to the consumer within forty eight hours.

In their scheme for grades of milk, the Dairy Committee and even the Milk Conference Board took recognition of certified milk and the existing grades of both raw and pasteurized milk that was being sold in addition to New Jersey Grade A Raw and New Jersey Grade AA Pasteurized milk.

### The Two Grades

Ii setting up these grades, the Dairy Committee, insisted that all milk sold under these specifications must meet certain standards that were in excess to those now being followed. The committee believed that these New Jersey grades produced under strictly sanitary conditions would find a market where it would be perferred to other types of milk.

Grade A Raw—In setting up the standards for this high grade product, the committee unanimously demanded that it should come from cows that had been tested for tuberculosis. It insisted that the animals be tested physically every six months and all helpers who handled the milk should also pass a health examination.

The next step was to demand that this grade of milk be cooled down to below 50 degrees immediately after being produced, it must not have a bacteria count in excess of 30,000 bacteria on delivery to the consumer and must reach the home within forty eight hours after being produced. The same strict sanitary requirements about the barns and the same chemical standards as now required by law were included.

Grade AA Pasteurized—This second grade of milk, requires about the same strict requirements from the testing of the cattle, the examination of the workers on to the delivery to the consumer within forty eight hours after being produced. Possibly the only variation between these two grades was that the pasteurized milk could contain as much as 100,000 bacteria before and 10,000 after pasteurization. Another important requirement was that both of these grades of milk must be produced on New Jersey farms.

### Start Delivery

After drawing up the grades, the next step was the formation of an organization, known as New Jersey Dairymen Inc., composed of those milk producers who could meet these requirements. The second step was to bring in the independent milk distributors who were willing to handle these New Jersey grades and have them form the New Jersey Distributors Inc.

When the machinery was set up and ready to go, it was found that approximately 30,000 quarts of these New Jersey grades of milk were ready for distribution. Consumers approached to try the new milk were delighted with its high quality, its fine flavor and its freshness. Since that time, which was less than three months ago, the market has expanded and the demand is growing until today about 50,000 quarts of these special grades of milk are ready to go to the consumers.

Despite the opposition of the big distributors earlier in the deal, it has developed that the consumers have been waiting for these high grades of

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

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S. Glens Falls, N. Y.

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Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each

select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00. C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 wks. old $4 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.50 each
None better sold. Telephone 0635

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**They know it's good—that it is bulky and palatable—that it is not only highly digestible itself but that it aids the digestion of the entire ration. Most important of all they know that Dried Molasses Beet Pulp increases the flow of milk.**

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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

New Jersey milk, but did not know that there was such a product on the market. Today, both the producers and the distributors through their respective organizations are functioning properly and expanding. The next step is the raising of a fund of one mill per bottle for advertising purposes. The distributors have agreed to pay a royalty for the caps and the trade mark, which are owned by the dairymen through their own organization.

### Prices Unchanged

Although the milk costs more to produce than ordinary milk and it is also worth more to the consumer, it is being sold at the same or prevailing prices charged by the big distributors. The meeting of prices on an equal basis, is proving a big selling point especially at this time when business is rather dull and the public has only a limited amount of money to spend for food.

It has been found that once the consumer realizes that the New Jersey grades can be bought for the same price as ordinary milk, another buyer has been secured. So far the results have been far beyond the fondest hope of the sponsors of the movement. The consumers are pleased with their product. The distributors are finding it an easy product to sell and the producers have at their hand a market that shows unlimited possibilities for the future.

### New Milk Legislation

The next step in the program of the New Jersey milk producers is to have these new grades legalized. Bills have been introduced in the legislature aimed to have these standards made into a law. As a companion bill to protect the milk consumer as well as the producer, the farm group is sponsoring another measure which requires that all milk brought into New Jersey, shall be produced under the same sanitary conditions that are imposed on the local producers.

It must be kept in mind that a large portion of the milk now produced in New Jersey will always be sold as Grade B Pasteurized. In an effort to protect all parties, the farm group by advocating the second bill forces foreign producers to meet these same sanitary requirements.

Regardless of whether the bills are passed or not, the spirits of the producers are not dampened and if they lose this year, they will be back again as they are determined to protect their home market against low grade milk from outside sources.

## TB Eradication Progress

E. T. FAULDER, director of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has just completed figures comparing TB eradication work done in the fiscal year of 1930 with that done in the corresponding period in 1929. Herds tested in 1930 were 91,654 as compared with 79,944 in 1929. Cattle tested this last year were 1,130,271, a considerable increase over the 1929 figures which were 913,715. The reactors in 1930 were 54,651 as compared with 52,284 in 1929.

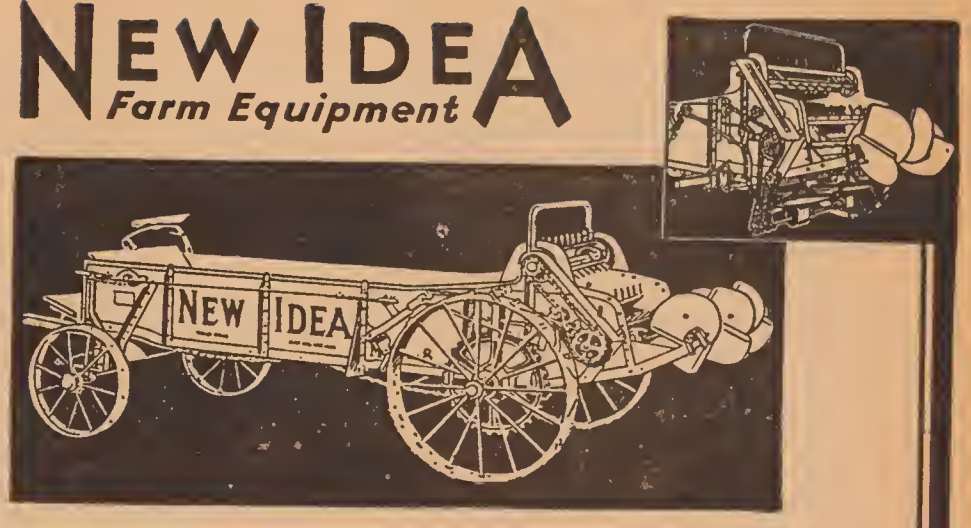
## Bulletin on Dairy Statistics

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just issued a bulletin giving a vast amount of statistical information on the milk supply of the New York City milk shed. This is bulletin No. 241. Any reader of American Agriculturist who would like a copy of bulletin No. 241 will receive one upon addressing a request to R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

We will also be glad to forward any requests sent to us to the State Department.

If the garden gets droopy in the summer, try topdressing with two pounds to 100 square feet of a complete fertilizer carrying 5 per cent of nitrogen, 10 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent of potash.

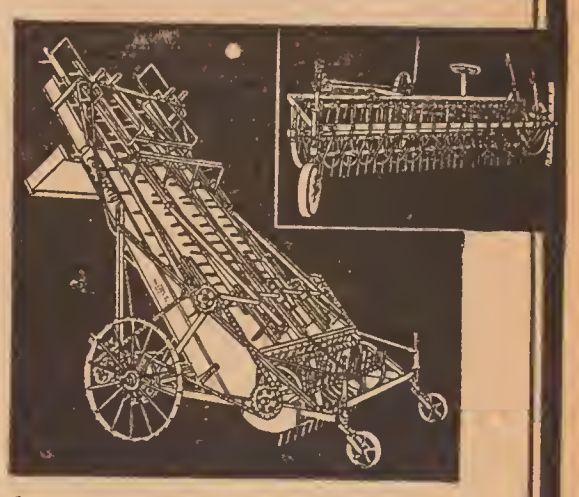

# NEW IDEA *Farm Equipment*




## Less *than* $5 *per year—does* Your Spreader *cost you* More?

A FARMER in Pennsylvania owned a NEW IDEA spreader which had seen many years of service. The Lime Spreading Attachment and other improvements on our present Model 8 appealed to him, so he offered his old machine in trade. Figuring the trade-in allowance made to him his old machine cost him *less than $5 per year!* No wonder he is convinced that "NEW IDEA quality pays". Countless other farmers have made the same discovery. Records show that repair costs on our famous Model 8 average only 25c per year. No machine has ever excelled it in performance—and it is good for a lifetime of hardest use.

## Hay Tools *of* Proven Worth



THE cleanest haying work you ever saw—and no breakdowns! That's what you get with these tested SANDWICH-NEW IDEA Hay Tools. Modern all-metal construction. Roller bearings; light draft. Combination Rake and Tedder, entirely controlled by levers reached from driving seat. Meets all conditions of of ground and crop.

New Idea Transplanter saves time and labor. Thoroughly modern. Handles all transplantable crops and root settings.

*Easyway* Hay Loader has cylinder pick-up and push-bar elevator. Gets the hay but does not dig the ground. Saves the leaves and heads. *See your dealer or write for information*

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

*Manufacturers of Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders. All-Steel Harvest Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable and Bucket Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines.*

BRANCHES: Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., Moline, Ill., Madison, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Jackson, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Syracuse, N, Y., Oakland, Cal. 23

SELECT SELL THE NEW IDEA SERVICE

*Factories at* Coldwater, Ohio and Sandwich, Illinois



# GRANGE SILOS

**A Long Long Line of Satisfied Customers**

Whether you buy a Concrete Stave or a Wood Stave *Grange Silo*, you'll get perfect satisfaction. You get the same "extra tonnage" high-hip roof, the same wide opening door frame, the same ladder conveniences and other features. You'll get excellent dividends with either type—and many welcome labor-saving conveniences. Send today for booklet giving "25 Reasons." Get our price on size you need. You'll not regret it.

(For New Jersey, write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.)

**Grange Silo Co., Red Creek, N.Y.**



**Buy now. Pay later**

ROSS

A MONEY MAKER

Better feed—lower costs—more profits. Booklet "Users Own Words" written by owners proves it. Write for free copy. Write your name and check below items for illustrated folders.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.
3372 Warder St., Springfield, O.
*Established 1850*

Silos ■ Stanchions ■
Cutters ■ Cribs ■
Hog Houses ■ Brooder Houses ■


**Chinchilla Rabbits**—2 mos. old. Pedigreed, prize winning stock. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N.Y.

## CATTLE


# Cattle and Sheep

TB tested, Ohio, New York and Canadian dairy cattle, fresh and springers in carlots or less. Reg. Guernseys, Jerseys, Milking Shorthorn, all ages, both sexes. 2 yearling reg. Ayrshire bulls, $70.00 each, 10 reg. Ayrshire females from 2 to 3 years, bred to a son of Man O'War. All breeds of reg. sheep, coarse and fine wool breeding ewes. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS H. FURGASON, Windham, N.Y. Phone 60 F-21



**75 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

SELLING AT PUBLIC AUCTION

**EARLVILLE, N. Y., APRIL 1, 1931,**

INCLUDING

**60 Fresh and Close Springers, 15 Bulls from Yearly Record Dams.**

They will sell reasonable—healthy and guaranteed. Write now for catalog, which is ready.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager. Mexico, New York


## GOATS

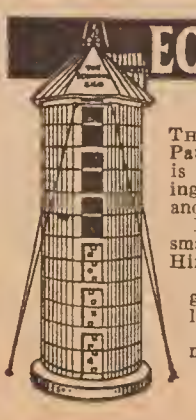

**MILK GOATS**

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.



# ECONOMY SILOS

*STORM-PROOF*



THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Dept. B Frederick, Md.

**DAIRYLEA**

**Dried Skim Milk**

*A Quality Product*

***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

*My feed dealer is*.....

**Ship Your Eggs**

. . . TO . . .

**R. BRENNER & SONS**

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City

**LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED**

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

**EGG CASES** Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used holdtite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

**WANTED** —GUINEA PIGS, WHITE MICE, RABBITS. Laboratory use.
Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn,N.Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable & Wh. Intelligent Cow Drivers. Males $6. Females $4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful, Intelligent, Farm raised Males $15-$20. Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer,Pa.

**Don't Miss It!**

The "Market Place" or classified section in the back part of this magazine is a great place to find a place to buy things of all kinds. Remember a small ad may be as important to you as a big one, so don't miss a one!

# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### March Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk | | |
| Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. | | |
| Milk Powder | | |
| Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |

4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.

The Class 1 League price for March 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### February Milk Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following prices for Feb. for 3.5% milk:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $2.06 |
| Expenses | .06 |
| Net Pool | 2.00 |
| Certificate of Indebtedness | 1.04 |
| Net cash to farmers | 1.90 |

| | Cash Price 3.5 Milk | Pool Price 3.5 Milk |
|---|---|---|
| February 1930 | 2.36 | 2.51 |
| February 1929 | 2.87 | 2.97 |
| February 1928 | 2.70 | 2.80 |
| February 1927 | 2.57 | 2.67 |

Sheffield producers announce cash prices to farmers for 3% grade B milk in the 201 to 210 mile zone as $2.00½, per hundred ($2.20½ for 3.5% milk).

| | 3% Milk | 3.5% Milk |
|---|---|---|
| February 1930 | 2.51½ | 2.71½ |
| February 1929 | 2.82½ | 3.02½ |
| February 1928 | 2.67½ | 2.87½ |
| February 1927 | 2.54 | 2.74 |

## *Butter Steps Upward*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 7, 1931 | Mar. 14 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 30½-31 | 29¼-29¾ | 38½-39 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 30 - | 28¾- | -38 |
| 84-91 score | 25½-29½ | 24½-28½ | 31 -37½ |
| Lower Grades | 23½-25 | 23 -24 | 29 -30 |

The butter market has continued its up and down tactics that have been so characteristic of the trade for the past several weeks. On Monday, there was a slightly easier feeling at the opening but a slight price concession held the market firm. Strong advices from the West following the severe storms that have recently swept the producing areas helped the firmness. On Tuesday the market gained and jumped from 28½c to 29c making up all the loss and netting a gain. The firmness continued on Wednesday and creamery extras went to 29½c. There was some opposition to this advance, many operators fearing the market was being advanced too rapidly. Their fears were justified for it was quite evident the advance strained the market. On Thursday, with plenty of stock on hand and considerable carry-over, the market broke a half cent. However, Friday they were back at it again and with outside speculative demand increasing, creamery extras went up to 30c. As a matter of fact, on Friday there was a spectacular fifteen minutes of trading when creamery extras went up to 30½c. The market officially, however, was credited with 30c. The regular buyers refused to go along with the market except to meet very pressing immediate needs. As the market comes to a close it is easier to buy than to sell creamery extras at 30c, and it is very likely that we will see a softening of values. However, the statistical condition of the market would warrant prices holding steady. On March 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 30,595,000 pounds whereas on March 1, 1930, U. S. storage stocks totaled 46,535,000 pounds. From February 1 to March 1 U. S. storage stocks were reduced 16,197,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year U. S. storage stocks were reduced 13,700,000 pounds.

## *Firmer Tone in Cheese Market*

| STATE FLATS | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 7, 1931 | Mar. 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 16-17 | 16-17 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

Although prices of cheese in the wholesale market show no change from a week ago there is an undercurrent that is unmistakably better. There is a much improved demand for well cured cheese from New York and Wisconsin. These closer clearances coupled with a firmer western market give us a stronger tone here. Although there have been no price advances, there is an unmistakable upward trend that is expected to net higher figures. Only a limited amount of fresh cheese is available from New York which is working out at unchanged prices. On March 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 47,884,000 pounds, compared with 47,818,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. From February 1 to March 1 holdings of U. S. storage stocks were reduced 6,615,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings were reduced 5,854,000 pounds.

## *Western Storms Help Egg Market*

| NEARBY WHITE | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 7, 1931 | Mar. 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 26½-28 | 25½-26½ | 32 - |
| Average Extras | 24½-25 | 24 | 29 -30 |
| Extra Firsts | 23½-24 | 23 -23½ | 28 -28½ |
| Firsts | 22½-23 | 21½-22 | 26½-27½ |
| Undergrades | | 20 -21 | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 26 -27½ | 24 -26 | 29½-31 |
| Gathered | 22½-25½ | 20 -23½ | 26½-29 |

The severe storms that swept the West during the first week in March have materially benefitted the egg market. Prices have gained steadily. At this writing, just before the close of the market, the intermediate and cheaper qualities were meeting the more active demand, prices on which were being pushed up to the better values. These classifications have been very scarce of late. They have crowded those grades just below the choicest.

The severe storms of other years have not been so common to our Western producing areas and they have been able to maintain relatively high and uninterrupted production. These recent storms have broken up the steady flow of eggs and it may be some time before the hens get back on their feet. This check in the production has naturally benefitted the Eastern producer. On March 1 U. S. storage stocks totaled 407,000 cases of eggs whereas on the same day a year ago holdings were 84,000 cases.

## *Live Fowls Selling Better*

| FOWLS | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 7, 1931 | Mar. 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colored | 23-25 | -21 | 27-29 |
| Leghorn | 21-22 | 17-19 | -30 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 24-29 | 24-29 | 26-27 |
| Leghorn | 21-23 | 21-23 | 26-27 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 33-40 | 30-40 | 25-45 |
| Leghorn | 34-37 | 35-37 | 40-42 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | 15-16 | -20 |
| CAPONS | 38-42 | 38-42 | 37-40 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 25-40 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 23-25 | 24-27 | 24-26 |
| GEESE | -15 | 16-17 | -18 |

Live fowls have shown considerable improvement this week. Supplies have not been over-heavy and demand has shown improvement. All other lines of live poultry appear to be holding well.

Attention is called to the Hebrew holiday, April 2 and 3, when fat fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys wil be the most in demand. The best market days will be March 30 and 31. Only choice stock is wanted and time your shipments so that they will arrive on the best days. Avoid having them arrive too late on the last day.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Two loads medium steers steady to 25c higher at 8.00-8.25. Cows steady, largely of Vermont origin, common to medium $4.00-5.00. Bulk of run consisting of low cutters and cutters from 1.75-3.50.

VEALERS—Steady. Light supply largely of New York origin. Good to choice 9.50-12.00, medium 7.50-9.00, cull and common 4.50-7.00.

HOGS—Around 25c higher. Good to choice 160-220 lbs. 8.50-8.75, few medlium 8.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts liberal during the week. Demand slow in early part improving towards end of week at better prices. Market closed steady and cleaning up on Friday. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 12-13c; fair to good 10-12c; small to medium 6-10c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts moderate to liberal during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Undergrades hard sellers some carried over daily. Market closed weak unchanged from last week. Good to fancy, each 8.00-10.00; fair to good 6.00-8.00; imitations, each 2.00-5.00.

**Baby Chicks**

**Sacrifice Sale**

***Baby Chicks***

Too many eggs hatching. All carefully culled two and three year old breeding birds—eggs 24-26 oz. per dozen.

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| Wh. & Br. Leg., Anconas | $ 9.95 |
| Buff, Barred & Wh. Rocks | 10.95 |
| S. C. & R. C. Reds | 10.95 |
| Wh. & Bl. Minorcas | 10.95 |
| Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyan. | 10.95 |
| Light Brahmas | 16.00 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 16.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.95 |
| Pekin Ducklings, each | .25 |

Order direct. Save catalog money. Add 1c per chick on 25 or 50 orders. Cash with order or we will ship C.O.D. plus postage. Send only $1.00 deposit.

**D. Thomas Hatcheries**
BOX 212, BELLWOOD, PA.

**CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S. C. White Legborns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $80.00 |
| Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

Light Mix.....$7.00-100; Heavy Mix.....$9.00-100.

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**WENE CHICKS**

**NOW, BUY THE QUALITY YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED**

Our new Price Policy puts chicks of superior breeding within reach of all. Legborns, Cross-Breds, Straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.
Write for Prices and FREE Chick Book

WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

**Seeds and Plants**

**Frost Proof Cabbage Plants** open field grown, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Enkhuizen, Jersey Wakefield, Prepaid 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.25. Tomato Plants Express collect $1.00-1000. Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage plants. Ruby King Pepper Plants Prepaid 500-$1.50 Collect $2.00-1000. Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75-1000. Roots Mossed, Safe arrival guaranteed.
SIMS POTATO PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA

If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown **"FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS**
Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen and Flatdutch 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 expressed collect. Onion plants same price. First class plants delivered in good condition or money refunded. Now booking orders for Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet potato plants.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

**Frostproof Cabbage Plants,** earliest varieties ready. For profitable crop set early, our certified disease free, will stand 20 above zero properly set. 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 prepaid. Express $1.25-1000; 10,000-$10.00. Instructions setting, prices spring plants on request.
J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks**
from large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free circular. April and May prices.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 20, Richfield,Pa.

**CERTIFIED POTATOES** WHITE SMOOTH RURALS.
BIG YIELDERS, TUBER UNIT STRAIN.
GROWER—RATH BROTHERS, PITTSFORD, N. Y.

**Certified Seeds** Potatoes, Beans, Barley, Corn
E. F. HUMPHREY, IRA, N. Y.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Special wholesale Prices $1-1,000; 10,000, $7.50. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin Va.

**Russet Rural** Certified Seed Potatoes with no disease count on final college inspection.
J. W. HOPKINS & SON, PITTSFORD, NEW YORK

Offer Choice **Alfalfa Hay** in Car Lots. I. C. HAWKINS, 144 West St., Syracuse, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

THE REAPER TAKES FORM

The McCormick Farm in Virginia, 1831 A. D.

*Cyrus Hall McCormick builds into his great invention the seven basic principles that are to be found in the grain harvesting machines of today, including the harvester-thresher or combine.*

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

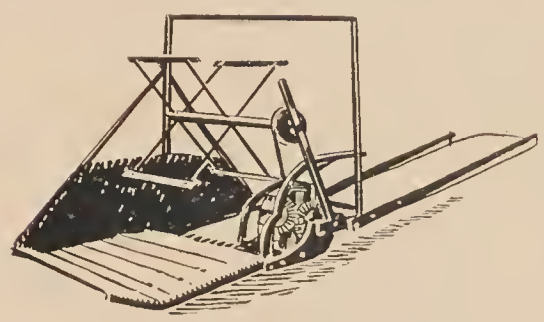
## CELEBRATES

## *The Invention of the Reaper*

ONE hundred years ago, in the harvest time of 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick gave the world the first successful reaper.

In the valley of Virginia the men of the McCormick clan, Robert the father and Cyrus the son, dreamed a dream that men might free themselves from the drudgery of the harvest. It was a dream as old as legend; a dream that seemed as hopeless as the quest for eternal youth. Countless numbers had sought to turn the dream into reality, and all had failed. In all the ages, only the scythe and the cradle had joined the sickle and the reaping hook to ease the toil of men in the harvest fields, and in none of these dwelt the magic of the machine. The patent office archives were thronged with dead hopes and with memories of harvesting machines that would not work. None, until McCormick, found the key to the mechanized harvest.

The place of Robert McCormick, the father, in the history of the reaper is not that his own dream failed but that his inventive pioneering inspired the genius of the son. So that in the brief span of six



weeks of fevered labor at the anvil in the farmstead blacksmith shop Cyrus Hall McCormick created the machine that will hold its place for all time among the premier inventions of the world.

No sign from the heavens attended the first public test of the reaper on that July day of 1831. Only a mild stir went round the countryside. But this machine marched swiftly through the grain, cutting as much as a score of men could cut with reaping hooks in Caesar's time—or in the time of McCormick! Its mission was secure. Its field was all the earth. A brilliant future lay before the reaper, and the conquest of the harvest was at hand.

Two decades later, when the Royal Commissioners of the Great World's Fair at London, England, awarded the Council Medal to Cyrus Hall McCormick for his invention, the London Times paid tribute in these words: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad to the stock of our previous knowledge that we have yet discovered," and Edmund Burke, United States Commissioner of Patents, in the same period wrote of the reaper, "It is one of those great and valuable inventions which commence a new era in the progress of improvement and whose beneficial influence is felt in all coming time."

*Such is McCormick's invention of the reaper, an event that was to affect profoundly the progress of the human race. Such is the event from which the International Harvester Company is proud to be descended.*

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

# It's a Great Day *When the New Stove Arrives!*

Everybody's happy—the new stove is something worthwhile celebrating. The family sees big times ahead at the table with tempting new dishes in store—and proudly notices how this handsome piece of furniture brightens up the kitchen.

Best of all, it means that mother will have more time for leisure. No more struggling with the old-timer that wore itself out in service—no more fussing with pesky doors that don't fit—no more messing with brush and blacking.

Cooking will be a pleasure for her on this up-to-date stove with its many conveniences. She has been longing for the chance to try new recipes in an oven that heats quickly and evenly—and can easily be regulated. Now this wish has come true.

How old is the stove on which the mother of your household has to prepare 1095 meals a year? Isn't it high time you thought about replacing it with one which is modern and convenient?

**Stoves and Automobiles are Constantly Improved**

A 15-year old stove is just as much out of date as a 1916 car. You wouldn't be satisfied to drive such an antiquated model, so why expect your wife to struggle along with a stove that is just as ancient? Next time you are in town look at the new stove models—you will be amazed at all the improvements which have been added.

Don't look on a new stove as an expense. It is an investment that pays dividends three times a day.

*Only Dependable Stoves Are Advertised in This Paper*

# Chevrolet offers two 1½-ton trucks of unusual value »

## in 131- and 157-inch wheelbases

Chevrolet truck with Stake Body on 131" chassis

CHEVROLET

For the efficient, economical hauling of 1½-ton loads, Chevrolet offers two six-cylinder trucks of unusual power and stamina, and full-size carrying capacity.

There is a 131-inch wheelbase model, with a 50-horsepower six-cylinder engine, dual rear wheels, four-speed transmission, and many other features that add to performance, reliability and long life. For bulky loads, there is a 157-inch model, with all these same features, combined with extra-long wheelbase and a heavier, deeper frame.

Because of full-length frames, which support the bodies throughout their entire length, you can mount bodies of unusual size and capacity on these Chevrolet chassis—a nine-foot body on the 131-inch model, and a twelve-foot body on the 157-inch.

And you can buy either of these trucks complete with a Chevrolet body, designed by Chevrolet engineers, built in Chevrolet plants to Chevrolet's high standards of quality, ruggedness and durability.

If you have stock or produce to be hauled to market—or goods to be carried anywhere—you will find real satisfaction in entrusting the work to a big 1½-ton Chevrolet. Everything that goes to make a truck useful and profitable—power, speed, dependability, economy, ample load-space—is combined in these trucks at prices that set them apart as great values.

**131" Wheelbase**

1½-Ton Chassis only $520

DUAL WHEELS $25 EXTRA

1½-Ton Stake Truck Complete with body $710

**157" Wheelbase**

1½-Ton Chassis only $590

DUAL WHEELS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

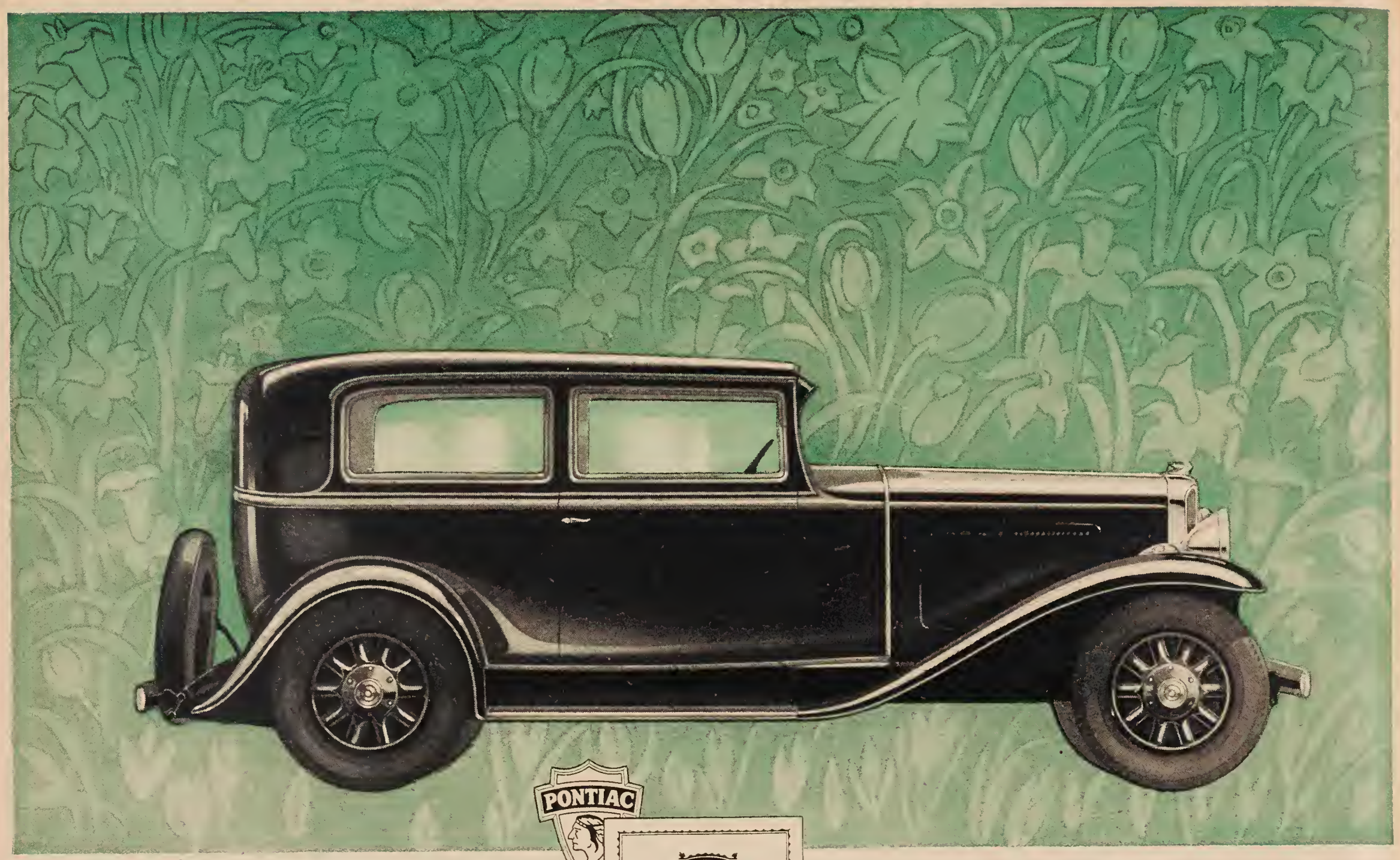
1½-Ton Stake Truck Complete with body $810

All prices f. o. b. factories

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS



PONTIAC

BODY by FISHER

# Fisher Craftsmanship Guarantees Comfort, Durability and Style to the New Pontiac Six

A glance at the new Pontiac Six with Body by Fisher will tell you that it is a stylish, good-looking car. And you can buy it with confidence that it will retain its fine appearance.

For every Body by Fisher is built to give the utmost durability, comfort, and safety under the most severe driving conditions.

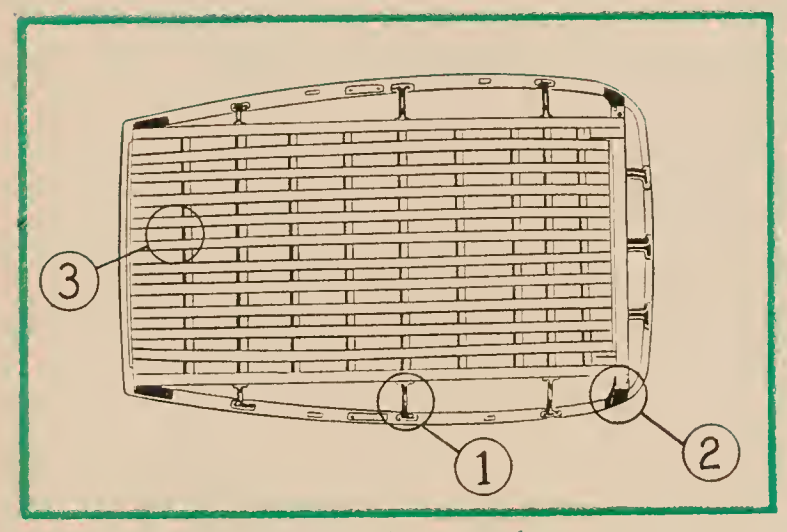
Fisher assures this by building bodies of composite wood-and-steel construction—the finest type known to the body building art—construction in which a staunch framework of seasoned hardwood, rigidly reinforced with metal braces, supports strong steel panels.

Fisher roofs are the sturdy and substantial bow-and-slat type of construction. Fisher finish is durable. Fisher upholstery fabrics are of pleasing design and high quality and are known for their long wear.

Only in the Pontiac Six, in its price field, can you obtain Fisher high value and long life and the many Fisher features that add to comfort and safety. For Pontiac is one of the General Motors cars—the *only* cars with Body by Fisher.

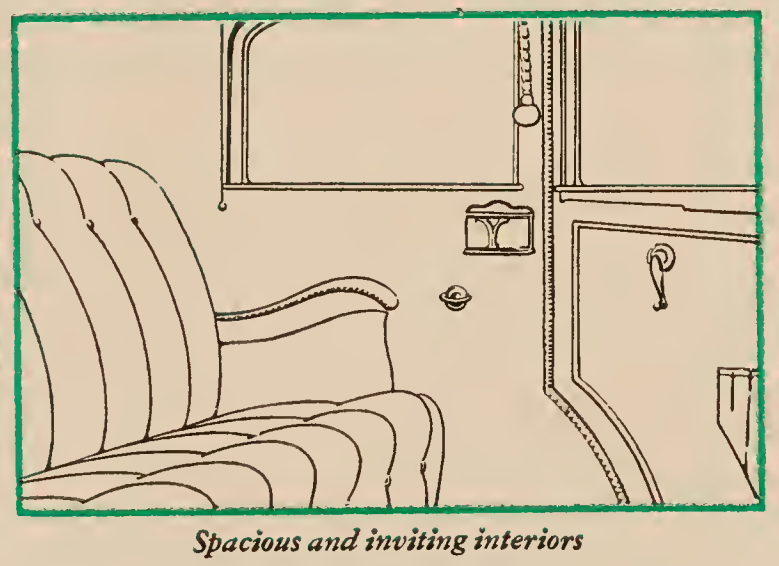
FISHER BODY CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*Division of General Motors*



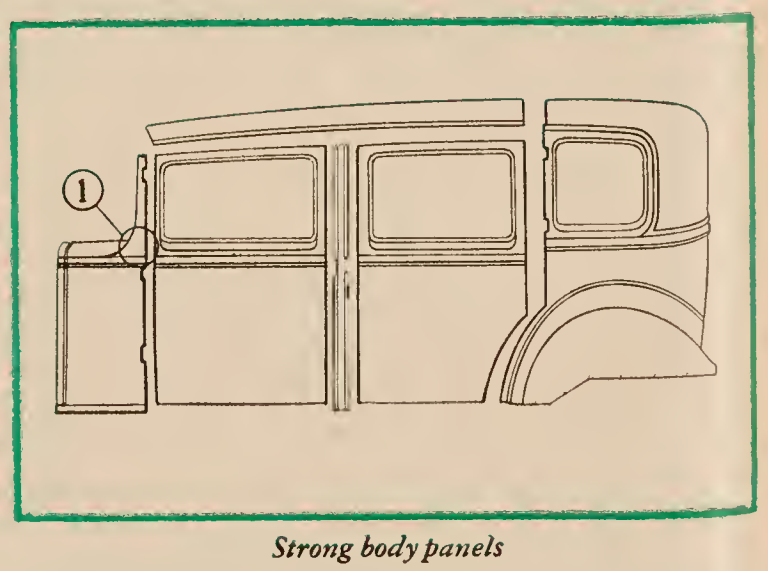

*Sturdy roof construction*

Rigid braces of heavy steel (1) secure the roof to the body frame of every Pontiac and Oakland closed car. Strong steel corner braces (2) reinforce the entire body structure. And there is no other type of roof construction so safe and sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type. (3) Be sure to get strength, stability, and safety in the body of your car.



*Spacious and inviting interiors*

Inspect the interior thoroughly. In Oakland and Pontiac Bodies by Fisher, you find generous roominess, luxurious comfort, elegance. High grade upholstery fabrics are used throughout—for side and head linings as well as for seat cushions. And note the restful comfort of these cushions—Fisher controls exclusively the new type springs which prevent sagging, and are so comfortable.




*Strong body panels*

Here are the body panels as Fisher makes them—in large, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not nailed on. Thus, the front pillar cover (1) is formed in a single piece. There are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open. Compare this construction on a Pontiac or Oakland with other cars in its price field.

# Farm News from New York

## *Master Farmers to Visit WGY---Governor Signs Produce Grading Law*

NEW YORK State Master Farmers and their wives, the members of the Board of Master Farmer Judges, and the Staff of American Agriculturist have been invited to visit the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, on Wednesday, March 25. Up to date about twenty-five Master farmers have accepted the invitation.

The General Electric Company has a marvelous experimental plant, originally made famous by Steinmetz, known all over the world as an electrical wizard. A special program and demonstrations have been planned for the entertainment of the Master Farmers.

In place of part of the daily agricultural program, a special broadcast will be put on from Station WGY between 12:30 and 12:45. Master Farmers and members of the A. A. Staff will at that time tell you some of the wonders seen during the trip through the plant.

Following lunch, which will be served at the General Electric plant, busses will take Master Farmers and other guests to Albany where they will meet the legislative leaders and at 5 o'clock they will be entertained by Governor Roosevelt at the Executive Mansion.

### Grading Bill Now a Law

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has signed the farm products grading bill, which is expected to furnish strong support to the farmers of the state in their efforts to compete more successfully with products from the west and south which come onto the New York markets. In addition, it is designed to supply the consumers of the state with farm products of better and more uniform quality. The bill introduced at the request of Commissioner of Agriculture Berne A. Pyrke, empowers the Commissioner after public hearings to establish official definitions and standards for grading farm products of all sorts, requirements for which are not to be lowered in any case than those for United States grades.

The new grades are to be permissive. Growers will not be required to adopt them, but when they do adopt them for the purpose of gaining greater marketability for their produce, they will be held to full accountability for maintaining the standards of the grades labeled on their containers. There is provision in the bill for special definition of culls and authority for regulating their labeling and shipment. This is to meet the complaint of growers, dealers and consumers alike that products properly classified as "culls" have been coming on the market mixed with more salable fruits and vegetables and thus have been doing injury to the reputation of New York state products.

Primary demand for the new legislation came from potato growers and dealers and it is thought probable that the first public hearings under the bill will deal with this crop, with hearings on other vegetables and fruits and the establishment of New York State grades and standards to follow.

An important feature of the bill is that its permissive character will not require a large force of inspectors to administer it, but occasional inspection of the products offered for sale will suffice to hold producers strictly to the grades they are advertising.

### League Buys New Plants

THE Dairymen's League has recently acquired the following plants in Northern New York and Vermont, which will undoubtedly affect the future of the milk shed to some extent.

The following plants in Vermont—Bristol, Brandon, Rutland, Leicester Junction, Danby, and Ortwell, and in New York—Johnsonville and Greenwich, were purchased.

It is the plan of the League to eventually operate only a few of these plants as the territory can best be served in that way.

Farmers in the territory have been shipping to the Boston market and the shift to New York will make a difference in the proposed plans of the co-operative companies serving Boston and other New England states.

### Borden Company Expands

AN item of interest to dairymen in the New York Milk Shed is an application made by the Borden Company last Wednesday for the listing of additional shares of capital stock. This stock is to be issued for the Niagara United Dairies of Niagara Falls, N. Y. the Anona Cheese Company of Chicago, Ill., and the Norwalk Dairy Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The Borden Company seems to be expanding operations quite rapidly and just how it will affect dairymen of the milk shed is a question. It is to be hoped that the acquisition of the new plants will aid in the reducing of the distributing cost of milk and milk products which the present situation sadly needs.

### Trespass Law Discussed

AT a recent meeting of the Advisory Council for the Conservation Department, the question of farm trespassing was discussed in considerable detail. After an examination of the trespassing laws of other states, the council expressed the sentiment of being in favor of expanding the present New York State Posting Law to include all forms of trespassing on farms.

The present posting law, designed to regulate hunters and fishermen, can only be made effective when it is adequately enforced. If the law is broadened to include all trespassing and if it is strictly enforced, it will go a long way to solve the serious trespass problem in the rural counties, especially those near the large cities.

### Health Essay Contest

J. A. Lennox, County Club Agent of Delaware County, announces a health essay contest for high school students. The essays are to be five hundred words in length and are to be in the hands of the respective principals of each high school by April 30. The first prize in each town will be $2.50 while the county offers a first prize of $5.00, second, $2.50, and third, $2.00, and in addition, the first prize winner, if a club member, will receive a free week at Shankitunk 4-H camp.

Any subject related to health will be acceptable.

### Radio News Over WHAM

DON'T forget our new feature being broadcast over WHAM at Rochester, daily, from 12.10 to 12:15 noon. Editor "Ed" will write on something of editorial interest on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

News of interest to the Western New York farmer prepared by the editorial staff of the American Agriculturist will be broadcast on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Aunt Janet will devote a five-minute period to the home makers on Thursday.

We will be very glad to get your comments and suggestions as to the type of information you enjoy most.

### New York Farmers Aid Drought Victims

MUCH credit is due L. R. Simons, State County Agent Leader, who in cooperation with the County Agricultural Agents, has made splendid progress in the shipment of produce to the drought-stricken areas of the South.

More than thirty cars of produce have been loaded from New York counties and with the exception of probably twenty more, the work is still going forward.

A telegram from John Barton Paine, Chairman of the American Red Cross, to Mr. Simons gives the sentiment of those that are receiving the assistance—"We are delighted with the splendid response to campaign. These supplies will be of material assistance to our chapters in meeting the needs of thousands of farmers in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, who lost their crops and are in need of relief". Governor Roosevelt also wired his congratulations to Mr. Simons on the splendid work being done by the farmers of the state.

Monroe County reports the loading of five cars and possibly more this week. H. W. Pease of Ontario County, reports the Home Bureau and Junior Extension Workers co-operating and shipping instructions for 4 cars have been received. Excellent cooperation has been secured from all departments in this world effort. The farmers of New York who although in many cases, hard hit themselves, have responded to the call in a very commendable manner.

### What the Hoosick Falls Young Farmers' Club is Doing

THE Young Farmers' Association of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. has held two meetings in 1931. The first meeting, a business meeting, was held at noon (12 M—1 P. M.) on January seventh. The following officers were elected:

President, Harold Jones; Vice-President, Grante Sharpe; Secretary and Treasurer, Varnum S. Stearns, Jr., Chairman of Refreshment Committee for 1931, Otto Piritz.

January twenty-second was the date set for the regular monthly meeting. At this meeting, which was held at 7:30 P. M., a group of objectives was worked out by members of the association and were passed around to each member to be voted upon. They were accepted by a majority vote and were duly signed by said officers.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Plan was discussed at this meeting. The association has bought scales and other accessories which are to be loaned to the members. The members are to weigh the milk from each cow in his or his father's herd at least once a month, then samples are taken to the farm shop in the high school where they are tested for butterfat (by Babcock test method), each member practising his own work under the supervision of Professor Ralph S. Bullock, head of the agricultural department, who is also the club's head adviser. Each member is to keep all necessary records on his herd. It is expected that this will prove to the member the value of keeping records on his herd and will be a wonderful source of education.

The speakers of the evening of January twenty-second were Earl Bennett, who spoke on "The Advantages of Keeping Milk Production Records", and Professor R. S. Bullock who told about the Dairy Herd Improvement Plan. A spelling bee was held, after which refreshments were served.—Vernum Stearns, Jr., Hoosick Falls, New York.

### Western New York Notes

WESTERN New York's brand new egg-laying contest plant at Stafford, Genesee County, will be ready in October for the opening of the big contest with Professor Robert C. Ogle, Department of Poultry Industry, Cornell University, Contest Director.

4-H club work in Erie County is being launched by its new leader, John D. Walker.

The Western New York Butter and Cheese Maker's Association held its 22nd annual meeting at Cuba, March 12.

Saturday, March 7, twenty-four fishermen were rescued from two ice floes in Lake Erie, 15 miles south of Buffalo.

About 40 fishermen were trapped on similar floes on February 8 and not until February 10, were the last of them finally rescued.

With the advent of March, we have more snow and winter weather.

There seems to be some demand for hay, at from $15 to $20.

Potato, butter, and egg prices low.


**SAVE $3.00 to $10.00 on your AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—Here's How**

**GUARD-O-GRAM**

1931 MARCH 7

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK N Y

NEW YORK STATE FARMERS APPRECIATE THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN THIS PARTICIPATING STOCK COMPANY STOP LAST YEAR NET PREMIUMS INCREASED 33 1/2 PERCENT OVER 1929 STOP WE SHARE PROFITS WITH POLICYHOLDERS BY ALLOWING TEN PERCENT OFF "CONFERENCE" RATES AS OUTRIGHT DEDUCTION STOP THIS IS $3.00 TO $10.00 DEPENDING ON MAKE AND SIZE OF CAR OR TRUCK STOP ALSO TEN-PERCENT ADDITIONAL DEDUCTION WHERE POLICYHOLDER HAS HAD NO AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT DURING PAST 24 MONTHS STOP THIS IS A NEW YORK STATE COMPANY WITH HOME OFFICE IN BUFFALO AND CLAIMS SERVICE BRANCHES THROUGHOUT STATE STOP WE HAVE CLAIMS REPRESENTATIVES FROM COAST TO COAST STOP OUR POLICYHOLDERS SELECTED FOR SAFE AND SANE DRIVING STOP WE ARE DOWN ON THE MOTORING "BOOR" AND WORKING TO ELIMINATE HIM FROM THE HIGHWAY

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PRESIDENT-GUARDIAN CASUALTY CO

You get MORE INSURANCE for YOUR DOLLAR, or THE SAME INSURANCE for FEWER DOLLARS, when you place your PUBLIC LIABILITY and PROPERTY DAMAGE POLICY in the GUARDIAN CASUALTY.

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*Ask our nearest agent exactly how much you can save. Write us at Buffalo if you lack his name and address.*

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MANOR FARM
PULASKI NEW YORK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Buy Chicks With Confidence!
From Hardy Northern Grown Stock.
Owner Personally Guarantees
THAT
EVERY hatching egg a product of our own hens.
EVERY baby chick a product of our own eggs.
EVERY breeder 100 per cent free from Bacillary White Diarrhea.
R. I. REDS WHITE LEGHORNS B.PLY. ROCKS
Let Us Send You Our Booklet and Prices NOW.
Or Meet Us at the Farm and Inspect Our Plant, Stock and Methods.
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
PULASKI, N. Y.

Don't Experiment!
Know the Quality You Buy!
BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS
Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Assorted for broilers | 5.00 | 9 | 45.00 | 87.50 |

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them.
PULLETS:—3000-12 wks. old, ready in May—S.C.W. Leghorns $1 ea; Bd.Rocks $1.10 ea; R.I.Reds $1.15 ea.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R,
E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
Guaranteed To Pay Better
than any other chicks you can buy. Write for FREE Folder explaining this Guarantee and listing FREE Bulletins on poultrykeeping prepared by men who have made poultry pay.
LORD FARMS, 85 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

ROCK RIDGE R.I. REDS
ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED
My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.
ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS
the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $10.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | $12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $ 8.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone Box 5 McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN CHICKS
2 and 4-yr.-old Breeders
300-Egg Breeding
Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular.
Also Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds
ADRIAN DeNEEF, SODUS, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS
$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

American Anconas—Record Layers—
Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS. GRAMPIAN, PA.

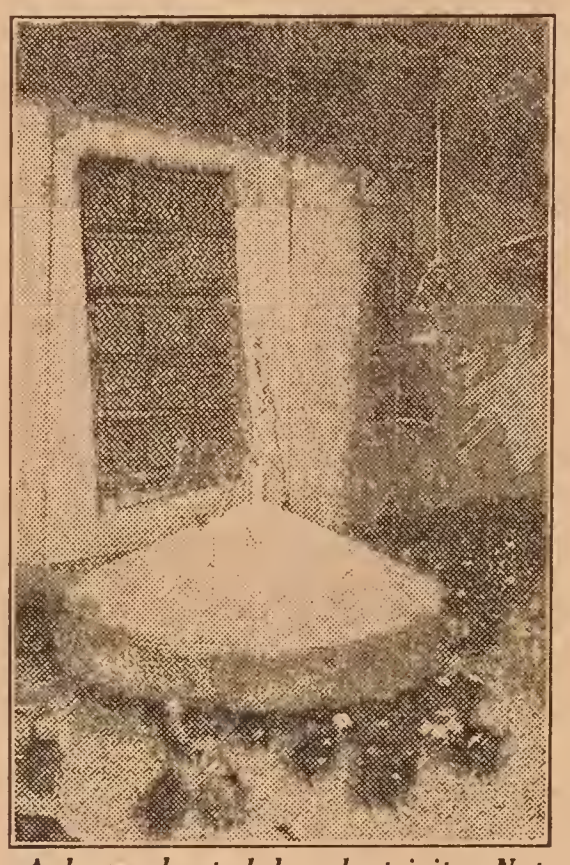
Barred Rock Chicks February 24 and after $10.50 per 100 postpaid
100% live del. guar. Wh. Leghorns on advance orders only.
WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

# With the A. A. Poultry Farmer

## Brooding the Farm Flock by Electricity

THE farm flock of poultry is often the source of many of the little extras which the farmer's wife and indeed her entire family enjoy. Often the farm flock becomes so large that it produces a large part of the farm income. Most of our farms have a small poultry house where the farmer, the farmer's wife or in some cases, the children keep from 50 to 500 hens. No one can dispute that this is an economic side line when properly handled. It is often a problem in the spring of the year when everyone on the farm is very busy to give proper attention to raising the baby chicks to replace the old birds which must be culled from the laying flock.

Mrs. Arthur Shaver, of Eagle Mills, N. Y., has simplified this problem. The Shavers live on a dairy farm. The milk is bottled on the farm and retailed in Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Shaver has kept a small farm flock and like most farmers' wives did not find enough time to care for the ordinary type of brooder.



*A hover heated by electricity. Note that the walls are covered with insulating material to conserve heat.*

When an electric brooder was installed, Mrs. Shaver found that she did not have to give the heat any attention. The chicks were always warm and comfortable. There were no foul gases for the chicks to breathe.

The electric brooder was housed in a small colony house with double walls. The space between the walls was filled with sawdust. The open front was covered with cheese cloth to prevent drafts.

The first brooder was tried under the supervision of the local power company's Rural Service Department. This brooder was so successful that another brooder was added the first season.

During the present season, Mrs. Shaver intends to raise several broods of chicks. The first brood started in January, and later broods at intervals of three weeks. Most of these birds will be dressed on the farm, and sold on the retail milk route, some of the best pullets being saved to replace the culls from the farm flock.

This example of electric brooding shows a method of eliminating considerable work and worry from the busy spring days. The cost of operation of a well made electric brooder will be about 3 cents per chick on a 3 cent rate.

After studying the operation of the electric brooders on Shaver's Farm, I would say that success was based on selecting the proper brooder, following instructions in its operation, having a house well ventilated but free from drafts, and giving the birds proper feed.

In selecting a brooder one should consider ventilation, capacity and construction. Provision should be made for adjustable ventilation in order that chicks may be supplied with plenty of fresh air when under the hover at night. Ventilation may be restricted during the day to conserve heat when the chicks are running about the house. The brooder should be large enough so that each chick has at least 7 square inches of floor space—more might be better. The brooder should be well constructed and properly insulated. Long-lived heating coils and a good thermostat are essential.—A. J. Van Schoick.

## Watch Brooder Temperatures

PROPER temperature protects health and promotes uniform growth of chicks. Uncomfortable chicks refuse to eat and unhealthy chicks fail to digest properly what they do eat. We recommend for the first week a temperature of not less than 95 degrees, one inch above the floor at the edge of the hover. The poultryman with little or no experience in brooding should use a thermometer to check temperature conditions. Active and happy chicks give the best evidence that temperature is right.

If an attempt is made to care for more than 300 chicks under one of the smaller coal-burning stoves (up to 50-inch hover), the temperature may well be increased to 100 degrees, provided there is sufficient floor space for chicks to spread out. Care must be taken to teach chicks where to go for warmth. This is best done by confining them for two or three nights within a circle of inch-mesh wire about 18 inches outside the hover rim. After this they may have the run of the house and will choose the heat zone they prefer.

It is not desirable to keep the entire pen warm. A wide range of temperature, with ample heat near the stove, encourages exercise and benefits the chicks. Open windows in the front of the house admit direct sunlight and improve ventilation, keeping the litter dry and the air fresh. Chicks raised under such conditions eat more, feather better, develop more uniformly and harden off with less trouble.

Hover temperature may be reduced about five degrees a week. If chicks are permitted outdoors, on the ground or on a platform, it will be safer to confine them near the entrance until they have learned how to get into the house.

It is well to visit the brooder house at least once during the evening to make sure that all the chicks are comfortable and the stove has sufficient coal for the night.

The use of dim lights all night in the brooder house helps prevent crowding and permits chicks to eat and drink whenever they desire.

LOCKE JAMES

## Care of Hatching Eggs

CLEANLINESS in the breeding pen has a very direct influence upon the number of clean usable hatching eggs produced. Eggs intended for hatching cannot be washed without imparing their hatching qualities and dirty eggs do not hatch well.

The nests, of course, require clean nesting material at frequent intervals but the mistake often made is that of waiting until the material becomes dirty before changing rather than adding more as soon as the nest becomes thin at the center. Insufficient covering over the bottom of the nest is the cause of a large number of broken eggs in the nest. The remaining eggs in such a nest readily become smeared with the contents of a broken egg and are

(*Continued on Page* 20)

REDBIRD FARM BABY CHICKS
EVER INCREASING
Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.
Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World
Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.
We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free
REDBIRD FARM
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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Weekly Delivery
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D.
ORDER NOW.
Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY
BOX A. DENTON, MARYLAND

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
STATE SUPERVISED—at less than regular chick prices. Order now. Ship when wanted. 100% live arrival. SPECIAL—"EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT or FREE BROODER STOVE." Write at once for illus. literature. It's FREE, tells about big dividends with our blood-tested chicks. (Low price-list incl.)
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. LEWISTOWN, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks ..... $10.00 per 100
Black Giants ..... $14.00 per 100
Mixed $8.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less.
Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

CHICKS LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
Hollywood Leghorn Farm
RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, none-better $7.50-100; Bar. Rocks $9-100; Reds and White Rocks $10-100; Mixed $7-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Ferris and Hollywood Strains
Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS —100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; C. O. D. heavy mixed, $10; light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS —PULLETS. From Eng. White Leghorns only. Low prices to meet present conditions. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Day Old Turkeys We are offering MAMMOTH BRONZE and BOURBON RED poults from our own flock of 200 breeders. Write for inf. & prices. Timerman's Turkey Farm, LaFargeville, N.Y.

## What's Doing This Year At Albany

(*Continued from Page* 1)

year auto license for farmers and others who do not use their cars in the winter time. American Agriculturist has worked steadfastly for the passage of such a law for two years. We are informed that there is not much chance to get it through this year because of a shortage of State money necessary to carry on the State work already pledged.

Individual farmers and farm organizations must make more of an issue of this injustice before it will be corrected.

### School-Money Fees to Supervisors

Sad to relate, the Assembly has defeated the bill which would have saved the taxpayers in the towns over a hundred thousand dollars a year now paid to supervisors for a service not rendered. This situation is one to which every rural taxpayer should give careful attention, for there is absolutely no excuse for supervisors receiving this money at the expense of their friends and neighbors. Ask your supervisor about this. (See editorial in this issue on this subject.)

### Bill Against Imitation Butter

—MR. SMITH, Assembly, 612.

This bill is similar to the one just passed by Congress prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine which is colored to imitate butter.

An important provision of the bill reads, "Within the meaning of the provisions of this article, oleomargarine or any similar substance shall be deemed conclusively to be in imitation of butter when it has a color similar to the color of butter." If you believe this is a good bill write Mr. Smith.

### To Control the Quality of Agricultural Poisons

—MR. KIRKLAND, Senate, 1131.

This provides for the licensing of insecticides and fungicides and other substances for destroying or controlling insects, fungi, bacteria, weeds, or rodents. Its chief purpose is to prevent the adulteration or misbranding of these poisons.

We hope this bill will be passed, as it is in line with other policies and legislation to improve the quality of farm supplies.

### To Establish Regional Markets Under State Control

—MR. SANDBERG, Assembly, 272.

This proposal reads in part as follows: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State to provide as soon as practical for the establishment of a comprehensive, state-wide system of regional markets for the purpose . . . of providing suitable outlets for the products of farms . . . and of decreasing food costs to consumers . . . . Such markets shall be owned either by the State or jointly by State and city or jointly by State and one or more counties . . . . and shall be under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Markets."

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the study of the needs of several localities for such markets and the purchase of an option or two for the first market. This is one of the most important measures before the Legislature this year from the farmers' standpoint.

### Compensation Law for Logging and Wood-Cutting Operations

—MR. PORTER, Assembly, 1135.

We have already called attention to this important bill in last week's issue. It provides for exempting farmers from the provisions of the Compensation Law when farmers wish to cut and sell off from the farm a little wood or lumber. It is an extremely important bill.

### To Give Threshers and Ensilage Cutters Liens on Grain or Ensilage

—MR. RILEY, Assembly, 620.

This interesting bill would insure threshers and ensilage cutters liens on products which they prepare for farmers in case farmers fail to pay for this service.

### Changing Qualifications of District Superintendents of Schools

—MR. BRERETON, Senate, 1033.

Under the present law, district superintendents of schools have to pass an examination in agriculture before they qualify for an appointment. This bill would do away with this qualification. It is claimed that the examinations in agriculture heretofore have not been very practical. Nevertheless, this important qualification should not be removed. Every district superintendent of schools, all of whom preside over rural districts, should certainly have some training in agriculture.

### To Provide New Farm-to-Market Roads

—MR. ABBOTT, Assembly, 293.

The chief purpose of this bill is to provide a bond issue for establishing a great state-wide farm-to-market road system which would include the better town roads. Such a system would be similar to the present State and county system. It is said that the bill has no possibility of passing this year, but the principle upon which it is founded is right, and sooner or later the Senate must get back of a plan to advance the interests of dirt road farmers.

### Hewitt Reforestation Amendment

A reforestation commission was created in 1928. After thorough study, two bills were introduced and passed by the Legislature in 1929. The first of these provides for State aid to counties on a fifty-fifty basis—that is, the State to pay half and the county to pay half in the purchase and reforestation of five hundred acres or more in a single plot. The second bill provides for the buying and reforesting under State management of lands outside of the forest preserve counties.

Reforestation is going forward in fine shape under both of these acts.

The commission also recommended a constitutional amendment calling for the expenditure of twenty million dollars over a long period for the reforestation of vast acres of idle land not suitable for farming, to be managed with scientific forest practices to grow timber for the future, to regulate stream flow, to protect all water supplies, to provide for recreation, hunting, and fishing. This suggestion is known as the Hewitt Amendment. All amendments have to be passed twice by the Legislature and then submitted to the people. The Hewitt Amendment was passed by the Legislature of 1930. It is expected that it will be passed again this year and will be submitted to the people of the State at the election in November, 1931.

If this amendment finally becomes part of the Constitution New York will have a reforestation program equaled by no country or state in the world.

* * *

The foregoing is a short, bird's-eye view of the legislative situation so far as agriculture is concerned in New York State. The session will close the last of this month or early in April, so if you are going to take any action relative to any of the above bills you would like to see passed, you will need to do so immediately. Remember, in this connection, that city people always do express themselves. Farmers seldom do.

---

When one considers the convenience of automatic control, the absence of smoke and noise, the reduction in fire hazard, and the certainty of instant and dependable service, together with moderate costs for current, electricity stands out as the farmer's best "hired man."


**Read what this prominent dairyman says**

LAKEVIEW FARMS
M. M. CASS, PROPRIETOR
DAIRY, FRUIT AND POULTRY PRODUCE
WATKINS, N. Y.

Watkins Glen, N. Y. , Feb. 12, 1931

The Tanglefoot Co.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gentlemen:- No doubt this may be rather unusual procedure, but I am writing you to say that your Tanglefoot fly spray for cattle is also the greatest cattle lice killer on the market.

Perhaps you know this, and perhaps not, but if not I am letting you know that you have an all year around product.

This fall I had some of the spray left over, and after trying every available product on the market to rid cattle of lice I used some of your spray in desperation, and there has not been a sign of lice since. I now use it every week as a preventative rather than a cure.

Yours Resp't.
W. M. Cass

Mr. Cass also uses Tanglefoot Stock Spray on his cattle in the summer for killing and repelling flies with equal success.

Tanglefoot Stock Spray has no equal as an insecticide for dairy and general farm use.

Practically odorless—never taints milk—won't stain—can't hurt animals.

*Satisfaction is guaranteed • Order today from your dealer • Write for free interesting booklet*

THE TANGLEFOOT CO.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

**TANGLEFOOT STOCK SPRAY**

# BABY CHICKS


## KERR'S NEW LOW PRICES

PLACE your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Department L

PATERSON, N. J. — MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TRENTON, N. J. — E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. — LOWELL, MASS.
CAMDEN, N. J. — LANCASTER, PA. — WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — DANBURY, CONN.

## Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — 312 Eggs

BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

**To Make Profits This Year Use a Heavy-Laying Strain**

No use in quitting! With the right stock you can win. Morris Farms has specialized on high-production stock for 25 years. Get good stock and go ahead.

**BIG-TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS**—Winners at Storrs Laying Contest.
**NON-SITTING R. I. REDS**—We originated the non-broody strain.
**ENG. WYANDOTTES**—From Barron's 1914 World Champion Contest layers.
**BARRED ROCKS**—"Improved", chunky broiler type; mated to males from 300-egg dams.

*Write for new low prices and Catalog No. F.*

**MORRIS FARM** ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

## Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production.

| 100% live arrival. Postpaid. Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. and S. L. Wyn., Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Bl. Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |

Light mixed 8c, J. B. Giants 16c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, BOX 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES APRIL 20-27; MAY 4-11-18-25. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $5 | $ 9.50 | $46 | $ 90 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 6 | 11.00 | 53 | 100 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8 | 15.00 | 72 | 140 |
| Mammoth Bronze Turkey Baby Poults | 90c each; $85 per 100 | | | |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

Free Catalog. 100% Delivery Guaranteed.

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. (Big Eng.) Br.&Bf.Leghorns; Sheppard's Anc. | $3.50 | $6.50 | $12 | $55 | $105 |
| Brd.Wh.&Bf. Rox; Bf. Orp. Reds, W. Wyd. Bl. Minorcas | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14 | 65 | 125 |
| Ex. Qual. W. Wyd. Reds, Rox; Tanc. & Studer Strain W. Leg. | 4.50 | 8.50 | 16 | 75 | 145 |

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg. 100-$15; Black Giants, 100-$18; W. Pekin Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50-$6.00; 100-$11.00. Light Mixed, 50-$4.50; 100-$8.00. Postpaid except to Canada. $1 Books Order. We ship C.O.D. Big illustrated catalog in 4-colors FREE. Write today

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., BOX A, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2

## CHICKS

Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg.....$8 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 9 per 100
S. C. Reds.....10 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$7 per 100. Order Direct

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks**
**TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn**
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd.
Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.

Purebred Mammoth **Bronze Turkeys** & HATCHING EGGS. Clifton Lee, Lowville, N.Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

**3000** breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM, Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

**BABY CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed $8. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HEAVIES 7c; Rocks; Legh'ns; Anconas; Wyan.; Orps. Australorp eggs 7c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

**REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM**
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. BOOKS, Sidney, N. Y.


(*Continued from Page* 18)

rendered unsuitable for hatching purposes.

Shavings make ideal nesting material. Excelsior is frequently used, although it is not convenient to remove eggs from such a nest as a great deal of material is usually caught in the fingers.

If straw is used, the birds make a nest in which the center is bare, thereby causing broken eggs.

Either daily cleaning of drop boards or the wiring of roosts to keep birds away from droppings must be practiced in order to eliminate the carrying of this filth on the feet of the birds from drop boards to nests and hatching eggs.

Wet or damp floors occasioned by rain or snow beating in through the front of the pen is another indirect source of dirt on eggs. Many poultrymen do not consider it important to clean perches in front of nests, feed hoppers, and water containers but these small areas get just as dirty as the drop boards and frequent cleaning is necessary to produce clean hatching eggs. Eggs intended for hatching should be gathered frequently during cold weather and stored in a cool place at a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees.

Cleanliness in the breeding pens means clean nest, clean drop boards, clean floors, and clean equipment.

C. D. ANDERSON.

## The Night Light for Baby Chicks

THE favorable results secured by a large number of poultry raisers with the use of a dim light for baby chicks are being confirmed by experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Professor Wm. C. Sanctuary reports, that with 327 chicks under observation, the lighted chicks showed a gain in growth at four weeks of age which varied from 8 to 15 per cent depending upon the breed. This gain did not come from eating during the night but it was noted that the dim light kept the chicks spread out in the most comfortable sleeping belt available and enabled them to find their way back to the hover without becoming chilled. It was also observed that on cold mornings the lighted group of chicks lost no time before starting to drink and eat while a large portion of those in the unlighted group first took time off to get warm under the hover.

Where electricity is available either from a farm lighting plant or transmission line, a ten-watt light was recommended. This assures a dependable light which will not blow out or become an extra fire hazard.

## Advises Glass Substitutes

UNDER present conditions, when the problem of parasite control requires that chicks be confined to houses (where formerly they were allowed outdoors in the sunlight) it is necessary to provide adequate natural light within the house. Ordinary window glass does not permit the effective part of the sun's light (the ultra-violet rays) to pass, but there are now available several glass substitutes which will transmit these rays.

Glass substitutes are of several types. Some have a base of screen wire, others of cloth. There are also materials resembling window glass, but so made that the ultra-violet light will pass through; these would be commonly used if it were not for the high cost.

Most of the materials on the market have been subjected to tests by experiment stations, to determine their efficiency in maintaining proper health and growth.

The manufacturer of a reliable pro-


REMARKABLE PRODUCTION

**Result of 49 Years' Breeding**

We have over 4,000 breeders all like the pen pictured above. Order Truslow chicks and be sure of quality that insures your success.
Write today for Truslow's instructive book on controlling Coccidiosis. It's FREE.

**Truslow Poultry Farm, Inc.**
Box A.A.3-21 Chestertown, Md.

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100, provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, Wh., Br., Buff, Black—$12 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18. Broiler chicks, light, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. 500 orders, $1 less. 1000 orders, $2 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching.
**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| March and April delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds, Anconas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Wyan. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants 17c each. Assorted Light 9c, Heavy, 11c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

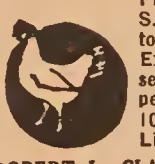
## Best Quality Chicks

10 EXTRA CHICKS GIVEN WITH EACH 100

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr.old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

Light Mix.....$8.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$10.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**



From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000, 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

CASH OR C. O. D.

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

A special discount will be given on orders placed 30 days in advance. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Delivered when wanted.

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

Light Mixed.....$8.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$9.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $10.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 12.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 12.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## BETTER BABY CHICKS

Ship C. O. D.

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.
*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | | | |
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

## CHIX

Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks 10c; Reds 10c; W. Rocks 12c; Heavy Mix. 8c; Lgt. Mix. 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guarantced. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## LARGE EGGS
20 YEARS BREEDING
**WHITE LEGHORNS**
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is batched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 34.00 | 65 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White & Buff Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices
1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

## 7c CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

## QUALITY CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $$ 8 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 9 | 42.50 | 80 |
| Barred Rocks | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Mixed Chicks | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

| JUNIATA CHIX | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood W. Leghorns | $10 | $90 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 10 | 90 |
| R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks | 12 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 9 | 80 |
| Light Mixed | 8 | 70 |

**Juniata Poultry Farm**
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**300,000 WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS**
**$9.00 a hundred—$85.00 a thousand**
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ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest, Layers & Payers. Circular
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**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.


duct will be glad to refer the buyer to results of such tests, which give the most dependable information regarding the effectiveness of the material.

To give growing chicks every advantage, ordinary window glass in the brooder house windows should be replaced by a dependable glass substitute, and if possible, chicks should be encouraged to get outdoors in the sunshine. —LOCKE JAMES.

## Two New Poultry Books

TWO books of interest to poultrymen have just been published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York City. One is "How to Select the Laying Hen" by H. M. Lamon and J. W. Kinghorne. This book, which costs $1.25, gives in simple language directions for picking out pullets that will become good layers and for culling non-producers out of the flock.

The other is entitled, "Battery Brooding" by Milton H. Arndt, and sells for $2.00. For the past year or two, there has been much interest in battery brooding of chicks; that is, in raising them confined in coops built up one above the other, and not letting them on the floor or ground until they have reached considerable size. This book will give you the latest experience and information on this method of raising chicks.

## Answers to "Try These on Each Other"

1. London. New York City.
2. Paris. London. Washington. Berlin.
3. The Mississippi-Missouri system has a total of 4,221 miles. The Amazon is the longest single river, being 3900 miles long.
4. Texas. Rhode Island.
5. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland.
6. Hudson River to Albany, Barge Canal to Buffalo, Great Lakes (Erie, Huron and Superior) to Duluth. Via Atlantic Ocean, through Panama Canal to Pacific Ocean and on up the west coast to Strait of Juan de Fuca, into Admiral Inlet.
7. In Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin.
8. In North Dakota, Kansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Montana, and Nebraska.
9. Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, California.
10. Argentina. United States. Dairy products are the chief product of Denmark, Switzerland, and certain states of the U. S. A., New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Bananas and citrus fruits come from the West Indies, southern Spain, Italy, Mexico, Florida and California.
11. India.

## Answers to Puzzling Problems

1. 80 years. Explanation—Subtract 20 from 40; subtract ¾ from 1; multiply 20 by 4.
2. Jones 20 trips, Smith 15 trips, Brown 12 trips. Explanation—Multiply 3 by 4 by 5; divide 60 by 3 for Jones; divide 60 by 4 for Smith; divide 60 by 5 for Brown.
3. Fill the 7; empty into the 11; fill the 7 again and from it fill the 11; 3 left in the 7; empty the 11; pour 3 from 7 into 11, fill 7 and empty into 11; fill 7 again and pour 1 from it to fill the 11. There will be 6 left in the 7.
4. 24 shots. Explanation—Add 7/12 and ¾; multiply 32 by 12; divide by 16.
5. Jones $8; Smith $16; Brown $24. Explanation—Add 1, 2 and 3; divide 48 by 6; multiply $8 by 1, 2 and 3.
6. 210 apples. Explanation—Multiply 7 by 6; Multiply ¼ by 4/5; multiply 42 by 20; divide by 4.


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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
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| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100
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|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. & S. L. Wynd., Buff Orps., Buff Rocks & Black Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |

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| S. C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 15.00 | 75.00 | |
| BROILER CHICKS Light | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| BROILER CHICKS Heavy | 5.50 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

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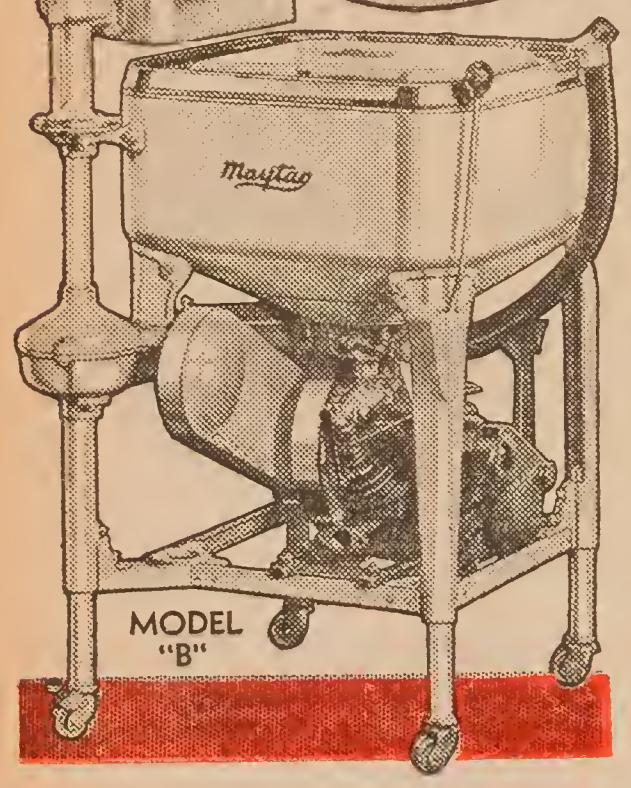


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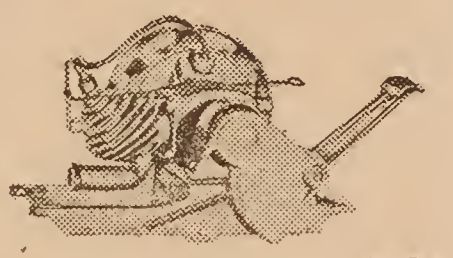

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THE Maytag WASHER TABLE IRONER


# Flowers

## The Table Centerpiece

THE flower centerpiece on the dining table is a sure indication whether or not a hostess is "on to her job." The object of any decoration is to add interest, and, if it does not do this, it is an absolute failure.

If it obstructs the view from one guest to another it has not fulfilled its purpose. Fifteen inches is about the limit as to the height of any floral decoration in the center of the table. Each flower should be perfect because it will be viewed at close range. Foliage of the same species harmonizes best with any flower, but often it is not possible to obtain it. This requires judgment and oftentimes in the home garden, where one has to take what she can get, substitutions must be made. A woman who loves flowers often has ferns from which she can cut the necessary green fronds to fill out her table decorations. The asparagus fern or springerii is often used in this way, although its drooping character and its particular shade of green may not harmonize perfectly with the flowers which are available.

Whatever flowers and greens are used, there should be some tie-up between them. That is why baby's breath, either of the annual or perennial variety, is so popular.

**1381**

EASTER RABBIT FAMILY NO. C1381 *would thrill any child. It comes stamped for simple embroidery on washfast Venetian cloth in colors, green, coral or gold; the Mamma Bunny holding a basket of eggs, is 25 inches high when finished and the little bunnies are about 17 inches, 14 inches and 11 inches respectively. Price for stamped material, 50 cents. If floss is desired for embroidery, add 50 cents extra. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*


"Play Games and other Play Activities" has been prepared by Alfred B. Wegener, Director of Physical Education at Drew Theological Seminary. Mr. Wegener's interest in Athletics, games and recreational sports early led him to excel along these lines with the consequence that since twenty years of age he has been recreational director at some of the most important "Y's" in the country. Since 1914 he has directed the physical education and lectured on play at Drew University.

The book is classified according to Mr. Wegener's ideas of the types of play, is well indexed, and can be readily used either by teachers of physical education, field day committees, or by hostesses seeking to provide an evening's entertainment. For leaders of boys' and girls' groups, for camp directors, for entertainment committees of grange or church, this book would be very valuable. Abingdon Press, N. Y. C., $2.00.


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# Spring Dreams

## *Rural Teacher Makes Her Own Come True*

THREE of the happiest years of my life have been spent teaching a small rural school. Oh the glory of the out-of-doors! The unsightly site (or should I say sight) of a former woodhouse has been converted into a flower bed. Just digging in the cool earth every spare moment—but to us it meant "Nature study"—"Physical training"—"Landscape gardening"! Clumps of wild violets formed a square border and these did not disappoint us, for they reappeared the next year in fresh, sweet fullness. Neighbors loved the project and donated seeds or plants.

Just as we love more the piece of clothing stitched by our own hands—so we, my pupils and I, have a deeper interest in the yellow rose bush sending forth new shoots each spring, in the crimson rambler which has not yet rambled but gives its small verdant promise.

Perennials or annuals for flowers? I incline toward the permanent and abiding things of life, hence I choose perennials—flowers that will smile to greet *other* teachers, *other* pupils, and weary travelers along the dusty road. But I've started lilac bushes for those *coming* years and *this* year I'm longing for an immediate splash of color, just as my plants long for showers. I have a hedge of evergreens across the front of the school—those are permanent—they've "made good." Now, I've bought morning-glory seeds to form a beautiful arch over the doorway. All through the summer, people can watch new flowers smiling "Good morning" as they ride past to their work. I wish I could send you a picture of their beauty, their "glory", indeed, but at this writing the snow still flies and my seeds cannot be even planted. Just spring dreams which, "volens Dei", will come true.

—Teacher, District School.

## Tested Recipes

### Oyster Shortcake

4 cupfuls flour
4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
½ cupful butter
½ cupful milk
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cupful thick cream
1 quart oysters
Pepper

Make a rich biscuit dough of the butter, half the salt, four cupfuls flour and the milk and bake in a round cake tin in a moderate oven. Blend four tablespoonfuls of flour with four tablespoonfuls of thick cream, season with salt and stir into the oysters cooking until the gills curl. Divide the cake into two parts and butter both. Spread half the oysters over the lower layer, put the second one over them and pour the remainder of the oysters and dressing over this. Blanket with the remainder of the thick cream well beaten and seasoned with salt and pepper and serve hot.—L.M.T.

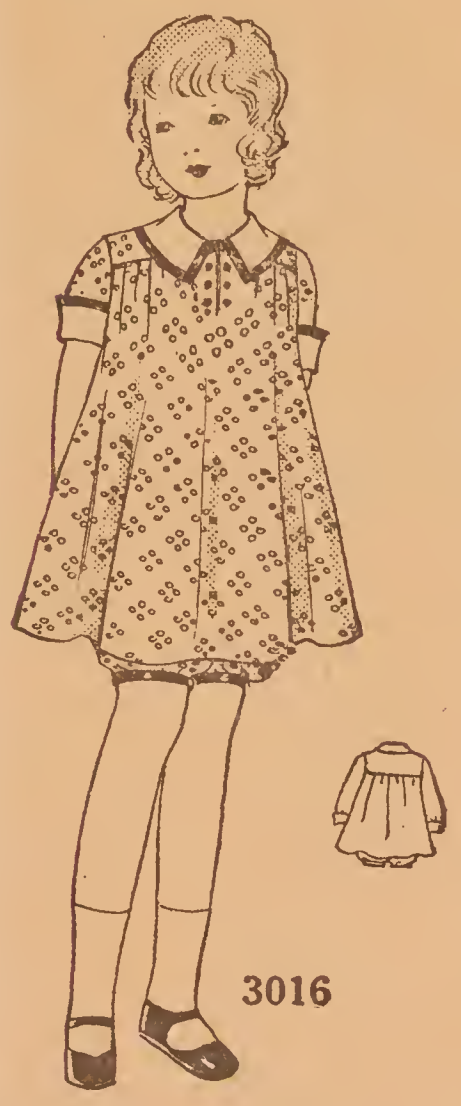
Vines and climbing plants add charm and soften the hard lines of a house.

## Attractive and Slenderizing

3038

Dress Pattern No. 3038 *provides the slimming lines which the woman of heavier figure looks for in her designs. The bodice has a deep cross-over vest and softly falling jabots. The hip is fitted in a skirt yoke cut to the smartest depth. The popular fullness at the skirt bottom is achieved by a circular flounce. This pattern is attractive when made up in one of the pretty spring silks or in plain color combined with lace vestee and jabots of contrasting color. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 *and* 48-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4 *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting and* ¼ *yard of* 39-*inch all-over lace.* Price 15c.

## Bloomer Dress



3016

Bloomer Dress No. 3016 *is in the best of taste for misses of* 2, 4 *and* 6 *years of age. It has real style, yet it is simple as children's clothes should be. The Peter Pan collar, the turn-back sleeve cuffs and knee bands of the bloomers provide a nice trim in plain colors, which set off the colored print. The frock and bloomers are made of cotton broadcloth. Pique, dimity, chambray, gingham, linen, dotted swiss, percale and shantung are all most attractive as well as most practical. The* 4 *year size requires* 2½ *yards of* 35-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 35-*inch contrasting and* 2⅜ *yards of binding.* Price 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the Spring Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**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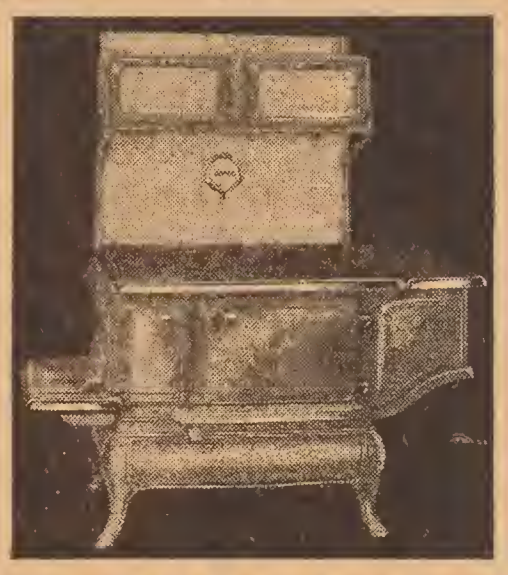

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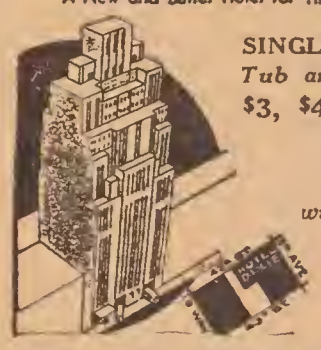

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

David cannot understand why his Lady of the Roses and Jack are not on good terms. His Lady tells him that none of her hours are happy ones, and when David tells this to Mr. Jack it seems to start him thinking.

When David fails to visit Jack and Jill and his "Lady of the Roses" for a week, they make inquiry and discover that David is dangerously ill.

When David is on the road to recovery all his friends visit him. Jack leaves suddenly by way of the window to avoid meeting the Lady of the Roses. On his next visit to David he could not avoid meeting her.

* * *

Even then disappointment was piled on disappointment, for Mr. Jack's visit was not the unalloyed happiness it usually was. Mr. Jack himself was almost cross at first, and then he was silent and restless, moving jerkily about the room in a way that disturbed David very much.

Mr. Jack had brought with him a book; but even that only made matters worse, for when he saw the beautiful bound volumes that Miss Holbrook had just left, he frowned, and told David that the guessed he did not need *his* gift at all, with all those other fine books. And David could not seem to make him understand that the one book from him was just exactly as dear as were the whole set of books that his Lady of the Roses brought.

Certainly it was not a satisfactory visit at all, and for the first time David was almost glad to have Mr. Jack go and leave him with his books. The *books,* David told himself, he could understand; Mr. Jack he could not—today.

Several times after this David's Lady of the Roses and Mr. Jack happened to call at the same hour; but never could David persuade these two friends of his to stay together. Always, if one came and the other was there, the other went away, in spite of David's protestations that two people did not tire him at all and his assertions that he often entertained as many as that at once. Tractable as they were in all other ways, anxious as they seemed to please him, on this one point they were obdurate: never would they stay together.

They were not angry with each other—David was sure of that, for they were always very especially polite, and rose, and stood, and bowed in a most delightful fashion. Still, he sometimes thought that they did not quite like each other, for always, after the one went away, the other, left behind, was silent and almost stern—if it was Mr. Jack; and flushed-faced and nervous—if it was Miss Holbrook. But why this was so David could not understand.

The span of handsome black horses came very frequently to the Holly farmhouse now, and as time passed they often bore away behind them a white-faced but happy-eyed boy on the seat beside Miss Holbrook.

"My, but I don't see how every one can be so good to me!" exclaimed the boy, one day, to his Lady of the Roses.

"Oh, that's easy, David," she smiled. "The only trouble is to find out what you want—you ask for so little."

"But I don't need to ask—you do it all beforehand," asserted the boy; "you and Mr. Jack, and everybody."

"Really? That's good." For a brief moment Miss Holbrook hesitated; then, as if casually, she asked: "And he tells you stories, too, I suppose,—this Mr. Jack,—just as he used to, doesn't he?"

"Well, he never did tell me but one, you know, before; but he's told me more now, since I've been sick."

"Oh, yes, I remember, and that one was 'The Princess and the Pauper'; wasn't it? Well, has he told you any more—like—that?"

The boy shook his head with decision.

"No, he doesn't tell me any more like that, and—and I don't want him to, either."

Miss Holbrook laughed a little oddly.

"Why, David, what is the matter with that?" she queried.

"The ending; it wasn't nice, you know."

"Oh, yes, I—I remember."

"I've asked him to change it," went on David, in a grieved voice. "I asked him just the other day, but he wouldn't."

"Perhaps he—he didn't want to." Miss Holbrook spoke very quickly, but so low that David barely heard the words.

"Didn't want to? Oh, yes, he did! He looked awful sober, and as if he really cared, you know. And he said he'd give all he had in the world if he really could change it, but he couldn't."

"Did he say—just that?" Miss Holbrook was leaning forward a little breathlessly now.

"Yes—just that; and that's the part I couldn't understand," commented David. "For I don't see why a story—just a story made up out of somebody's head—can't be changed any way you want it. And I told him so."

"Well, and what did he say to that?"

"He didn't say anything for a minute, and I had to ask him again. Then he sat up suddenly, just as if he'd been asleep, you know, and said, 'Eh, what, David?' And then I told him again what I'd said. This time he shook his head, and smiled that kind of a smile that isn't really a smile, you know, and said something about a real, true-to-life story's never having but one ending, and that was a logical ending. Lady of the Roses, what is a logical ending?"

The Lady of the Roses laughed unexpectedly. The two little red spots, that David always loved to see, flamed into her cheeks, and her eyes showed a sudden sparkle. When she answered, her words came disconnectedly, with little laughing breaths between.

"Well, David, I—I'm not sure I can—tell you. But perhaps I—can find out. This much, however, I am sure of: Mr. Jack's logical ending wouldn't be—mine!"

What she meant David did not know; nor would she tell him when he asked; but a few days later she sent for him, and very gladly David—able now to go where he pleased—obeyed the summons.

It was November, and the garden was bleak and cold; but in the library a bright fire danced on the hearth, and before this Miss Holbrook drew up two low chairs.

She looked particularly pretty, David thought. The rich red of her dress had apparently brought out an answering red in her cheeks. Her eyes were very bright and her lips smiled; yet she seemed oddly nervous and restless. She sewed a little, with a bit of yellow silk on white—but not for long. She knitted with two long ivory needles flashing in and out of a silky mesh of blue—but this, too, she soon ceased doing. On a low stand at David's side she had placed books and pictures, and for a time she talked of those. Then very abruptly she asked:—

"David, when will you see—Mr. Jack again—do you suppose?"

"To-morrow. I'm going up to the House that Jack Built to tea, and I'm to stay all night. It's Halloween—that is, it isn't really Halloween, because it's too late. I lost that, being sick, you know. So we're going to pretend, and Mr. Jack is going to show me what it is like. That is what Mr. Jack and Jill always do; when something ails the real thing, they just pretend with the make-believe one. He's planned lots of things for Jill and me to do; with nuts and apples and candles, you know. It's to-morrow night; so I'll see him then."

"To-morrow? So—so soon?" faltered Miss Holbrook. And to David, gazing at her with wondering eyes, it seemed for a moment almost as if she were looking about for a place to which she might run and hide. Then determinedly, as if she were taking hold of something with both hands, she leaned forward, looked David squarely in the eyes, and began to talk hurriedly, yet very distinctly.

"David, listen. I've something I want you to say to Mr. Jack, and I want you to be sure and get it just right. It's about the—the story, 'The Princess and the Pauper,' you know. You can remember, I think, for you remembered that so well. Will you say it to him—what I'm going to tell you—just as I say it?"

"Why, of course I will!" David's promise was unhesitating, though his eyes were still puzzled.

"It's about the—the ending," stammered Miss Holbrook. "That is, it may—it may have something to do with the ending—perhaps," she finished lamely. And again David noticed that odd shifting of Miss Holbrook's gaze as if she were searching for some means of escape. Then, as before, he saw her chin lift determinedly, as she began to talk faster than ever.

"Now listen," she admonished him, earnestly.

And David listened.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### A Story Remodeled

THE pretended Halloween was a great success. So very excited, indeed, did David become over the swinging apples and popping nuts that he quite forgot to tell Mr. Jack what the Lady of the Roses had said until Jill had gone up to bed and he himself was about to take from Mr. Jack's hand the little lighted lamp.

"Oh, Mr. Jack, I forgot," he cried then. "There was something I was going to tell you."

"Never mind to-night, David; it's so late. Suppose we leave it until to-morrow," suggested Mr. Jack, still with the lamp extended in his hand.

"But I promised the Lady of the Roses that I'd say it to-night," demurred the boy, in a troubled voice.

The man drew his lamp halfway back suddenly.

"The Lady of the Roses! Do you mean—she sent a message—to *me?*" he demanded.

"Yes; about the story, 'The Princess and the Pauper,' you know."

With an abrupt exclamation Mr. Jack set the lamp on the table and turned to a chair. He had apparently lost his haste to go to bed.

"See here, David, suppose you come and sit down, and tell me just what you're talking about. And first—just what does the Lady of the Roses know about that—that 'Princess and the Pauper'?"

"Why, she knows it all, of course," returned the boy in surprise. "I told it to her."

"You—told—it—to her!" Mr. Jack relaxed in his chair. "David!"

"Yes. And she was just as interested as could be."

"I don't doubt it!" Mr. Jack's lips snapped together a little grimly.

"Only she didn't like the ending, either."

Mr. Jack sat up suddenly.

"She didn't like—David, are you sure? Did she *say* that?"

David frowned in thought.

"Well, I don't know as I can tell, exactly, but I'm sure she didn't like it, because just before she told me *what* to say to you, she said that—that what she was going to say would probably have something to do with the ending, anyway. Still—" David paused in yet deeper thought. "Come to think of it, there really isn't anything—not in what she said—that *changed* that ending, as I can see. They didn't get married and live happy ever after, anyhow."

"Yes, but what did she say?" asked Mr. Jack in a voice that was not quite steady. "Now, be careful, David, and tell it just as she said it."

"Oh, I will," nodded David. "*She* said to do that, too."

"Did she?" Mr. Jack leaned farther forward in his chair. "But tell me, how did she happen to—to say anything about it? Suppose you begin at the beginning—away back, David. I want to hear it all—all!"

David gave a contented sigh, and settled himself more comfortably.

"Well, to begin with, you see, I told her the story long ago, before I was sick, and she was ever so interested then, and asked lots of questions. Then the other day something came up—I've forgotten how—about the ending, and I told her how hard I'd tried to have you change it, but you wouldn't. And she spoke right up quick and said probably you didn't want to change it, anyhow. But of course I settled *that* question without any trouble," went on David confidently, "by just telling her, how you said you'd give anything in the world to change it."

"And you told her that—just that, David?" cried the man.

"Why, yes, I had to," answered David, in surprise, "else she wouldn't have known that you *did* want to change it. Don't you see?"

"Oh, yes! I—see—a good deal that I'm thinking you don't," muttered Mr. Jack, falling back in his chair.

"Well, then is when I told her about the logical ending—what you said, you know,—oh, yes! and that was when I found out she didn't like the ending, because she laughed such a funny little laugh and colored up, and said that she wasn't sure she could tell me what a logical ending was, but that she would try to find out, and that, anyhow, *your* ending wouldn't be hers—she was sure of that."

"David, did she say that—really?" Mr. Jack was on his feet now.

"She did; and then yesterday she asked me to come over, and she said some more things,—about the story, I mean,—but she didn't say another thing about the ending. She didn't ever say anything about that except that little bit I told you of a minute ago."

"Yes, yes, but what did she say?" demanded Mr. Jack, stopping short in his walk up and down the room.

"She said: 'You tell Mr. Jack that *I* know something about that story of his that perhaps he doesn't. In the first place, I know the Princess a lot better

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
# Classified Ads
## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WILL BUY at bargain any tractors in any condition even junked. SULKOWSKI, Mansfield Center, Conn.

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

$5 to $500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book. 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY: QUALITY, PURITY, satisfaction guaranteed. 60 lbs. Clover $5.40; Amber Clover $4.80, Buckwheat $4.80. Scientists proclaim honey the best sweet for health. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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## FARMS FOR SALE

$7500—BUYS—230 acre farm. 30 head stock, tools, crops, terms. FREE list. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

CORTLAND COUNTY DAIRY FARM on State road, ¾ mile village. 135 acres, level tillable land, tie 30 cows. Good buildings. Federal Loan transferred, balance to suit purchaser. A. E. RICHARDSON, Harford, N. Y.

146 ACRE STOCK AND FRUIT FARM, borders State road and practically a village farm, population 3800, Chautauqua County, N. Y., all advantages, excellent markets. 100 acres smooth tillage. 46 acres pasturage, easily tilled. 20 to 25 acres in grape vineyard. Two story ten room house, village water. Cottage house of 7 rooms in good repair. Barn 22x48, ties 14 head, storage barn 30x40. Big value. Price $11,000. Investigate long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Attractive designs, beautifully printed in colors. Positively stick to tin. Helps sell your product. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### *Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WANTED—Jobs for saw-mill, from stump to stick, anywhere. JOHN MAZUR, Hardwick, Mass.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED for Metal Fruit Tree Support. What the Orchardist always wanted. Easily make $300.00 monthly. BEALL PIPE & TANK CORP., Portland, Ore.

SALESMEN WANTED—Attractive proposition for men with selling experience with farm equipment, feed and poultry supplies. Address BOX 15, New Brunswick, N. J.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-A, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—Sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, straight or assorted, $1.75 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

FOR SALE—Both new and reconditioned Delco and Westinghouse Light Plants. Write for description and prices. Box 411, New Hartford, N. Y.

NEW SHARPLES DOUBLE unit moto-milker, Sharples cream separator, both less wholesale. WARREN V. DEYO, Wallkill, N. Y.

THROW AWAY MUSSY Liquids, powders, pastes. Brisko Polishing Cloth shines all metals like magic. Instant 25c seller. Tremendous profit. Sample Free. BRISCO, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

SWALGE-SMITH 1600 Egg Incubator, like new. Cheap. D. J. CUDDY, Sennett, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS—Special LOW price for thirty days. Best Selects—$2.75 gal; medium grade $2.50; 2 or more gals. 10 cents gal. less. All prepaid 3rd zone. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK and hosiery rug material. Several colors, long strips. For braided or hooked 4 pounds $1.00. More than six hundred yards. Postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; ten $2.00; Fifty cigars $1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10, $2. Smoking, 5 pounds, $1; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO Postpaid; Best juicy leaf chewing 5 pounds $1.25; Smoking 20c pound. PINECREST FARMS, Route 1, Danville, Va.

## Just David

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

than he does, and she isn't a bit the kind of girl he's pictured her."

"Yes! Go on—go on!"

" 'Now, for instance,' she says, 'when the boy made that call, after the girl first came back, and when the boy didn't like it because they talked of colleges and travels, and such things, you tell him that I happen to know that that girl was just hoping and hoping he'd speak of the old days and games; but that *she* couldn't speak, of course, when he hadn't been even once to see her during all those weeks, and when he'd acted in every way just as if he'd forgotten.' "

"But she hadn't waved—that Princess hadn't waved—once!" argued Mr. Jack; "and he looked and looked for it."

"Yes, *she* spoke of that," returned David. "But *she* said she shouldn't think the Princess would have waved, when she'd got to be such a great big girl as that—*waving* to a *boy!* She said that for her part she should have been ashamed of her if she had!"

"Oh, did she!" murmured Mr. Jack blankly, dropping suddenly into his chair.

"Yes, she did," repeated David, with a little virtuous uplifting of his chin.

It was plain to be seen that David's sympathies had unaccountably met with a change of heart.

"But—the Pauper—"

"Oh, yes, and that's another thing," interrupted David. "The Lady of the Roses said that she didn't like that name one bit; that it wasn't true, anyway, because he wasn't a pauper. And she said, too, that as for his picturing the Princess as being perfectly happy in all that magnificence, he didn't get it right at all. For *she* knew that the Princess wasn't one bit happy, because she was so lonesome for things and people she had known when she was just the girl." (*Continued Next Week*)

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

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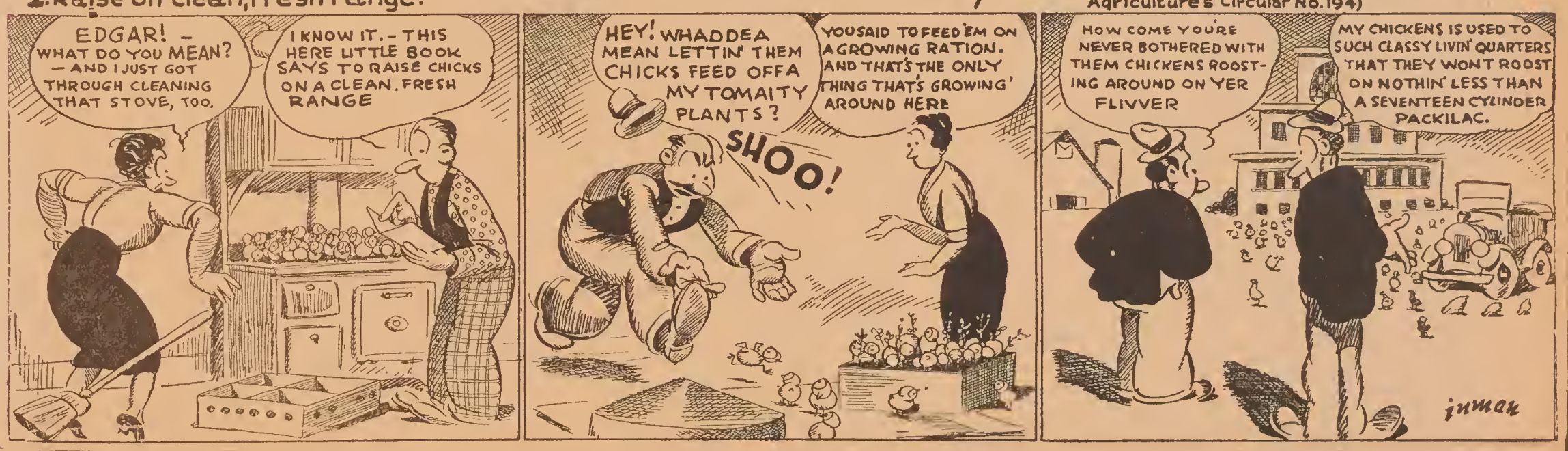

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**American Agriculturist is now publishing editions for twelve separate zones as designated by the map above. Advertising space may be purchased at an attractive rate for one or more of these zones. This plan offers a new opportunity to merchants, manufacturers, and others whose trading area is confined to one or more zones and who could not use the entire circulation of American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist circulation reaches farm homes in the territory as designated once each week throughout the year, and because of its prestige as a farm magazine over a long period of years, is sure to gain for an advertiser an excellent acceptance for his goods or services.**

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| Zone | Circulation | Page | ½ Page | ¼ Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long Island | 3,578 | $ 21.84 | $ 10.92 | None |
| Po'keepsie-Newburgh | 12,569 | 80.08 | 40.04 | $ 20.02 |
| Albany | 17,831 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Utica | 6,629 | 43.68 | 21.84 | 10.92 |
| Watertown | 10,960 | 65.52 | 32.76 | 16.38 |
| Syracuse | 17,269 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Binghamton | 14,947 | 94.64 | 47.32 | 23.66 |
| Elmira | 9,508 | 58.24 | 29.12 | 14.56 |
| Rochester | 11,275 | 72.80 | 36.40 | 18.20 |
| Buffalo | 19,849 | 123.76 | 61.88 | 30.94 |
| Total New York State Zones Circulation | 124,415 | | | |
| New England States | 18,166 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. | 22,029 | 138.32 | 69.16 | 34.58 |

***Minimum Space ⅛ Page***

**ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.**


## Hungry Bears Cause Excitement

IT was a "bear" of an evening at the feeding grounds for bruin at the Canyon in Yellowstone National Park.

A" goodly crowd was there," a large group of farmers and their wives from one of the Northern Pacific Railway parties. Ten full grown grizzlies were counted, including a mother with three cubs and a mother with two.

Holding the center of attraction was the "king" of the herd, or flock, or whatever formation bears come in, if any. He was in a very advantageous position, atop the "dinner table." There were bears all around him, each one, apparently, anxious to get a morsel of food, but the "king" held the fort and would let none nearer than the outer edges of the food pile. Just a mean look and a snarl was enough for even the most ambitious bear.

Nevertheless, everything was going along serenely enough, when the mother with the three cubs came along. She was hungry. So were the cubs. The "old lady" would venture close to the pile of food, the "king" would growl, and the mother would back away.

Finally, with a determined "woof-woof," she raided the pantry, temporarily dethroning "King Bruin," and then divided the spoils with her family, going back for more provisions. However the "king" had gone back to the pile, in the meantime, and with the second approach of the mother bear, things began to happen. There was a brief but fierce fight in which Mother Bear was nicked a couple of times.

Losing all sense of direction, Mrs. Bear and the three bearlets started toward the crowd, but a ranger stopped her. Were the spectators excited? And how!

American Agriculturist will conduct an excursion on August 1st to Yellowstone Park from New York State. It will last eleven days. Not only will you be enabled to see the wonderful natural life and scenery of the Park, but all of the intervening farm country across the great West, with many stops and much sight-seeing from busses along the way while the train waits.

The price is much less than you could do it alone, because of the size of the party. The people are the finest ever being your own kind of farm folks; teachers and ministers, too, are cordially invited to attend. For full particulars, write, without obligation, to the Tour Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Is the Federal Land Bank Fair?

I think it is about time that farmers were told the truth about the Federal Land Banks. So much has been said in favor of them that many farmers borrow heavily without investigating. In the first place, every borrower must take 10 per cent of his loan in stock which pays no interest or dividend. Therefore, he only gets 90 per cent of the face value of the mortgage. If the mortgage calls for 5 per cent interest he starts in paying a little over 5½ per cent on the value received.

Last summer I put in over $300. in improvements. Later I had some bad luck and although I was able to pay my interest on the Federal Land Bank loan, I was not able to make payment on the principal. Now I am threatened with immediate foreclosure. Is it any wonder that they are getting farms on their hands? How much better it would be to keep the owner on the place, than to foreclose on him and let the farm stand idle and the buildings rot.

WE have always had a feeling that the terms under which the Federal Land Bank loans money are much more favorable than those usually secured from a bank or private individual. In spite of the rather severe indictment by our subscriber, we still believe this Feeling that there must be some misunderstanding, we sent a copy of our subscriber's letter direct to President E. H. Thomson of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield. Obviously, it would not be fair to print our subscriber's name, but we did give it to Mr. Thomson and he was able to refer to the case through the records in his office. Mr. Thomson writes:

"Your subscriber is very much mistaken as to the operations of the Federal Land Bank. In the first place, he speaks of the stock which he takes out with the loan. This stock, equal to 5% of the amount of his loan, is in the local National Farm Loan Association, the membership of which is made up entirely of the borrowers within that given district. He holds no stock in this bank whatsoever. The National Farm Loan Association in turn holds a like amount of stock in the Federal Land Bank which stock, as well as that of all the other loans through that Association, is pledged as collateral for all the loans through that Association. All the earnings of this bank other than the amounts necessary for reserves go back to these National Farm Loan Associations and this bank has returned dividends in excess of $500,000 to the National Farm Loan Associations. If the Associations deem it wise they may declare dividends to their respective borrowers. Owing to the very distressed condition of agriculture, especially in Central and Western New York, this bank has not paid any dividends to the Associations for the last few years.

"This particular borrower has a mortgage at 5 per cent on a twenty year plan. All he is required to pay is the interest on the mortgage plus $175. on principal each year. A payment on his loan was due November 1. No letters have been written to him except the usual form notices, all of which were courteous and with no threats of any character.

"You are correct in your understanding that the Federal Land Bank does not wish to foreclose and never does foreclose on deserving farmers if any other way out is possible. Each case is thoroughly investigated and every possible help is given to the borrower to enable him to work out of his difficulty. Obviously, however, the bank cannot let these installments go unpaid as there is no provision in the set up of the system for such postponement. The bank borrows the funds from the investing public, in this instance at the ridiculously low rate of 4 per cent and loaned it to this borrower and others through the medium of the National Farm Loan Associations at 5 per cent and on a long term mortgage and interest, rate on which cannot be raised. Obviously, the farmer has every advantage in this form of a contract but it becomes our duty to carry out these loans in a firm and business-like manner."

## The Man Who Worked in a Mill

IN Akron, Ohio, lived a man who we will call John Smith. Here is the story he told me:

"When I was married I came to this town and worked in the rubber shop. At first my wages were small, but in a little while I got an increase. I was young, enthusiastic and rather vain of my glossy black head of hair. I had good health and good teeth. I have worked now fifteen years in this same shop. My wages have been increased from time to time till now I am earning five dollars per day. But as the wages increased the expenses increased. Children came. We had some sickness.

At the first of the month the rent is due. After I pay my rent my pay envelope for that week is badly shot. The next week I must catch up on my grocery bills and running expenses. My pay envelope is shot the second week. The third week I pay something on doctor bills and my envelope is shot again. The fourth week the rent is due for the next month again.

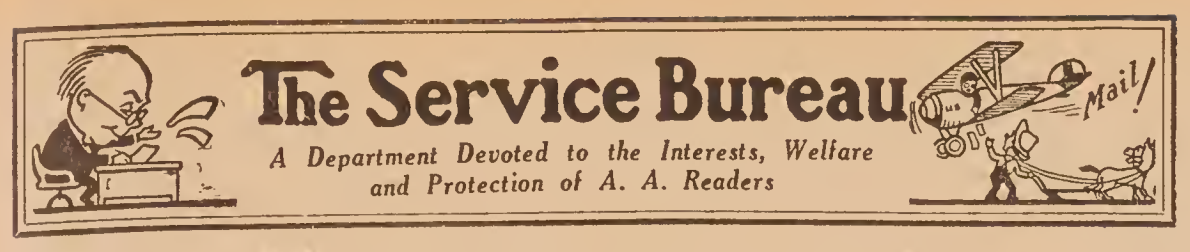
After fifteen years of hard work and really good pay, I have nothing to show for it but a little bit of furniture in the house.

I have a bad case of catarrh, breathing the dust of the shop for fifteen years. I have lost my teeth. I am so bald that a barber could cut my hair with my hat on."

After listening to this story, I am inclined to think that the big future for the average young man is on the land.

—R. H. GWINNER.

**Cedar rust** on the apple *cannot* be controlled by spraying. The common pasture cedar is the alternate host of this disease. Their removal means control. How many are just over the fence? Cut your own and ask your neighbor to cooperate.




# More About Gas Leases

SOME time ago several subscribers wrote asking us whether or not a gas or oil lease acted as a lien on property which would be likely to make it more difficult to obtain loans or mortgages on real estate. Knowing that the Federal Land Bank has loaned a lot of money on New York State farms, we took this question up with them. The following is a copy of their reply which explains very clearly the attitude of the Land Bank towards oil and gas leases:

"In handling these matters, it is the policy of the bank to judge each case on its merits and to be as liberal to the farmer as the facts justify. There are certain rights which the bank must insist on having. If a farmer applies to this bank for a loan and the examination of the title shows that there are outstanding oil and gas leases, we require an assignment of the borrower's interests in these leases to the bank at the time we take the mortgage on the farm. If the bank took the mortgage without this assignment and in after years the property had to be sold by foreclosing for some reason or other, the bank would have no title to these oil and gas leases and such a claim would be a hindrance to the sale of the property. However, by the borrower assigning his interests in these oil and gas leases to the bank at the time the loan is made does not mean that the bank necessarily will insist on receiving any income therefrom. As long as the farmer maintains his property in good condition, pays the installments on his mortgages and the taxes, the bank would be quite willing to allow him to receive all rents and royalties from the leases in question. Such oil and gas releases are no different from outstanding timber releases and all such must be assigned or cleared before the bank will take the mortgage.

## Should Notify Bank

In the second place, where a loan has been made some years and the farmer signs an oil and gas lease without notifying the bank and thus without obtaining any release from the bank's mortgage he could, of course receive such rents and royalties. However, the oil and gas company will generally require that the farmer get a release of these rights from the bank's mortgage. Otherwise, in case of default and foreclosure the company's rights would be cut off unless they protected themselves as they stand in the nature of a second mortgage. In all such requests, before this release from the bank's mortgage is granted, the bank will require the farmer to sign the benefits of the lease to the bank as a matter of precaution and to insure that the bank's claim is a first lien in every respect should trouble arise in later years. The bank will not require the farmer to pay these rents and royalties in on the mortgage unless the bank's interests are jeopardized by mismanagement of the property or by default of the terms of the mortgage.

Each case is considered separately and treated according to its merits. If the farmer signs a gas and oil lease which the bank feels is not equitable, the bank may refuse to grant a release from its mortgage. This is the only method whereby the bank can insist upon the character of an agreement which in effect comes ahead of its mortgage when a release is granted.

In all matters of this character which involve rights of way, timber releases, oil and gas leases and so forth, it is the policy of the bank to judge each case individually and to make such decisions as the facts justify bearing in mind the equitable rights of all parties concerned."

## Company Now Out of Business

WE have recently had two complaints against the Congress Shoe Company of Chicago, Illinois. Both subscribers claim that they did not receive shoes ordered from this company. We got in touch with them but were informed that the Congress Shoe Company is temporarily closed down. We were also informed that, they are attempting to make some connections in the East and that our letters to them would be taken care of when the company started up business again.

We are giving the facts to our subscribers for their information.

## No Forwarding Address

After reading some of your answers to inquiries I am encouraged to write you regarding an ovenette which I ordered from an agent last October, paying 50c deposit. Upon receipt of the article I was to pay the balance. They wrote me that they had shipped the ovenette which was not received. I wrote them again and they claimed they had shipped another one. Since then, I have not heard from them.

When I wrote them on January 19, telling them what I thought of them, the letter was returned marked "removed, no forwarding address given."

WE investigated this company and find that they have moved and have left no forwarding address as our reader reported. While we are sorry for our subscriber's loss, which in this case happened to be small, there is nothing that we can do about it, much as we would like to.

## Protect Yourself

THE National Better Business Bureau states that more than five million dollars has been sunk in worthless oil stock by inexperienced investors. It is difficult to issue warnings about worthless stock because by the time an investigation is completed, investors have already sent a lot of money. It is possible, however, for every investor to protect himself. The National Better Business Bureau suggests that before investing money in a stock you should get satisfactory answers to the following questions about the company issuing the stock:

1. Who are the principals of the company, and what is their previous experience and past promotional records?

2. Where is the well located; in what geological formation and what is the acre spacing or drainage area?

3. How many wells are on the promoter's tract and on the surrounding acreage?

4. What is the estimated average recoverable production in barrels per acre of the geological formation?

5. What amount does the promoter propose to raise for his project and what percentage does he control or retain?

6. What is the actual interest in production made available to the public which capitalizes the drilling of the wells?

7. How many barrels must the well produce to equal the capitalization, at the prevailing price of crude oil in the open market?

8. What percentage of the money being obtained from unit holders is being paid to raise the capital?

9. What is the effect of the proration schedule on the date when the investor may expect the return of his initial investment and then the profit?

10. What is the condition of the title to the lease and to what amount of overriding royalties is it subject?

11. Does the unit offered involve any joint liability of the investors?

12. How does the price asked for the units compare with the price quoted in the producing area and is there a ready market for them?

## About Posting Farm Property

I am enclosing sketch and dimensions of my farm. Will twelve signs be enough to post it legally and does each trespass sign have to be on a post especially made for that purpose? Does the law require that the signs next to a highway be any certain distance from the center of the road regardless of how close to the road the fence may be?

If a man posts his farm and wants someone arrested for trespassing and the local justice will not make out a warrant, what shall he do? I have been troubled for two years.

IT is always a good plan to put up "No Trespass" signs even in excess of the number required by the law, and we believe that to post one not less than 40 rods apart and on each corner, it would be safer for you to order two dozen.

There is nothing in the law which says that posters should be on posts especially made for that purpose. We think it wise to post them on a flat piece of board which can be nailed about breast high, or little higher, on trees or posts. We find nothing in the law requiring that they be in a certain distance from the center of the road. In case the road is a certain specified width, it would seem to us that they should be posted on the boundary of your farm. Some farm deeds state that the property goes to the center of the highway and in such a case, we think the signs should be posted at the fence or on a post outside of the road itself.

If someone trespasses on your land, which is properly posted, according to the law and you are unable to get a warrant for his arrest, write to us, giving the full details of the case and we will forward the information to the Conservation Department. In several cases recently where this has been done, the Conservation Department has turned over evidence to the Attorney General which has resulted in the prosecution and conviction of the trespasser.

Pop corn can be too dry as well as too wet. If it is too dry, hang it outside in a cloth bag. Try a little each day until every kernel pops, then seal it in glass jars, and it will keep in good popping condition for a long time.

## Promptness Appreciated

**I received your letter of sympathy and the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for $500. indemnity due on the policy held by Jennie L. Crump and I sincerely thank you for same.**

**I appreciate your promptness and will always speak a good word for the American Agriculturist.**

**Very truly yours,**
**EVAN D. CRUMP**
**Administrator of Jennie L. Crump Estate.**
**404 Temple Street**
**Dunkirk, New York**

***Mrs. Crump was struck by an automobile while crossing the street and died as a result of the accident.***

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES
### Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

**Paid subscribers to February 1st, 1931 ..... $219,960.29**
**Paid subscribers during February ..... 4,226.41**

**$224,186.70**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stanley Wyka, R. No. 7, Rome, N. Y. Travel accident—contused leg | $ 30.00 | E. P. Hamlin, R. I, Lakeville Conn. Auto accident—injuries to right knee | 30.00 |
| Albert Wyka, R. No. 7, Rome, N. Y. Travel accident—contused shoulder | 45.00 | J. D. York, R. 6, Canton, N. Y. Travel accident—fracture of leg | 70.00 |
| Jennie L. Crump, Est., Dunkirk, N. Y. Travel accident—mortuary | 500.00 | Flora A. Cady, Edmeston, N. Y. Travel accident—bruised hip | 5.00 |
| A. Crawford, R. 3, Montgomery, N. Y. Travel accident—crushed finger | 20.00 | G. A. Whalen, Burkittsville, Md. Travel accident—injuries to foot | 20.00 |
| W. C. Van Hekle, Kirkwood, Del. Auto accident—lacerated scalp | 30.00 | H. S. Kelley, R. I, East Granby, Conn. Auto accident—injuries | 20.00 |
| E. R. P. Grimes, R. 3, Federalsburg Md. Travel accident—injuries | 60.00 | K. J. Spear, R. I, Willsboro, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 20.00 |
| Sarah L. McClurg, Honeoye, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerated face | 2 86 | Mrs. Mary B. Russell, R. 2, Tully, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured knee | 110.00 |
| Rev. W. P. Sherman, Friendsville, Pa. Auto accident—contused chest | 30.00 | Gordon L. Summers, Killawog. N. Y. Auto collision—fractured neck | 130.00 |
| Pasco Whitford, Gouverneur, N. Y. Auto accident—injured hand | 14.28 | Frank Straub, Strykersville, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerated neck | 40.00 |
| Mildred L. Marsh, R. I, Ft. Plain, N. Y. Auto accident—sprained wrist | 10.00 | E. M. Steele, R. 5, Brandon, Vt. Auto accident—injuries | 30.00 |
| Charles Abelein, R. 2, Lima, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 20.00 | Newton Hemings, R. I, Pennellsville, N. Y. Struck by auto—injury to arm | 20.00 |
| Lewis H. Grow, Est., Marion, N. Y. Travel accident—injuries | 65 71 | Mrs. J. Galligher, R. 3, Middletown, N. Y. Auto accident—fractured rib | 40.00 |
| M. A. Wagner, Calverton, N. Y. Auto accident—injury to leg | 30.00 | L. B. Coleman, Walker, N. Y. Travel accident—sprained ankle | 15.00 |
| Josephine DeMauro, Windham, Conn. Travel accident—general bruises | 40.00 | M. E. Ladd, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Auto accident—bruised back and hips | 30.00 |
| Fred Skellett, Deposit, N. Y. Auto collision—bruised thigh | 20.00 | Mrs. Susanna Potsch, Monticello, N. Y. Auto collision—contused chest | 20.00 |
| August Kern, R. 3, Elmer, N. Y. Auto collision—contused ribs | 30.00 | W. E. Emery, Est., Fairport N. Y. Auto collision—mortuary | 1000.00 |
| Clara M. Longwell, R. 2, Savona, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured skull | 60.00 | W. H. Winter, R. I, Swedesboro, N. J. Auto accident—laceration over eye | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Ethel Canham, R. 3, Medina, N. Y. Auto accident—scalp wound | 10.00 | Mrs. Anna Gamble, Syracuse, N. Y. Auto accident—sprained ankle | 30.00 |
| P. L. Swinyer, Vermontville N. Y. Auto accident—contusions | 30.00 | Zoda M. Newcomb, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Auto accident—contused foot | 20.00 |
| Edward Case, Sheds, N. Y. Travel accident—wrenched knee | 15.00 | W. J. Pidgeon, R. I, Swedesboro N. J. Auto collision—contusions of face and body | 42 86 |
| Mrs. M. DeStafeno, Oxford Depot, N. Y. Auto accident—lacerations of scalp | 14 28 | Philip Ryan, R. 2, Tully, N. Y Struck by auto—lacerated forehead | 30.00 |
| H. B. Perry, Union Springs N. Y. Auto accident—injuries | 40.00 | F. C. Davis, Jamestown, N. Y. Anto accident—fractured arm | 94.28 |
| Mrs. Nora B. Perry, Union Springs, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries | 40.00 | Mrs. Grace Tears, R. I, Walden N. Y. Auto accident—fractured arm | 85.00 |
| Lewis Dondero, Vineland, N. J. Travel accident—sprained back | 14.28 | Leon L. Hill, R. 2, Hermon, N. Y. Travel accident—contused side | 30.00 |
| Mrs. Agnes M. Howard, Cortland, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries | 60.00 | Elias Alexander, Hyde Park, Vt. Travel accident—strained back muscles | 15.00 |
| William Dimstead, R. 3, Lowville N. Y. Auto overturned—injured shoulder | 40.00 | W. B. Clapper, Vietor, N. Y. Auto overturned—bruised leg | 10.00 |
| Dr. M. E. Harding, Bliss, N. Y. Auto collision—injuries | 80.00 | E. C. Boles, East Aurora, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured ribs | 40.00 |
| C. E. Pickett, Gansevoort, N. Y. Auto accident—injuries | 130.00 | Frank Raner, Robbinsville, N. J. Auto overturned—fracture of vertebrae | 62.86 |
| K. N. Stoughton, Itaska, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured skull | 130.00 | A. M. Jewett, Claremount, N. H. Travel accident—fractured rib | 40.00 |
| G. E. Novak, R. I, Mexico, N. Y. Auto overturned—broken arm | 110.00 | Philip Swinyer, Vermontville, N. Y. Auto accident—contusions | 15.00 |
| Dean H. Gilman, Chelsea, Vt. Travel accident—sprained knee | 30.00 | L. D. Field, R. I, So. Williamstown, Mass. Travel accident—punctured ear drum | 45.00 |
| Mrs. Mary S. Morrison, Newton, N. J. Auto accident—injuries | 130.00 | Mary E. White, Earlville, N. Y. Auto overturned—fractured shoulder blade | 60.00 |
| Robert McNaught, Hunter, N. Y. Auto overturned—fractured rib, bruised shoulder | 40.00 | M. H. Ward, Whitehall, N. Y. Auto accident—cut ear and possible skull fracture | 30.00 |
| | | E. P. Moore, Divine Corners, N. Y. | 45.00 |

***To date 2,536 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.***

# G.L.F.
## Service

March 21, 1931

TO THE FARMERS OF THE NEW YORK MILK SHED:

You own the G.L.F. I am writing this letter to you as your employee. It will pay to keep this relationship in mind as you read it.

You naturally must buy your Spring plant food (fertilizer) requirements as cheaply as possible. You have two sources of supply available: (1) Your own organization, (2) Other fertilizer mixers. In comparing these two sources of supply, I feel that it is important you know certain facts.

G.L.F. FERTILIZER PRICES ROCK BOTTOM

Your G.L.F. fertilizer prices as quoted are as low as they can be made and break the Exchange even, yet they need to carry, to my certain knowledge, less provision for overhead and selling expense than the prices of any other company mixing fertilizer. They are what they are because your G.L.F. puts into a bag of mixed fertilizer, as shown by the public formula, those plant foods which are recommended by the College Fertilizer Conference Board. One of these specifications is that every ton of approved mixed fertilizer secure 20% of its nitrogen content from Nitrate of Soda. Eliminate this one provision and it would be possible to save as much as $2.00 per ton on the cost of certain mixtures, yet Nitrate of Soda is put in the mixture because disinterested authorities believe it is worth the extra cost.

This is a single example of why a fertilizer which is mixed according to the recommendations of the College Fertilizer Conference Board, may cost more because it is worth more. It can be multiplied several times in the make-up of your G.L.F. approved formula mixed fertilizers.

OTHER PRICES HAVE NO BOTTOM

When it comes to prices on fertilizers which are mixed according to secret formulas, there is no bottom. This is demonstrated every Spring. At certain prices, these secret formula fertilizers, because there is a limit to which they can be cheapened, become a good buy, but as farmers you are foolish if you pay within several dollars per ton for them of what you have to pay for approved public formula fertilizers. As a matter of fact, you don't need to.

If you personally think it's your best long time policy to buy them, don't be in a hurry to deal. Don't bid for them more than they are worth. Eventually you will get them for your own price, or you can always get sound value through your own organization.

Respectfully yours,

*H. E. Babcock.*

General Manager

P.S. Ask your G.L.F. Agent-buyer about AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE, a new fertilizer service so far available only through the G.L.F.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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# Long Island—The Sunrise Country

## *A Fireside Reflection on Ducks, Commuters, and Hospitality*

*By* JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

MOST likely if I were wise I would never again try the patience of the readers of the A. A. by trying to tell another story concerning Long Island, because, if my memory is correct, I have been writing impressions of this Sunrise Country almost every year for a half dozen years past. On the other hand, the typical Long Islander is so proud of his land and so whole-hearted in his hospitality and can always think of something that you did not see the last time that I always find it hard to get on and off the Island without afterwards bursting into print.

*Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.*

Now when (as happened last week) three men insist upon making you their guest and then leave their usual tasks and give up the day to driving you about the country and showing you the sights, about the only returns you can possibly make is to tell a little story concerning what you see and thus pass it on to others. As a matter of fact, I have just been made the beneficiary of such hospitality and courtesy as cannot be purchased with money and so I here publicly acknowledge a debt, which I cannot discharge due to my three good friends of the South Shore.

I suppose the best known product of Long Island is commuters—people who use New York City as their work shop but who use Brooklyn and much of the Island for fifty miles east as their bed-room. Getting this multitude to and from their jobs each morning and evening calls for a transportation system—railroads, ferries, bridges, and tunnels—which is one of the wonders of the world.

The products of agricultural significance include potatoes and cabbage, Brussells sprouts and cauliflower, flowers and vegetables grown under glass, Long Island ducklings and old burial grounds. I do not know that these last can be classed as an agricultural product or that they have any particular connection with the other items, but at any rate, they reach their finest development in ancient country communities and I do claim to be something of a specialist in poking around in decaying church-yards.

Long Island does a great deal of farming under glass and my friends took me to see an establishment that was growing roses and nothing else. There was one house 80x6000 feet. Just compare those dimensions with the biggest barn you ever saw. There was another house 80x400 and several smaller ones. In all there were three and one-half acres under glass and the whole area was devoted to roses—all except a few benches of gardenias and asparagus fern. If they had told me that this was the biggest rose house in the country I would have believed them. As a matter of fact, the owner was a very honest man who said that he knew of several that were larger—some of them two or three times as large. Now I do not propose to try to discuss rose varieties or the technique of growing them under glass. If I were to do so my observations would probably be most remarkable for the number of things that were not correct. I may say, however, that this

(*Continued on Page 2*)

***Ducks by the Acre***

—Photo by Ewing Galloway

**WATERTOWN ZONE -- See Page 17**

# PROFIT

**FARM PROFIT is not always dependent upon high prices. Many farmers make money *even when prices are low.* They do it by keeping their *production costs down.* Many of them hold costs down by increasing the *yield per acre* with Armour Fertilizers. With the help of Armour Fertilizers they produce *more* without increasing labor costs or acreage.**

**There's an Armour Fertilizer for any crop you grow — corn, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, truck, canning. There's an Armour Fertilizer suited to the soil requirements of any farm, whether lowland or upland, heavy or light.**

**See your Armour dealer — today. Have him supply you the grade of Armour Fertilizer you need to increase your yield and reduce your cost to grow.**

***Armour Fertilizer Works***

*General Offices*

**111 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, U. S. A.**


# Long Island—The Sunrise Country

(*Continued from Page* 1)

establishment burns 2000 tons of coal per year and employs an average of 35 men. That is a labor force of ten men per acre. Well, the ordinary general purpose upstate farm will, including the owner, use hardly more than one man per hundred acres so I conclude that farming under glass is say on thousand times as intensive as so called general farming. How is my reader impressed by these figures? Of course, if devoted to lettuce or strawberries, an outdoor farm may make some remote approach to this hothouse agriculture.

I did not feel at liberty to make inquiries as to gross returns per acre of glass but it goes without saying that they must be something rather tremendous.

I know of nothing that better symbolizes luxury and wealth than cut flowers in mid winter. The owner did tell me that he had known selected long-stemmed roses to sell for as much as $50.00 per dozen. He also mentioned the fact that during recent weeks when some men have gone hungry, a New York man made a "coming out party" for his daughter. The bill for flowers was $5000.00 this, of course, only one of many items that go with getting your daughter properly introduced into her world. I suppose there is a stratum of society where expenditures such as this are regarded as neither unusual nor improper. Well, a day or two ago I frankly stood as a sightseer to watch the bread line that just now daily winds its unwieldy length in front of the Pennsylvania Station in New York and saw a compact column of men six or eight abreast and three blocks long waiting for a nine o'clock distribution of breakfast by one of the Catholic churches in that vicinity and I concluded that when the wild-eyed Socialist or Red orator mounts his soap box to denounce the injustice of society he will have a pretty good text provided for him. It is such cynical flaunting of ostentatious luxury and lavish expenditure in the face of poverty and human misery that makes Bolsheviki and gives the radicals something to talk about. I think this is about the first time that I have ever tried to inject any economic theories into the columns of the A. A. If I seem to be just a bit sour or ill natured about it, please forgive me.

Well, in any case the subject of ducks is very much less aesthetic than roses, and a duck ranch was our next objective.

Now I am not starting to write an article on how to grow Long Island ducklings. If a man were to attempt this he ought to spend a year or two in working at the business and gathering information and then not half would be told. I had known in a general way that this was a big business and from the train or from a speeding automobile I had seen acres of ground literally crowded with thousands of snow white birds but not until the other day did I have the opportunity of visiting a duck ranch and of talking at length with Mr. Joseph A. Titmus, President of the Long Island Duck Growers' Association—a man who is recognized as one of the largest and most successful growers on the Island. So in very brief and casual fashion I would like to set down some of the facts given me and some of the impressions I received.

The foundation of this really great industry is based on the fact that there are a great many people who are willing and able to pay for the best food that the world offers and who have learned to regard Long Island Duckling as about the last word in gastronomic luxury. So it is that they are served in well provided homes and that they are found on the menu card of all high class restaurants in the larger cities. So, too, dining cars frequently feature them as "Special" and the big ocean liners habitually sail on their six day voyage with several hundred of these juicy birds in their larders.

Rather accurate figures are available concerning the size of the business on the Island. By far the larger part—more than 70%—of the total output is marketed through one sales organization known as the Long Island Duck Growers' Association, and last year they accounted for three million, seven hundred thousand birds. Add to this the product of the non-cooperating growers and the Island puts out surely five million ducks annually. Bear in mind that here, as every where else, a "million" is a term very much easier to pronounce that it is to vizualize or comprehend.

## How They Are Advertised

From what I can learn this Duck Growers' Association is a rather tremendous marketing organization. It spends money freely for advertising purposes and it guarantees the standard quality of their sales. Every duckling goes to market wearing a tag giving his market grade. Their selling end is represented by the F. C. H. (Farmers' Commission House) who sell the entire product of their membership. No outside ducks are handled either from off the Island or from growers not members of this Association. All in all, it is an organization that ought to warm the cockles of the heart of a real honest-to-goodness cooperator.

Of course, Long Island is by no means the only place that grows duckling. New Jersey and Massachusetts and some other localities raise them in considerable numbers but after all the Island ducks have a sort of trade mark reputation all their own. I presume that these Island experts do, on the whole, make a higher class product. At any rate, it is the Long Island bird that tops the market and no matter where a duck grow up, on the menu card of the expensive restaurant he makes his first and last appearance in high society as "Long Island Duckling." One remarkable feature of the business is that it is concentrated in a very small area. Practically all the large growers are to be found within a fifteen mile radius comprising a little stretch of the South Shore and running far enough into the Island to include Riverhead and vicinity.

## A Specialized Business

There is one respect in which duck ranching is very different from other forms of poultry keeping. Hens may be kept in great numbers but they may also be carried in small flocks along with general farming and, as a matter of fact, they tell us that our innumerable small farm flocks are the factor in the egg industry compared with which the big, commercial establishments are relatively unimportant. But they tell me that as a whole the duck business is in the hands of specialists who operate what we must regard as very extensive plants. Proof of this lies in the fact that the one hundred and four members of the Cooperative Association have an average capital investment of $47,000—an amount of money the very thought of which would scare any dairyman or upstate farmer. The largest grower on the Island is credited with a production of two hundred thousand ducklings annually with a gross value of not less than a third of a million dollars. This begins to sound like "big business" on the land.

Now for just a few figures on costs. Where everything is conveniently arranged it is expected that one man will be able to care for about ten thousand ducklings. The ranch which I looked over most carefully has more than a half a mile of miniature railroad track to assist in the distribution of the many tons of feed required each day. Under these conditions the mere labor cost of growing a duckling will range from twelve to sixteen cents. Bear in mind that this is labor only—it does not include feed or over head or superintendence. Ducks are plucked by the piece and the usual rate paid is seven cents per bird. The pickers are women and a skilled operator has an earning power seldom surpassed among manual workers. Some women have picked as many as 120 ducks in a day. Seven ducks furnish a pound of feathers

(*Continued on Page* 14)


# OATS

SENSATION—One of the most produetive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel, of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

**THEO. BURT & SONS Box 85 Melrose, Ohio**

## Free Power for Pumping

**A stream, spring or artesian well will operate a Rife Ram and pump water for house, barn, garden, swimming pool or fountain. No fuel, oil or electric current needed. Can use air pressure or open tank. Our rams are hot-galvanized, guaranteed rust-proof. Write for full information. Rife Hydraulic Mfg. Co., 90-G West St., New York City.**

## You Can't Blame Us For Printing This

Mr. B. F. Arthur, owner of the Linden Orchards, Winchester, Virginia, wrote the following letter which every farmer and fruit grower should read:

The Cutaway Harrow Co.,
Higganum, Conn.

Dear Sirs: We started our Orchard Flexible Double Action Tractor Harrow and we are certainly delighted with the work it does.

It is the only disk that ever ran in our orchards that did not require weighting down with sand bags or stone weights, and we find the flexible feature most excellent for ringing and cutting around the trees in a continuous circle. There is no dragging effect as in rigid machines and a Fordson Tractor walks off with it up steep hills. It has so far run over rocks, breaks and loosens stones WITHOUT EVEN CHIPPING A SINGLE DISK. It gives us pleasure to let you know the satisfaction this "Cutaway Harrow" is giving us.

**Here's what he wrote about**

***Clark*** **"CUTAWAY" Flexible Double Action Harrow**

combines the utmost in flexibility with the utmost in effieiency. Like all Clark "Cutaway" tillage implements, it does the greatest amount of work in the shortest time.

Light draft. The front section ean be used separately if desired as rear section is detachable.

The disks are made of cutlery steel—heat treated and forged sharp. Forged edge disks, found only on Clark "Cutaways" won't crack or break even when used on stony ground. They outlast 2 to 3 sets of other disks. Unconditionally guarantced for 3 years.

Choice of eutout or solid disks same price.

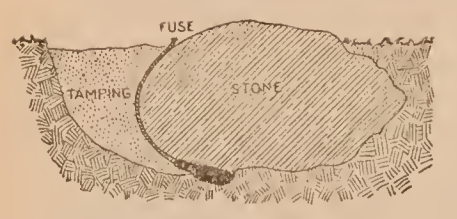
Clip eoupon for FREE catalog which tells more about the Clark "Cutaway" Flexible Double Aetion Harrow; also about double action rigid frame harrows and other tillage implements. Valuable book, "The Soil and Its Tillage" also sent FREE.

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
78 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.
Please send me FREE catalog, prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

## FARMEX FACTS




**Ever since the invention of plows, man has laboriously grubbed around stones in his fields. With the coming of tractors and larger horse-drawn machinery, methods were developed to remove these stones. Snake Hole blasting is a simple and most effective way of getting rid of boulders. It not only cracks the stone but throws it out of the ground as well.**

## FARMEX EXPLOSIVES

**In these times when the farmer is seeking lower production costs—it is obvious that straight furrows and straight rows constitute a permanent form of farm relief which the individual himself can achieve with the judicious use of explosives. It is the quickest, most economical, most business-like way of solving the boulder problem! Write for particulars regarding the use of Farmex for such work.**

**ATLAS POWDER COMPANY**
**Wilmington Delaware**

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

# Depreciation Versus Oats

## *Horses Eat When Idle But Tractors Should Be Busy Too*

*By* BERT GITTINS

NOT so long ago it was rather common to hear people say that a man must have a farm of such and such a size before he could use a tractor profitably. Perhaps the figure was 160 acres, 200 acres, or something else, but at any rate, the measuring stick was acreage. Now that tractors have been adapted to so many different uses, the size of the farm is no longer a reliable indication as to whether or not a tractor can be used economically. Sometimes the operator of a small farm can keep a tractor busier and make it more profitable than his neighbor on a larger farm. Of much greater importance than acreage is the number of hours a tractor can be used per year.

### What Is "Overhead"

Records on farm tractors have shown beyond question that operating costs are decreased as the hours of use per year increase. A tractor employed 600 hours each year has only half the overhead charge per hour of operation that a similar tractor has which is used only 300 hours.

Under the general heading of "overhead" come such items as interest, depreciation and repairs. On an average sized tractor, a charge of $180 per year for overhead is reasonable but the actual figure, of course, will vary. If the overhead is estimated at $180 (say $100 depreciation! $50 interest and $30 for repairs and overhauling) and the tractor used 300 hours per year, the overhead cost per hour will be 60 cents. If it is used 606 hours, this charge per hour will be cut in half to 30 cents. If it is used still more hours, the charge per hour will be still smaller. This overhead charge does not include fuel costs, of course. Costs per hour for fuel and oil are not decreased by added usage.

One of the state agricultural colleges supervised cost records on a group of farms recently over a period of three years. It was found on these farms that tractors used over 300 hours per year generally cost less than $1.00 an hour, figuring both overhead and fuel. Sometimes this cost went down to 50 cents an hour or lower if the tractor was used enough. Tractors employed less than 300 hours per year, on the other hand, had a tendency to cost over $1.00 per hour. These records were kept on tractors which are not as economical to operate as those being manufactured at the present time, but they indicate the importance of keeping any tractor busy.

The cost of fuel, lubricating oil and grease on a three-plow tractor, which is about average in size, is not likely to run over 50 cents an hour. On small tractors which cover less ground it may go down around 35 or 40 cents an hour. By combining overhead and operating expenses, a fairly close estimate can be made of total tractor costs under varying conditions. For example, if the overhead on a three-plow tractor is 35 cents an hour and fuel costs are 50 cents, total costs would be 85 cents an hour. As the overhead goes up or down the total cost also varies. Although many tractors are used only 200 or 250 hours a year, a figure of 600 or 800 hours is not unreasonable. On one of the college experimental farms last year, a tractor was used 841 hours for field work alone. In some areas where night work is common with tractors, these machines are used as much as 2,000 hours per year.

While the number of acres in a farm undoubtedly has an influence on the amount of usage which can be given a tractor, that is only one of the points to be considered. A live stock or dairy farm may be small from the standpoint of acreage but it may provide a great deal of belt work for the tractor, such as feed grinding, silo filling, corn shelling or hay baling. Tractor owners on many small farms do such work as custom plowing or belt work for (*Continued on Page* 12)

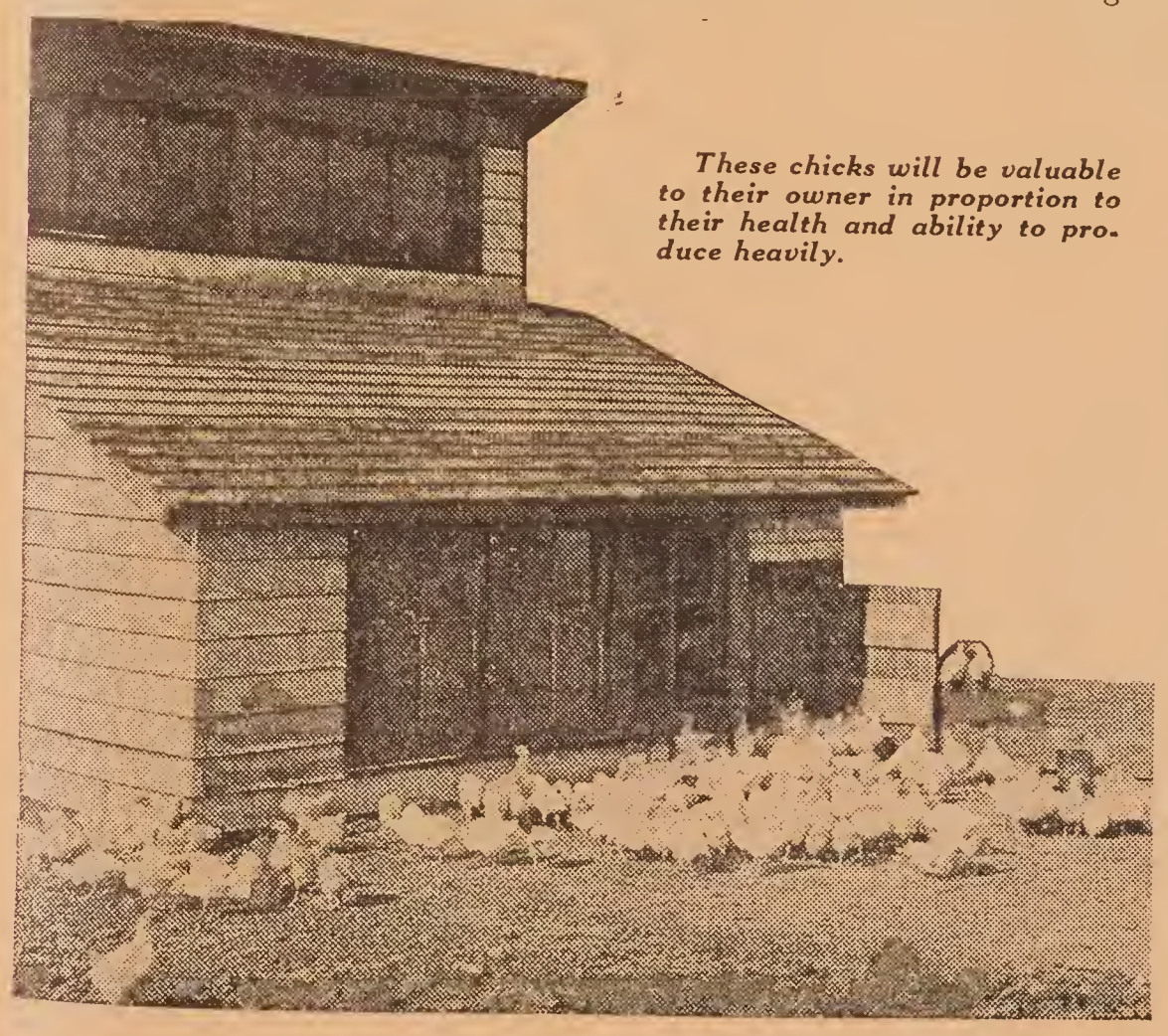
***One way of making a tractor work harder. Concrete blocks wired to the harrows make them cut deeper.***

# Some Poultry Terms Made Clear

## *Definitions That Will Help You When You Buy Baby Chicks*

*By* L. E. WEAVER
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

TO the average person the terms "certified," "accredited," and "R.O.P." mean in an indefinite sort of way that chicks or stock so designated are above the usual run in quality and also in price. But just what the difference is is not clear, although it is not a difficult matter to understand and indeed could very easily become of considerable importance when one is considering the purchase of chicks, pullets or males. I am, therefore, going to try to make plain what these terms mean without going into too much detail.



***These chicks will be valuable to their owner in proportion to their health and ability to produce heavily.***

Those who are familiar with the dairy business will get a fairly accurate idea of the differences from the statement that in a general way "certified" poultry parallels "registered" cattle; "R.O.P. (record of performance) poultry parallels "advanced registry" or "registry of merit" in cattle; and "accredited" poultry is similar to "tuberculin tested" or "abortion tested" cattle. The disease, however, is different.

In poultry, it is bacillary white diarrhea—often called "B.W.D.," and correctly called "pullorum disease." In other words, a flock is accredited when it has been found free of pullorum disease after two or more tests of every individual taken six months or more apart. Pullorum disease (white diarrhea) is the worst disease that afflicts chicks. We know it can be, and very often is, passed on to the chicks by hens who are apparently normal and healthy but are actually carriers. Many poultrymen have found that the "accrediting" of their flocks has materially reduced their chick losses, and it goes without saying that chicks from such flocks can at least start off free of the trouble. "Accrediting" then has nothing to do with the breeding or egg producing qualities of the birds. It is entirely a matter of being free from pullorum disease. However, accrediting costs considerable in both time and money, so no one ever bothers with it except with high-grade stock. Accredited stock is also sometimes called "blood-tested."

### How It All Started

To get a better idea of "certification" let us go back twelve or fourteen years. It was about that time that it was found possible to pick out the high layers from the low-producers or culls in the fall of the year by the way they molt, by color changes in shanks, etc., by body type, head type, and by other indications. Men who were trained in this work at the experiment stations went about the country giving culling demonstrations and attempting to teach the poultrymen to cull their own flocks. To a large degree, they succeeded and a great deal of good undoubtedly has been done in this way. Here at last was a means by which the outstanding layers of a flock could be selected without the labor-consuming and expensive trap-nest. Soon a number of the larger breeders in the various states were asking that the trained men from the Experiment Stations come to their farms, not so much to cull out the poor birds as to select the high-producers to go into the breeding pen.

Skipping now over a lot of developmental history we can say that out of this beginning (*Continued on Page* 9)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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**Vol. 127 March 28, 1931 No. 13**


## Thought for the Week

A SHORT time ago we mentioned here the hundreds of unfortunate members of the A. A. family who have been confined to the house, by illness or by accident, for months or even years. Unless one has gone through such an experience he can never realize how slowly time can drag and how little there is to take up one's mind, so we made the suggestion that we would be glad to print the names and addresses of shut-ins to whom other members of the A. A. family could write.

We have already had some response and are printing below the names of five. Drop them a line. Do not add to their troubles by expecting an answer. Send in the names of other shut-ins that you know but make sure first that they would like to have their name published.

Mrs. Helen E. Ormsby, Corinth, N. Y.

Mrs. Irving Bates, R. F. D., Cooperstown, New York.

Mrs. Edward Ottaway, R. F. D., Cooperstown, New York.

Mrs. Margaret Curtis, Corinth, N. Y.

Mr. Walter A. Miller, Box 324, Corinth, N. Y.

## TB Indemnities Should Not Be Reduced

ONE of the most unwise bills introduced in the New York State Legislature in the present session, is Senate No. 1601, to amend the Agriculture and Markets law to reduce the indemnities paid to dairymen for animals condemned with TB. For years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in cooperation with the farm organizations, and with many of the farm leaders in the Legislature itself, worked to secure adequate and fair indemnities for dairy cattle. After years of such work, the indemnities were advanced only a short time ago to somewhere near what the cattle are actually worth. Such an advance was not made by the State until years after the prices of cattle had advanced, so that when cows were killed for TB the dairymen did not receive their replacement value; they lost out on milk production until cows could be replaced, and in general, there was much criticism and hard feeling over the TB eradication campaign.

The argument is now made that the indemnities should be reduced because the price of cattle is coming down and that appropriations could then go farther toward eradicating TB more generally. No one objects to a proper appraising of the value of cattle, by the Department of Agriculture and Markets appraisers in accordance with the present lower prices of dairy cattle. We do object most emphatically, however, to the arbitrary reduction by law of indemnities particularly at this time. Fair, full value indemnities were a long time in being obtained. Let us not be too much in haste in arbitrarily reducing them.

Probably by the time you read this, this bill will have been defeated in the Legislature. It certainly should be.

## Would Give Great Tract of Land to New Jersey Station

ANYTHING that tends to build up and increase the usefulness of a great institution like the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is, of course, of vital interest to farmers. We hope, therefore, that nothing will interfere with the acceptance on the part of the New Jersey Legislature of the generous offer of James Turner of Montclair to give his 1100 acre Sussex County estate to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The gift is made with the suggestion that it be used to establish a dairy cattle research institute.

Dr. J. G. Lippman, the capable director of the Station is enthusiastic over this gift and what it will mean to the dairy interests of the State if it is accepted. Details of the offer and Dr. Lippman's plans for using it are given in our New Jersey edition on the New Jersey news page.

## Department of Justice After New Jersey Milk Situation

OUR New Jersey editor, Mr. Kirby, reports in the New Jersey edition this time, the beginning of an investigation on the part of the Federal Department of Justice, of the milk market situation in New Jersey. In particular, the Department of Justice wants to know why the spread between what the farmer receives and the consumer pays is so great. We want to know the same thing and we hope that the Department is successful in finding reasons for this spread.

The Department of Justice is also interested as to why, when milk prices are lowered, the farmer takes all of the reduction and the milk companies little or none. As a publication interested in the welfare of farmers, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would like to know the answer to this question also. It is about time that the milk dealer realized his share of the responsibility in maintaining an adequate supply of high quality milk for the metropolitan district.

## To Tighten Trespass Law

FOR many years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been interested in securing some kind of a solution or partial solution to the growing problem of trespassing upon farm lands. We will not take the time now to point out how acute this problem has become. Sufficient to say that with the increasing number of people coming from the cities, and the growing disregard for farmers' rights, many farmers, particularly those who live near the cities, have been irritated to the point of desperation. Under the present posting law, only hunters and fishermen are excluded. Many times, probably in the majority of cases, it is not the hunters and fishermen that cause the most trouble. We believe the majority of these sportsmen want to do the right thing. Their organizations are encouraging members to get permission when trespassing on property and to go out of their way to show respect for the farmers' property rights.

But there is no practical way of controlling the irresponsible trespasser who does not carry rod or gun. Therefore, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has advocated in Albany this year, the passage of a bill which would make it possible to post against not only hunters and sportsmen as at present, but more especially, to exclude all kinds of trespassers. Such a bill has been introduced by Mr. Bentley, chairman of the Assembly Committee of Conservation. It is the present posting law with the additional words in the bill "or to enter thereupon," which would exclude everybody.

The bill has been reported favorably in the Assembly and has some chance of passing. It has the backing of the Conservation Department and of the Advisory Council of the Department, with the approval of the officers of many of the conservation and sportsmen associations.

The thought back of it is not to exclude a person who has the courtesy to ask permission of farmers, or who has due regard for the farmers' rights. But if this bill passes, it puts the burden of proof upon the trespasser and not on the farmer, and if such a trespasser is caught upon posted land, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a penalty of from $10 to $50, providing the farmer wants to take action. The bill would correct the injustice which now exists, which excludes hunters and fishermen, and does not keep out the "riff-raff" who, as stated above, cause much of the trouble.

## Time to Nominate Master Farmers

THE Master Farmer judges are now ready to receive nominations for Master Farmers, Class of 1931. If you want to have the honor of nominating some friend or neighbor, here is your opportunity. We ask you, however, to be exceedingly careful in your judgment and choice. The qualifications laid down by the judges are very difficult to meet. When one knows that from the thousands of successful farmers in New York State, only eight or ten will be chosen, he realizes how strict the qualifications must be.

These requirements are becoming pretty well known. The man, first, must be an outstanding farmer. If he and his wife started without any money, so much the better. He must, in general, use scientific practices, run his farm on a business-like basis, and as proof of his success must have acquired some money from farming.

But these material qualifications are not enough. A Master Farmer is a real homemaker. He and his wife must have properly educated their children, and must have built up that atmosphere in their dwelling that makes the difference between a house and a home.

But even these qualifications are not sufficient A Master Farmer is a good citizen. He is active in his church, school, and community. He is a man that you are proud to call friend, and the kind that you like to have at your shoulder when you are in trouble.

If you know one who meets all these requirements, send in his name. He will then be sent a detailed questionnaire, and may, if his qualifications seem to justify it, receive a personal visit sometime during the summer from a representative of the Board of Judges. Nominations this year must be received before May first.

This year of 1931 will be the fourth year that American Agriculturist has named Master Farmers in New York State. Nearly everyone has come to realize the ideals back of this movement. That is, not only to honor outstanding achievement in individual farmers and their wives, but more than this, to honor all agriculture and to emphasize the fact that farming, under the right circumstances, and by the right individual, is one of the finest occupations of man.

## Eastman's Chestnut

COMMISSIONER Frank P. Graves, of the New York State Education Department, has considerable reputation as a story teller and always has an interesting bunch of Chestnuts at ready command. Once in a while he gets kind of tired with these worm-eaten ones that I tell, and sends me a batch of new and better ones. Here is one of his latest:

"The last time I was here you were running a fish market, but now you have got a cheese shop" said Jones to his friend. "Yes," said the friend, "you see the doctor said I needed a change of air."

# A Century of Potato Marketing

## *A Look Backward May Help Us See What Is Ahead*

*By* DANIEL DEAN

*Tioga County, New York, Potato Grower*

ONE hundred and thirty-seven years ago my great-great-grandfather, Captain John Smith, emigrated from New Jersey to what was then called "Out West" in the forests of Southern New York. Only fourteen years before, the power of the great Indian confederacy of the Six Nations had been broken by General Sullivan's expedition. Till then the Indians had been able to forbid white settlement in New York State excepting along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. Settlers now came in fast, so fast that in 1830 the census showed Tioga County to have a larger population than ever before or since. For it was not till the Erie Canal was opened in 1825 that the surplus population along the seaboard could easily reach the fertile prairies of the Corn Belt States.

The frontier settlers of that day were forced to be self sufficient. Until the Canal was opened, manufactured goods could only be brought in by hauling over wretched roads from the Hudson or Delaware valleys or by laboriously pushing flat-boats up the Susquehanna with poles. The first potatoes in Tioga County were carried here from the Delaware Valley on a man's back. After the potatoes were eaten the parings were planted, and in the rich virgin soil gave a good yield.

### Self Sufficient Communities

Each community had to produce its own food, including maple-sugar and the wool, flax, and leather it used. The local tannery tanned hides and the local cobbler would board with each family till every member had a new pair of shoes.

The nearest small cities were from 150 to 200 miles away through the forests. In these days of railroads and steamships, of a nation-wide network of concrete and macadam highways, and of airplanes flying overhead it is hard for us even to imagine what rural life must have been in the pioneer days. Canal transportation did not come till after 1820 and the Erie Railroad crossed the state between 1848 and 1853.

Any surplus product of the farm that could not be bartered for something else with a neighbor or at the little country village could only be wasted. Why should any farmer produce a thousand bushels of potatoes, a thousand bushels of peaches, or a thousand dozen of eggs when they could only rot for lack of a market, and when he needed every minute to produce the hundreds of things his family would need through the year?

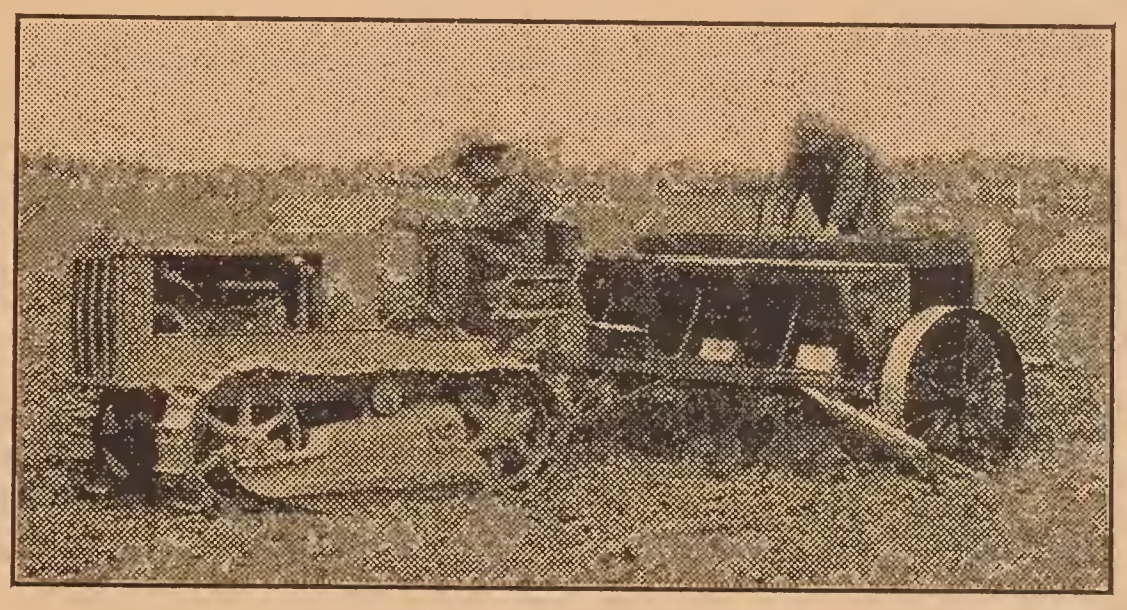
The coming of the canals and then of the railroads changed everything. The pioneer community had been forced to produce most of what it consumed, and could sell almost nothing. Now the farm of 1931 works on the same business principles as the city factory of 1931. Each buys almost everything it uses and pays for what it buys by making and selling large quantities of a very few products. The owner of the factory and the owner of the farm must each study his markets and the possibilities of cheap production and efficient transportation to market. With the farm, the choice of products is limited by conditions of soil, climate and location with respect to possible markets.

This transition in farming has taken over a century and is still going on fast. Like the family doctor and the grocer the farmer is often slow to change from tried and proved methods to newer ones that promise more, but lack the guarantee of proved success in use.

In 1860 only fourteen per cent of the nation's population lived in cities against the seventy-five per cent or more of the present. The Civil War gave an immense push to the expansion of farm production. With over a million men in the ranks from the North alone, the new labor-saving tools, grain-drill, reaper, mower, and threshing-machine came rapidly into use. Every increase in farm production released more and more men to work in the fast-growing city factories.

Between the Civil War and the Great War a great potato industry grew up in New York State. The surplus products of earlier days, wheat, cattle, sheep, etc. were no longer profitable because of the low priced competition from the newer lands of the Middle West. The present great dairy industry was then represented by the manufacture of butter and cheese. Fast growing cities within a distance of 300 miles demanded great quantities of potatoes, a bulky product so low in price that freight rates gave an advantage to nearby producers.

The often steep and stony hill farms of up-state New York were then far more fertile than now. The fact that these lands forced the use of hand labor in production was no handicap when New York's competitors also used hand labor. Tractors and trucks were but little used till after 1917. Not many potato planters, sprayers and diggers were used before as late as 1900. Grading was a hand job. The quick and nervous, trotting stock horses of those days did not mind working on side hills so steep that a mis-step might mean a roll to the bottom. Before bordeaux spraying came into use to control late blight and rot, the hill fields had another real advantage over lower lands.



*This three row planter would be out of place on many hilly fields where potatoes are still grown by hand methods. A three row planter, by the way, is stiff competition for the man with a hoe.*

The coming of the late blight and rot disease to the United States and to Europe about 1840 had an immense influence upon the potato industry. Before that time many of the potato varieties in use had been of poor quality, fit only for stock feed, and, in fact, were commonly known as hog potatoes. Blight and rot losses were immense for years and greatly reduced production, only 6,447,394 bushels being grown in 1860 against 30,123,614 bushels in 1840 before the blight came.

As all other means of control failed, many turned to the idea of breeding new varieties that should be resistant to blight and rot. The Reverend Chauncey Goodrich of Utica imported many new varieties from South America, and from these many of our best present varieties are descended. The Garnet Chili, Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Burbank and other varieties spread rapidly all over the United States. Many were of superior table quality, and to them is due much of the popularity of the potato in the diet of the nation to-day.

All these conditions favored potato production on the hill farms of the state. Four hundred forty-one thousand acres were grown in 1907, nearly one-seventh of the nation's production. Only 265,000 acres were grown in 1930. The record production for a single state was made by New York in 1914 when killing frosts came late in fall and 53,215,000 bushels were grown.

### How Conditions Have Changed

For nearly fifty years before the Great War the potato industry of New York State appeared to rest upon a secure basis. New York was always either first in production or very close to the top. All over the state hundreds of potato dealers handled the immense business of shipping the crop to cities. Many shippers had high reputations for reliability and quality of grading on the markets of New York and in Pennsylvania cities. Though the dairy industry was already cutting into potato production in Tioga County when I began growing potatoes in 1905 there were 180 carloads of potatoes shipped from Nichols that season. As late as 1917 very few Maine carloads crossed the Hudson River, and competition from Idaho was as yet far in the future.

Since that record crop in 1914 many conditions have worked heavily against the potato industry in up-state New York, particularly on the steep and stony hill lands. The invention and use of all kinds of potato machinery has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years, stimulated by the high wages for labor that came with the War. Not only wages but taxes have come up fast. Our principal competitors, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho are all using the new labor saving tools to the limit. With the cost of other competing farm products such as wheat also cut down by improved machinery, the potato grower on steep and stony soils is working under a heavy handicap. If he cannot use the improved potato machinery, his product will not pay going wages for labor at present prices for potatoes, and if he does not hire labor his own work will be poorly paid.

### Potatoes Now Grown on Level Ground

The net result of these changes since 1914 is a great shift in the location of the potato industry within the state. The level and sandy soils of Long Island grew nearly 9,000,000 bushels in 1930. All over the up-state sections farmers with land not too steep and too stony are turning to potato production by the use of the large scale methods developed by competing states like Maine. Potato production is fast leaving the rougher and more stony soils. Old timers tell how Washington County potatoes were famous for their quality in New York City for many years. Often a Washington County farmer would rent a canal boat just as the season of canal navigation closed and float with his potatoes to New York, there to sell them out through the winter. Now that traffic in only a memory. Market milk has very largely replaced potatoes through the New York City milk shed. One New York State railroad with over 500 miles of track has only originated one car of potatoes in three years, though it brings in many from other states to its stations.

The spread of concrete and macadam

(*Continued on Page 7*)

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR said: "I hate to think how fire would put us on the blink, a cow might kick the lantern o'er, or else a match dropped on the floor might start a fire most any day and our whole place would blaze away. It certainly ain't any joke to see a barn go up in smoke, or else to git up out of bed and find the roof burned off your head. We need to take a lot of care to keep trash picked up ev'rywhere, we need to keep our flues all tight and shut the furnace down at night, we ought to watch for ev'rything that might start up a fire, by jing! We work so hard for what we earn that it's too bad to see it burn, each feller of us should aspire to keep his place from takin' fire."

Says I: "For once I must agree that you have told the truth, by gee, but still we should do more than that if we would get this thing down pat. Mirandy told me to git her a brand new fire extinguisher, and while I'm at it I'll git some to hang up in the barn, by gum. A fire is just a little thing when it first starts to burn, by jing, a little squirt will put it out, that's why I want them things about where I can grab one mighty quick and make that little fire look sick. I'll tell you, too, what we should do, and all the other neighbors, too; we ought to have a good fire truck, then we won't have to trust to luck, when we've a fire upon our farm, we'll just turn in a fire alarm. That truck will come out on the jump, and with its motor-driven pump it soon will have them blazes killed and we won't have no barn to build!"

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LONG ISLAND **Brussels Sprout Seed** ¼ LB. $5.00. (Bountiful) Garden Beans $10 per Bu. JOHN T. YOUNG, Laurel, N.Y.

**Russet Rural** Certified Seed Potatoes with no disease count on final college inspection.
J. W. HOPKINS & SON, PITTSFORD, NEW YORK

# A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

## Your Public Service Commission

*By* M. C. BURRITT
*Public Service Commissioner*

IF my cistern goes dry, I can build another, or haul water from the creek. But if I want electric central station current and have no line extension by my house, I can't build the line and furnish my own juice. If I can't buy the kind of fertilizer I want, at the price I am willing to pay, from A, I can go to B, or to C. But if I don't like the service or rates of the utility which supplies me with gas or electricity, or telephone, what recourse have I?

*M. C. Burritt*

We talk about personal liberty, but the fact is, that we have less and less of it. Every year there are fewer things we can do best for ourselves and more and more that some public agency can do for us more easily, more cheaply and more effectively.

We may not want it to be so, but it is the fact.

The more conveniences and material comforts we acquire, the more we are dependent on others to supply them, and service them, and upon the state to control and regulate them.

### Our Wants Increase

It is so with the schools. The three Rs are not enough. We must have knowledge and understanding. And physical education becomes necessary for health and happiness. Social and cultural desires must be satisfied. And it all gets beyond us as parents. We depend on the school to do it.

It is so with roads. Some of us used to help draw gravel on the roads and thus work out our road tax. Now, the engineer to lay out the road, the expert to construct it, the highway superintendent to maintain it, are necessary. Building, maintaining, oiling, removing snow from roads, are beyond our and our neighbors' resources.

It is more and more so with public utilities. We could provide kerosene lamps and service them economically. But we can not provide electric station current or gas, or telephones, or public transportation, maintain and service them, and regulate them, individually. This calls for cooperation not only with our immediate neighbors but with all of our fellow citizens.

It all means more cooperation with and more dependence upon corporations and upon the state.

### When We Have Kicks

And so when difficulties and dissatisfactions arise we have the right to hold these agencies responsible for adequate and suitable service and just and reasonable rates. The corporation has the first obligation. So it is always well to take up a difficulty or a complaint as to service or rates, directly with the utility first. The company knows most about the matter. It has a direct contractual relation with you. It depends on you for business and should want you to be satisfied. It may not agree with you as to the solution of your problem, it has its own interests to protect. But it should have first chance to satisfy your complaint, and nine times out of ten a frank meeting between you and a company officer or employee will iron out your difficulty, and in most cases satisfy you.

Now, if the utility does not meet your problem, if it does not satisfy you that your difficulty is not a real one and your complaint unreasonable, then the State has provided a court of appeal—the Public Service Commission.

The company may not want you to take up any complaint with the commission, but if you have given the company a chance to answer the complaint first, it is your perfect right to do so.

### No Expense Necessary

You don't have to employ a lawyer, or incur large expense, or go through any unnecessary formalities. All you have to do is to write a letter and state the facts—all the facts as you see them. Your complaint will have prompt attention. This is part of the Commission's business. One of its functions is to see that service and rates are just and reasonable. The Commission is an agent of your Legislature, created to serve you as consumers. It is approachable. It wants to be helpful and useful. It is yours to use reasonably. The Commission must be fair to the company. This is in your interest as well as the company's in the long run.

But the Commission must have the facts. It is a regulatory body whose function is to insure service and rates according to law. It can do nothing about general dissatisfactions, nor anything outside the Public Service Law which controls utilities. So, when you take up a matter with the Commission, tell us your exact situation and your specific complaint. Give us the name of the company with whom you are dealing. State your case fully. Be definite. Often a map or a diagram is helpful.

### How It Is Handled

Now, the first thing the Commission will do with your complaint,—unless it is based on a lack of information which the Commission can supply—is to submit it to the company and ask it to satisfy you or show why it can not do so. This will be done by letter in the first instance. Conferences may follow. If agreement is not reached, then the case may become a formal one, if it is important. Public hearings will be set, testimony will be taken from both sides, the facts determined, and an order issued by the Commission settling the dispute, which has the force of law.

The Commission never issues important orders, which affect services or rates to consumers without full public hearings, of which public notice is given. To these hearings any one may come and present evidence, either personally or by attorney. There is nothing formidable or expensive about them. They are for the simple purpose of finding out the facts on which to make a just and reasonable determination.

A public utility has a practical monopoly of its particular service in a particular place. Hence it is subjected to state control, in your interest and for your protection. You are entitled to reasonable service at fair and reasonable rates, whether it be transportation, electric, gas, telephone or other utility. One of the Public Service Commission's jobs is to see that you get it. But if you don't tell the Commission of any poor service, or too high rates, and of your inability to get satisfaction from the company after fair trial, how is it to know that you are not getting what you are entitled to? The P. S. C. is at your service.

### Recommended Seeding Rates for Lawns

1 lb. to seed 15 x 20 ft. or 300 sq. ft.
5 lbs. to seed 20 x 75 ft. or 1500 sq. ft.
10 lbs. to seed 50 x 60 ft. or 3000 sq. ft.
25 lbs. to seed 75 x 100 ft. or 7500 sq. ft.
50 lbs. to seed 100 x 150 ft. or 15000 sq. ft.
100 lbs. to seed 100 x 300 ft. or 30000 sq. ft.


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*Two Dependable Grades*

EXTRA NO. 1 (Blue Tag)—Purity 99.50%. No noxious weeds. Free of sweet clover.

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Both grades are genuine Blackfoot Brand Idaho Grimm and state certified.

*Look for the Blackfoot Tag on Every Bag!*

The Blackfoot tag is evidence that the seed is genuine and true to name, having been inspected in the field, sealed at the thresher, and checked and resealed through all cleaning operations by state officials. Make sure that the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa you buy bears the Blackfoot tag.

*If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.*

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**Green Mountains** **Smooth Rurals**
**Irish Cobblers** **Russet Rurals**
College inspected. Satisfaction upon arrival guaranteed. Graded better than U. S. No. 1 and packed in two sizes. Write for prices.

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**CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES**

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COOK'S CERTIFIED **Seed Potatoes** RUSSET RURALS. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y.

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and smooth rural potatoes. Heavy yielding strain.
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Russet Potatoes

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INTRODUCED 20 years ago as the heaviest yielding and best quality main crop potato in America.

TODAY it is the most productive, truest to type strain of the now well known RUSSETT RURALS, and is the ORIGINAL STOCK. Nearly all of the 400 bushel crops in Pennsylvania and Michigan are Russets, with a record 614 bushels per acre in New York and 515 in Maine. Also plenty of RURALS, CARMANS HEAVYWEIGHTS, NO. 9's, MOUNTAINS, COBBLERS, OHIOS, ROSE and MANISTEES in any quantity from a sack to car loads, at prices you can afford to pay.

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST FREE
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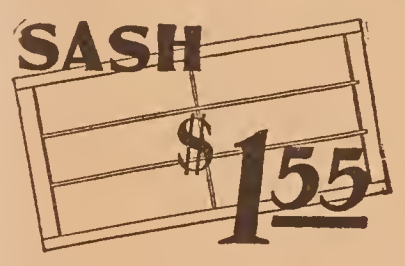
Box C, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.
HEADQUARTERS
For Seed Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Peas, Corn Alfalfa Clover and Grass Seeds.

SASH




Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. . . . . $1.55
Painted, two coats, no glass . 1.85
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The quality product of America's largest hotbed sash mill. Genuine tidewater red cypress, select grade. Joints blind, well mortised, tight-fitting. No knots or checks. Smooth finish and sides absolutely parallel to prevent gaps that let cold in.

Pure white lead paint applied by a process that fills all corners, etc. Double thick glass bedded in special putty of our own grinding.

These sash are extra strong to stand any weather for years without rotting, weakening or paint and putty chipping. Easily the best you can buy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Low price also on greenhouse construction material or complete erection, including heating and benches.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS

My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.

P. D. FULWOOD, TIFTON, GEORGIA

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN
FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS.
Our hardy, field grown plants, will stand the cold and mature three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre. Bermuda Onions.
500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50
Why take a chance; pay on delivery.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free.
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C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS
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Pay the Postman; Send No Money
Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants.
Leading Varieties
500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 4000, $3.60.
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C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants
Quick shipments, all varieties.
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500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 3000, $2.70.
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With the A.A. CROP GROWER

## A Century of Potato Marketing

(Continued from Page 5)

roads still further favored the farmers in the level sections over those in the rough hill counties. As truck transportation to distant cities developed the big trucks found it easier to haul loads of 100 to 250 bushels from the farms on the level stone roads than to climb some dirt road to a hill top. Particularly in the snows and ice of winter and in the mud of spring the hill farmers were largely shut off from this outlet to city markets.

### What Is Ahead

What is the future of the New York potato industry in the up-state section? Over a period of more than one hundred years we have seen potato production grow from the position of being little more than a garden vegetable for home consumption or for stock food to that of a record surplus crop in 1914. Then high war wages came and have remained, greatly increasing costs of production where improved machinery could not be used. Our competitors hundreds and even thousands of miles away have been able by new systems of specialized production and marketing to largely capture our markets. We have seen much of the state shift to dairying. Will potatoes come back?

Long Island and the more level upstate soils are able to hold down production costs to where they can compete with distant sections. How about the growers on the rougher lands, often where each farm can grow only a few acres?

### A Deficiency Section

These men are now beginning in recent years to have one advantage in marketing that the growers of Ohio, Iowa, southern Michigan, southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Hampshire have. It is that of living in a deficiency section. Farm Management teachers like our Doctor Warren call a section a deficiency section with respect to any farm product when the total production is smaller than the demand in the nearby cities, and these cities must import part of their supplies from a distance. Aroostock and Idaho are examples of the opposite condition, the surplus section that must ship its product long distances to find a market. The potato grower in the deficiency section has the advantage.

We think of New York City with its immense population as the natural outlet for New York State potatoes. But how many know that the cities and incorporated villages of the state outside of New York City contain over 5,000,000 consumers? We already have one of the finest stone road systems in America, and every year the extension of the cheap town and county roads brings more up-state farms within easy hauling distance of some city market.

Along with railroad movement of potatoes to cities there was always a limited amount of wagon transportation within a radius of five to fifteen miles of each up-state city and village.

So long as the state was a surplus section the price any grower could get was limited by what was paid at the country shipping stations, and there the price was set by the competition of distant states, as Michigan and Maine. A few growers always had a limited personal trade to families at higher prices, but grocers and wholesalers seldom had to pay much more than was paid by the shipper at the railroad station next up the line.

There are still more potatoes grown in Steuben County and a few others than can be sold nearby, and that section still remains a surplus section. The rest of the state has either changed or is changing to a deficiency position. In a favorable crop year like 1924 the

(Continued on Page 10)

for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES **lower** the **cost per acre** in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, **dependable** machines, built **right** to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

**Potato Cutter**
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

**Potato Planter**
One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in **one** operation.

**Sprayers**
Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.

**Riding Mulcher or Weeder**
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

**Potato Digger**
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

*Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.*
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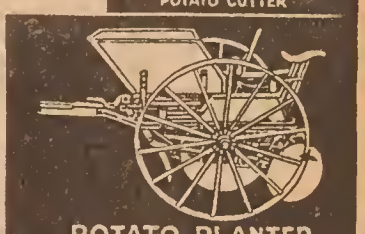
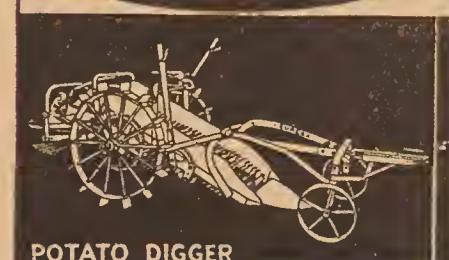
Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.

POTATO CUTTER


POTATO PLANTER

Eureka Potato Machines


POTATO DIGGER

TRACTION SPRAYER

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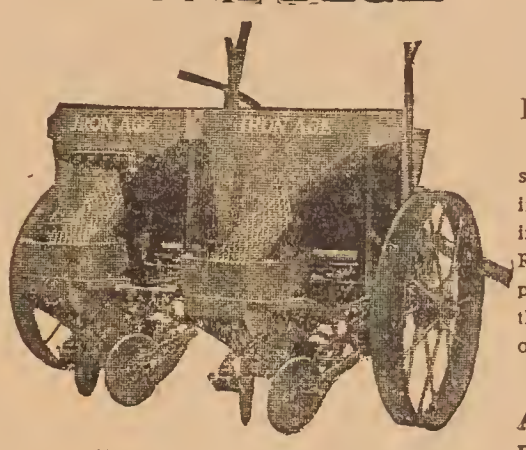
Two-Row Automatic Planter

One-Row, Two-Row and Three-Row
POTATO PLANTERS
Assisted-Feed; Automatic-Feed.
Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

Fertilizer Attachments Available for Both High and Low Analysis Fertilizers

**Convertible disc covering gangs** for ridge or shallow covering in the furrow. Shallow covering in the furrow increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control, and less severity of Rhizoctonia. Automatic Planter has adjustable pickers—plants small, medium or large seed—with the same high degree of accuracy. Does not bruise or crush seed.

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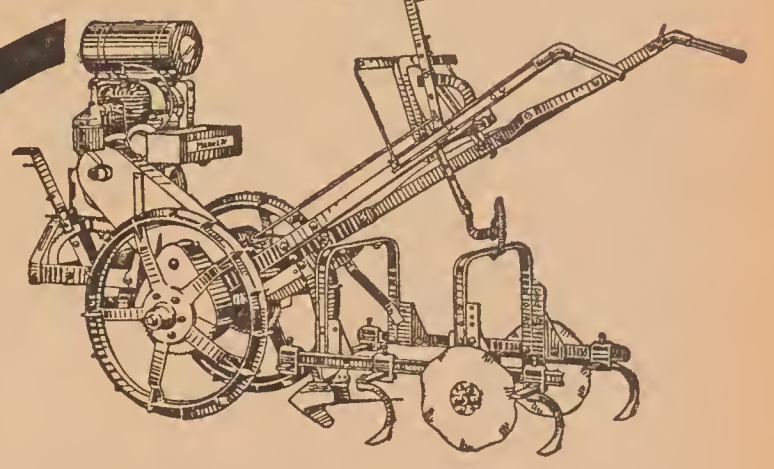

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Send me the new Planet Jr. Garden Tractor Catalog and your Time Payment Plan.
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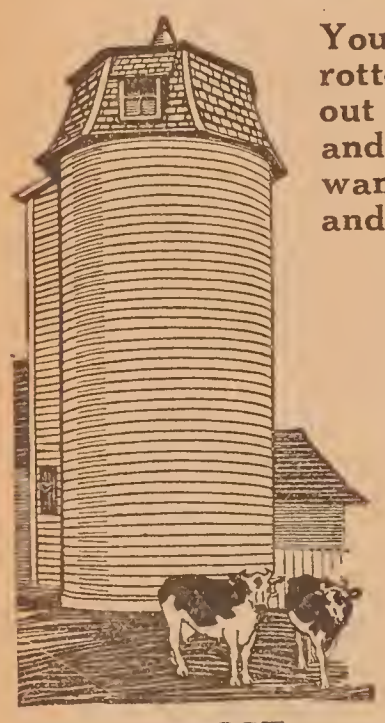
*The World's Best*

# Insulated Silage

## *The Craine Triple Wall*



**You men who are tired of throwing away rotted silage . . . who are weary of thawing out frozen silage . . . worthless for cattle and dangerous for horses . . . you men who want a silo whose walls do keep cold out and heat in . . . we ask you to investigate**

## 3-Wall Construction

**This type of silo costs more than any other for much the same reasons a Cadillac costs more than a Chevrolet. However, it is theoretically the only perfect silo and 30 years of use out on the battle lines has proved the theory. If you are scientifically minded or if you are interested in more profits—send for leaflet entitled**

*"The Chemistry of Silage Making"*

**CHOICE**

The Triple Wall is one of five leaders—in tile, wood stave and concrete. Send for free catalog giving comparative prices.

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Absorbine is the *dependable* liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



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Stamped with name, initials, address, serial numbers. Also cow blankets, punches, tattoo outfits, veterinary instruments, etc. Complete 1931 Catalog with many new items, sent free. Write today.

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SAVES YOU MONEY



**HEAVES** Money Back If It Fails

A horse with heaves can't do its full share of work. Get rid of the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Send today for

**FLEMING'S No. 6 POWDERS**

($1.00 per package postpaid). Also they're sure-fire tonic for rundown horses. OUR BIG FREE Veterinary Adviser tells about new treatments for many diseases.

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**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 weeks old, $4. 8-9 weeks old, $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**

select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE



**PIGS FOR SALE** —Carefully selected young porkers 6-8 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8-10 wks. old $4.50 each. O.I.C. and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Heavy boned, rugged stock. Ship what you need C. O. D. on approval.

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**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE**

Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 wks. old $4 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.50 each
None better sold. Telephone 0635
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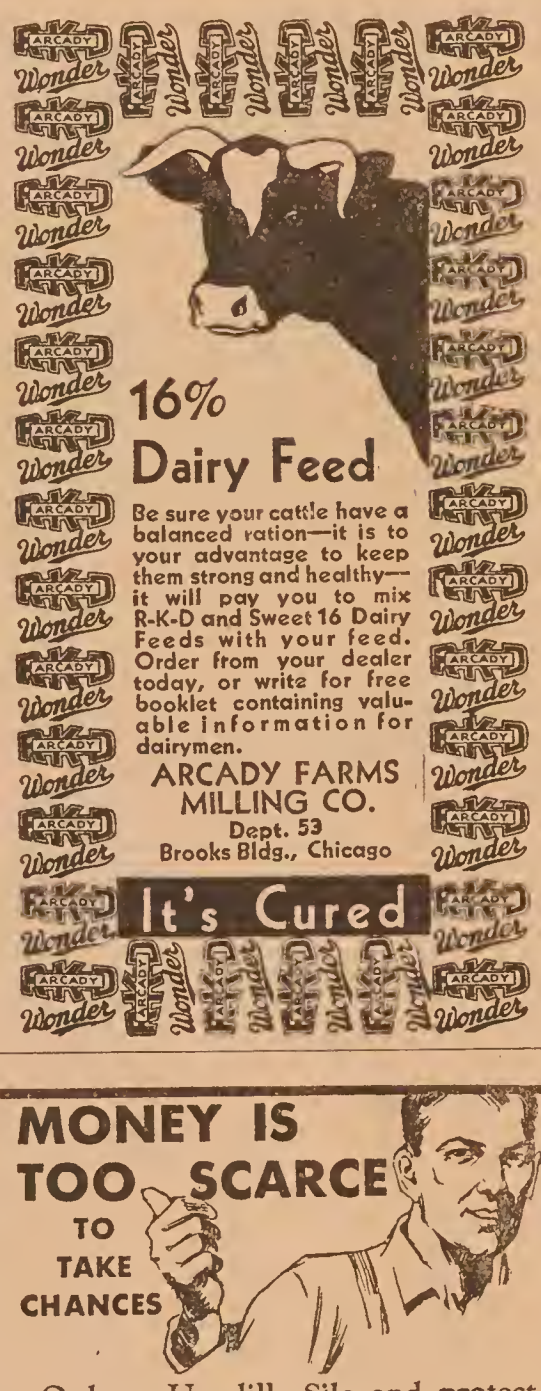




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Order a Unadilla Silo and protect both your cash and ensilage investment! Strong—well built; time-saving, silage-saving and money-saving, the Unadilla represents the best outlay you can make for farm buildings. Our catalog describes the line fully. Write for it now and be *sure!* . . . Discount for cash settlement.

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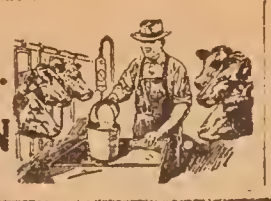
**UNADILLA SILOS**


## GOATS


**MILK GOATS**

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.


## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



## Twenty Years Experience With Abortion

BEGINNING with a Jersey herd of purebred cows and breeding and culling, I finally had a herd of fifty head together when TB became so bad, that I tested because I was losing cows as fast as I was raising them. After losing nearly all of them on the first test, I decided that they were not worth the care and worry and replaced them with a herd of forty tested Wisconsin grade black and white cows. Eleven years ago I made a very thorough job of cleaning up and was accredited soon. These cows proved good milkers, but were spotted with garget. They all dropped live calves after purchase.

The second year of ownership I saw two abortions in this dairy. The third year saw seven abortions. I began to get together, what information I could obtain from government, Cornell, and reports on curing abortion. Meanwhile, I made up my mind to begin at home as I was in for trouble. I had waited too long. I purchased a second set of forks, shovels that were used only in feeding. I isolated my cows to the back of the barn and washed them out, making plans to take care of these cows last, so as not to track around the other cows. I kept hydrated lime in the alleys I walked through and sprinkled it on boxstall floors and, after every cow aborted, very thoroughly disinfected quarters, watering these cows after the others and breeding again three months after abortion.

I carried a winter dairy and the larger part of the abortions occurred in the months the cows were in the barn. The fourth year was the high year, seventeen. I had gone through the experience your subscriber told about in the March 14 issue in every way. Meanwhile, my dairy had either immunized itself or the cleaning campaign had borne fruit. My next year's toll was only five. I have raised most of the heifer calves but purchased thirty head to keep up my milkers in the three worst years.

The cows that aborted on pasture ran with the herd at all times. I kept them sprayed with strong solution of creolin. The bull was not allowed to run free at any time. Cull cows were sold for beef. I used potash permanganate for a wash and was fortunate to have most of the cows breed that were worth keeping. I am now down to two or three abortions per year. It is a fight to clean up. I believe it can be done to some extent, but still a few are lingering. I used a milking machine, cleaned up from garget, and made grade A milk.

With my experience, TB is the worst disease, abortion next, and garget third. I believe now that had I realized the danger of those first early abortions and taken proper care of those cows, I would never have gone through the experience I did. After being accredited for eight years, I lost three head on test one year ago. All were animals that had been in the herd—one I had six years; two I had raised from calves. Last fall I lost two more, both raised from calves. Where did it come from?—LEO L. NICHOLS, *Bainbridge, N. Y.*

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The first thing to do, as our subscriber suggests, is to get and study information about abortion from every possible source. One of the troubles that must be met in cleaning up this disease is that it seems to run in cycles. Apparently, a herd will build up some immunity and then after a period of two or three years the trouble may again become serious either for one or several years.*

*Most colleges and experiment stations state that the only sure way of cleaning out the disease is to apply the blood test to locate animals affected with abortion and then to dispose of them. Such a program needs to be carried out under the direction of a competent veterinarian.*


# Wonderful Success

## In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks**

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

**Never Lost One After First Dose**

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**You Run No Risk**

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa**


## DOGS AND PET STOCK


COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable & Wh. Intelligent Cow Drivers. Males $6. Females $4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

Pedigreed Collie Pups—Beautiful, Intelligent, Farm raised Males $15-$20. Females $10. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

SCOTCH Shepherd PUPPIES; females $3.00 and males $6.00. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

Chinchilla Rabbits—2 mos. old. Pedigreed, prize winning stock. Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N.Y.

For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co.
Box M, Toledo, Ohio

**With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER**

## Some Poultry Terms Made Clear

(*Continued from Page* 3)

there has grown up in nearly all of the eastern states, certification associations, though not always bearing exactly that title. The requirements and methods of doing the work are not exactly alike in any two states, but are very similar. In all states the inspectors or certifiers are trained at the State Agricultural College and must have passed a stiff examination and had several seasons' culling practice. Certification is always official. That is, it is supervised by either the State Department of Agriculture or by the Poultry Department of the State College. The inspector examines the birds one by one as they are passed to him and on each one that qualifies he puts a non-transferable official metal band, bearing the bird's number and the year. The record of the number banded, etc. is kept at the College or State Department.

### What Is a Certified Bird?

To qualify for certification a bird must be a year old or more. Pullets are not certified. A hen must weigh 3½ pounds or more if she is a Leghorn, Ancona, or other light variety, and 5 pounds or more if she is of the heavier breeds. She must be free of all standard disqualifications as well as some others that are not standard. She must be in good health, and finally and most important, she must show every indication of being an unusually high producer. There are other qualifications but these are the most important ones.

To produce certified chicks these hens can be mated only to certified males. The certified male is held to similar requirements as the hens and in addition must be from a mother with an official trap-nest record of 200 eggs or more.

### "Supervised" Stock

This is a grade of stock more recently established. It is an outgrowth of a change in the certification plan. The males were not always required to be from trap-nested stock. They were certified by inspection the same as the hens. When the grade was raised on certified stock by requiring that males be from pedigreed 200 egg ancestry, the term "supervised" was applied to those flocks that continued under the older system and to what might be called "grade B" hens on the certified farms. That is, "supervised" stock is selected and banded the same as certified, but may or may not be of a little lower grade. Also pullets may be supervised.

### Terms Different in Middle West

In the early days of this breed-improvement work each state worked more or less by itself and it is not strange that the terms were not always used in the same sense. This has naturally led to some confusion and efforts have been made to arrive at uniformity of terms in all sections. It is only necessary, however, to remember that in the middle western sections; that is, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., the meaning of the terms accredited and certified is exactly the reverse of their meaning in the eastern section. That is, in the states named, the blood-tested, disease-free stock is certified, and the selected-by-inspection stock is accredited.

### R. O. P.

As indicated previously, those three letters stand for "record of performance." They mean the same in every state of the Union and in Canada. No chance for confusion here. R. O. P. is the highest grade of breeding stock. To receive an R. O. P. band a hen must have actually laid 200 eggs or more in one year in the trap-nest, and the

(*Continued on Page* 12)


"Like finding an extra $4.05 in each bag" says Uncle Charlie—

1¾ lbs. at 7 Weeks!

At the right is shown a seven-weeks-old pullet, raised at our experimental farm on B-B Vitamized Chick Starter Ration. She is from a flock of B-B fed pullets which had an average weight of 16.6 ounces at the end of six weeks. Another flock of pullets of the same hatch, raised under identical conditions but fed on ordinary feed showed an average weight of 12.3 ounces for the six weeks. Thus B-B feed alone was responsible for a 26% gain in weight!

THE extra weight, bone and vigor which B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration adds to a flock has been conclusively proved in a test just completed at our experimental farm. In these tests it was proved that:

With all the conditions equal, chicks fed on B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration weigh 17% heavier and are worth eight cents apiece more at the end of six weeks than chicks raised on ordinary feed. The mortality rate among the B-B fed chicks was 2% less than among the chicks raised on ordinary feed.

The tests prove that the extra value brought about by heavier, huskier chicks and lowered mortality amounts to $4.55 additional income from each bag of B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration.

**One Cent Per Chick**

The extra cost of feeding chicks on B-B feed right through those critical first six weeks is *only one cent per chick* or not to exceed fifty cents a bag. So a simple problem in arithmetic shows that when you use B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration it is just like finding an extra $4.05 in each bag that you feed!

The Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D, all so necessary to chick life and development are contained in ample quantity in B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration through such health-giving ingredients as Milk Sugar Feed, Cod Liver Oil, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal, and other health-providing concentrates and minerals, all in perfect balance.

At six weeks of age the B-B fed chick should be gradually changed over to B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration, a feed having all the Vitamins, minerals and health-giving concentrates of B-B Starter Ration and accurately balanced for the older growing bird.

**Our Money Back Guarantee**

To prove that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration and B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration will give you best results, we make this offer. Get a supply from your dealer. Feed it to a part of your hatch and compare with any feed you choose to use for the balance. If B-B doesn't produce sturdier, better-feathered chicks, if it doesn't eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate, if it doesn't result in heavier broilers and earlier layers, return the empty bags to your dealer and he will cheerfully give you back every cent of your money.

Here is a chance to join the big family of poultrymen who feed B-B without the risk of a penny. No better time than right now to start.

**Maritime Milling Co. Inc.**
BUFFALO, N.Y.

*B-B guaranteed Feeds also include Vitamized Laying Mashes, Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration, Scratch Feeds and a full line of Dairy Feeds.* M-164

B-B ALL MASH

**Vitamized CHICK STARTER RATION**

**More Productive—Yet Surprisingly Low In Price!**

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**American Anconas—Record Layers—**
Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHICKS** —PULLETS. From Eng. White Leghorns only. Low prices to meet present conditions. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

**CHICKS** —100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; **C. O. D.** heavy mixed, $10; light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks**
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**BABY CHICKS**
From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | | | | |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 34.00 | 65 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

Purebred Mammoth **Bronze Turkeys** & HATCHING EGGS. Clifton Lee, Lowville, N.Y.

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## A Quality Product

**For Poultry, Calves, Pigs**

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

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*Address* ........................................

*My feed dealer is*........................................



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**R. BRENNER & SONS**

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City



**LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED**

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City



**EGG PRODUCERS**

*Get Best Net Results*

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.,
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York



**Broilers WANTED** Our unlimited outlet guarantees satisfactory results. Coops returned promptly. Checks mailed daily. Write for tags and quotations. Ship live broilers, fat fowls, capons, turkeys entire week of March 30th.

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WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY
References your bank, commercial agencies.



**EGG CASES** Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less carlots, also good used boldtite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids.
LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN, N.Y.



**FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants** large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties $1.00, 1000. Bermuda onion plants $1.00. Tomato $1.25. Porto Rico Potato $1.75. Ruby King Pepper 50c, 100 or $4.00, 1000.
QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GEORGIA



**Frost Proof Cabbage Plants** open field grown, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Enkhuizen, Jersey Wakefield, Prepaid 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.25. Tomato Plants Express collect $1.00-1000. Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage plants, Ruby King Pepper Plants Prepaid 500-$1.50 Collect $2.00-1000. Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75-1000. Roots Mossed. Safe arrival guaranteed.
SIMS POTATO PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA


# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### March Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for March 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Market Still Unsettled*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 30 -30½ | 30½-31 | 38½-39¼ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 29½- | 30 - | 38¼- |
| 84-91 score | 25½-29 | 25½-29½ | 32 -38 |
| Lower Grades | 23½-25 | 23½-25 | 30 -31 |

The butter market opened on March 16, in an unsettled condition and continued to vary from day to day the same as it has been doing for several weeks past. There are any number of factors that are responsible for this constant changing. In the first place, at this season of the year the butter market is always more or less flighty. To aggravate this we have the critical situation that faces all lines of trade, and keeps business in hot water.

The market opened unsettled on Monday and prices slipped from 29¾ for creamery extras down to 29½c. At the lower figure business improved and the market closed firm. On Tuesday an unexpected easiness developed following reports from Chicago of a 1c break in that market. In spite of that, however, the New York price held to 29½c.

Wednesday's market opened unsettled and easier. Further weakness was reported at Chicago and the bears got busy. As a result prices were knocked down to 29c. There are some sales at 29¼c and 29½c for creamery extras, these prices being paid by critical buyers who have been finding it difficult to fill their trade needs from the ordinary run of 92 score butter.

Thursday's market received little active support. This was much in contrast to the situation in the West, Chicago prices advancing above par with New York. On Friday, however, the change did come, with a steady tone and increased firmness characterizing the trend of trade. There was some ordinary 92 score butter available at 29½c but those who were critical were paying 29¾c.

## *No Change In Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 16-17 | 16-17 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

There is practically nothing to report in the cheese market. Toward the end of the week ending March 21, there was slightly improved buying interest, although most of the trading is in small lots. There is just enough undertone in the Wisconsin market to lead us to expect a little firmer trend although it is so slight that it may never develop.

## *Heavy Receipts Hurt Egg Prices*

| NEARBY WHITE | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 25 -26½ | 26½-28 | 32 - |
| Average Extras | 24 - | 24½-25 | 29½-30 |
| Extra Firsts | 22½-23 | 23½-24 | 28 -29 |
| Firsts | 21½-22 | 22½-23 | 26½-27½ |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 24 -26 | 26 -27½ | 29½-32 |
| Gathered | 21 -23 | 22½-25½ | 26½-29 |

The egg market opened at 28c for closely selected extras on March 16. Supply and demand got at work and down went the price. Practically every day has found the egg market facing heavy supplies. The retail prices have been moving upward of late and Mrs. John H. Housewife has immediately used the reverse gear. She knows from the newspaper and radio reports that eggs are plentiful and therefore, objects to unwarranted advances. As a result, the distributing trade has been quiet. With this situation existing speculators naturally have ceased to operate realizing that their time is coming. Under the circumstances nearby eggs have been in accumulation, receivers refusing to store at the higher quotations.

On Tuesday the market continued unsettled and closely selected extras went to 27½c, meeting poor demand and stocks accumulating. The weakness continued on Wednesday with closely selected nearbys at 26½c and at the same time experiencing heavy pressure. Thursday's market continued unsettled, although prices were not changed. At 26½c for closely selected extras many receivers decided to hold, expecting a better Easter trade. On Friday, there was better trading although the market opened with ½c reduction. At the close 26½c represents the average for closely selected extras with some premiums being paid.

## *Live Poultry*

| | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 13, 1931 | Mar. 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 22-24 | 23-25 | -28 |
| Leghorn | 22-23 | 21-22 | 28-29 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 23-30 | 24-29 | 26-37 |
| Leghorn | 21-23 | 21-23 | 26-37 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-37 | 33-40 | 30-45 |
| Leghorn | 32-35 | 34-37 | 35-42 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-16 | 15-16 | -20 |
| CAPONS | 38-45 | 38-42 | 37-42 |
| TURKEYS | 30-42 | 30-40 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 23-25 | 23-25 | 24-25 |
| GEESE | 15- | -15 | 18- |

The situation in the live poultry market closed a little mixed. At the middle of the week colored fowls were selling up to 27c. A great deal of the stock being forced out at a premium. Leghorn fowls were bringing 24c. However, the consuming public reacted against this advance and on Friday, colored fowls were bringing from 22c to 24c and Leghorns 21c to 23c. Colored stock suffered worse than Leghorns. As the market comes to a close the broilers are also experiencing considerable pressure but after resisting a downward revision finally broke from 2c to 3c per pound. Rock broilers had been selling up to 40c. Hen turkeys are experiencing the reverse of fowls for fancy hens are bringing 42c and ordinary stock brings 40c. Poor quality birds and old toms are only bringing 30c. Capons continue to experience a very satisfactory demand.

Again we call the reader's attention to the Hebrew holiday next week. The best market days will be March 30 and 31, so time your shipments accordingly. Furthermore, do not ship any clucks for only choice quality poultry is wanted.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—No steers offered. Few nearby low cutter and cutter cows steady from $2.00-3.50. Bulls steady. Cutter to medium $4.00-5.25.

VEALERS—Small lot cull and common light weight vealers $4.00-6.50, considered steady. No better grades offered.

HOGS—Load medium grade heavy weights steady at $7.25.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were liberal to heavy all the week, but owing to a light supply at the Western dressed receiving houses trading for country dressed calves was good up to and including Thursday and prices advanced. Friday's receipts were again heavy and buying not so active. Market closed steady with an easier feeling and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 14-16c; fair to good 11-14c; small to medium 7-11c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts liberal during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Undergrades hard sellers some carried over daily. Market closed weak and lower and unchanged from last week. Good to fancy, each $7.00-9.00, a few higher; fair to good $5.00-7.00; imitations, each $2.00-4.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand fair at improved prices. Market closed steady at 15-22c per pound, a few higher.

## *In the Produce Market*

Old potatoes are holding steadier. Fancy Maines and Long Islands bring up to $3.25 per 150 pound sacks. Some Maines as low as $2.75, with some Long Islands at $3. Bulk goods from Maine bring $3.10 to $3.50 per 180 pounds, while Long Island goods bring $3.60 to $3.85.

Now that it is getting late to ship old cabbage, the price is beginning to improve. The market is stronger on good stock, bringing from $19 to $21 per ton. Supplies of old crop cabbage are limited.

Carrots are meeting a weak market. It is difficult to get a line on definite values



because old carrots from upstate are being forced out at all sorts of prices, ranging from 50c to $1.

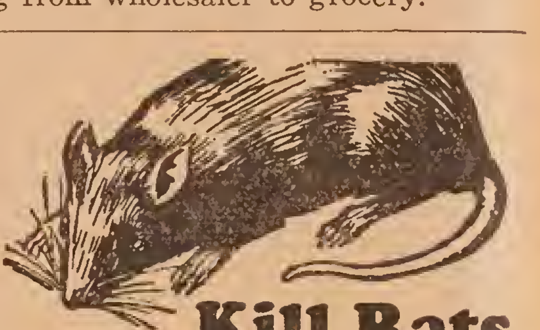
Onions are a shade firmer. Orange County yellows and reds have been bringing $1.00 to $1.25 per hundred in the stores. No pier sales of Western New York yellows were reported on Friday.

## A Century of Potato Marketing

(*Continued from Page 7*)

state may grow 42,000,000 bushels and Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga Counties shipped 284, 1,120, and 995 carloads each, with up-state total of 14,466 cars. In 1925 with poor conditions the state grew 23,320,000 bushels and these three counties dropped to 4, 102, and 64 cars respectively. The great cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse had taken nearly all they raised, while the year before those counties had been forced to hunt for markets by rail.

The wholesaler and the grocer care not one straw where their supplies come from. Each must please the consumer, and if the consumer prefers Aroostook or Idaho potatoes to upstate New York's, then the New York grower is badly out of luck. If the New York grower can grow and market as well or better than his competitors, he will get the business, and a price equal to what his grower competitor receives, plus all handling costs, including those of the shipper, freight, sacks, protection against freezing in transit in winter, costs of the wholesale produce store in the city, and in the case of direct sale to grocers, that of trucking from wholesaler to grocery.

# Kill Rats Without Poison

***A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks***

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**

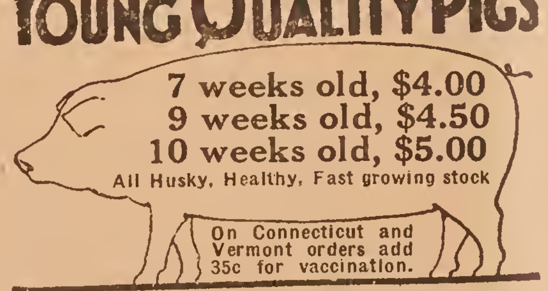
Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

**K-R-O**
KILLS-RATS-ONLY



Chester & Yorkshire-Berkshire & Chester

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**

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**EDWARD BUNZEL**
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If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown **"FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS** Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen and Flatdutch 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 expressed collect. Onion plants same price. First class plants delivered in good condition or money refunded. Now booking orders for Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet potato plants.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.



**Frostproof Cabbage Plants,** earliest varieties ready. For profitable crop set early, our certified disease free, will stand 20 above zero properly set. 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 prepaid. Express $1.25-1000; 10,000-$10.00. Instructions setting, prices spring plants on request.
J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA



FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Special wholesale Prices $1-1,000; 10,000, $7.50. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin Va.


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# Farm News from New York

## *Hewitt Bill Becomes a Law -- Fruit Growers Cooperate*

THE signing of the Hewitt Bill by Governor Roosevelt last week gives the Adirondack Park an area of 4,604,000 acres and makes it the largest park in the United States. The new blue line will bring under State control, all desirable forest preserve land in the Adirondacks, which will be protected against any timber-cutting and against forest fires by the State Conservation organization.

The park provides a place in our own state where one can spend a pleasant vacation in a state-maintained preserve offering scenic beauty and recreation spots that can be found in no other place east of the Rockies. Incidentally, the new extension makes Adirondack Park even larger than the Yellowstone National Park of the West.

### Fruit Growers Cooperate

THE officials of the Hudson Valley Fruit Exchange, whose membership of approximately five hundred in Ulster and Orange Counties conduct a large fruit business, report a prosperous season for the year just passed. One-third of the 1930 business, totalling $1,500,000 was handled through three plants, owned by the Exchange at Marlboro, Milton and Ulster Park.

The fruit growers in the Hudson Valley are finding that cooperation combined with good business methods will secure the farmer the maximum returns for his labor.

### Farm Population Growing

ACCORDING to a report from the Bureau of Agriculture and Economics, fewer people are leaving the farms and births on the farm are ahead of deaths. There is less tendency to leave the soil now than there has been for a number of years.

During 1930 a smaller number of people left the farms for towns and cities than since 1924. The movement from cities to farms in 1930, on the other hand, was the largest since that time. Evidently, people are finding that all the gold is not to be found in the cities and more people are realizing that actually they are as well off on the farm as in the city.

### Flower Show in New York

I HAD the good fortune last week to be able to attend the Flower Show held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

The entire three floors devoted to flowers of all kinds were crowded with people anxious to see the latest and best in this line. It is amazing what a transformation a few flowers and properly placed shrubs can do to a commonplace yard or lawn. I wish that more of our readers could see the wonderful landscape designs by the country's leading architects.

One of the things that we as farmers sometimes fail to realize is the wonderful opportunity we have to brighten the farmstead with flowers and shrubs. The chief difficulty in suburban areas is the lack of space. On the farm, we have an abundance of space but the instances are all too few where it has been properly utilized. A yard filled with flowers is one of the best advertisements of the farm. Why can't we have more of them?

### Regional Dairy and Poultry Cooperative Formed

THE Federal Farm Board announced the recognition of the Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. as a regional marketing association for the handling of dairy and poultry products. The new association will center the sales activities of cooperatives operating in sixteen states, with headquarters in Chicago.

The various member associations last year handled products valued at nearly twenty billion dollars. Since most of the member associations are from central and middlewestern states, the effect of the combination will probably be felt here in the East. It will probably mean that the poultry and dairy products of New York State will have more competition in the future than they have in the past and will make it even more imperative that we produce a product as good or better in quality and see that it is placed in a favorable position on the market.

### S. H. Thompson New Farm Board Member

S. H. THOMPSON of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will fill the vacancy in the Federal Farm Board, created by the resignation of Alexander Legge.

Mr. Thompson is a practical farmer and his addition to the Board as a representative of the organized farmers should be welcome. Mr. Thompson has long been interested in agricultural work. He has been connected with the Farm Bureau for many years being president of the State Farm Bureau before being head of the Federation, which position he has held for some time.

Mr. Thompson is well acquainted with the economic status of American agriculture and has been directly connected with relief work in the past six to eight years. It is expected that he will work generally with the Board and devote his entire time to it.

Mr. Edward A. O'Neil of Montgomery, Alabama, who has been Vice President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected President to succeed Mr. Thompson on his resignation.

### A. A. On the Air

**WE want to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the A. A. is on the air several times each week. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 12:10 to 12:15, there is a news broadcast over WHAM of special interest to central and western New York readers, also on Tuesdays and Saturdays at the same time, Editor "Ed" comments on topics of interest to farmers.**

**Aunt Janet has the same period on Thursday over WHAM, touching on subjects of special interest to the homemaker. In addition to our broadcasts over WHAM, each week on Wednesday during the noon hour, we give a 5-minute news summary covering topics of general interest to eastern agriculture over WGY.**

**Mr. Eastman presents an editorial over WGY on Monday at the same time.**

**In addition to the above, we also give a short news broadcast during the National Farm and Home Hour over the National Broadcasting System at Chicago, on Tuesday noon of each week.**

### Start School Forest

A GIFT of 126 acres to the Board of Education at Trenton, Oneida County, was the start of what will be the largest school forest in the state. Mr. K. E. Johnson, teacher of vocational agriculture in the Holland Patent High School, was interested and got in touch immediately with the Conservation Department.

The department is to furnish trees free and planting is to be done by school children on Arbor Day.

The largest school forest, previous to the one in Trenton is in the town of Watson, Lewis County, consisting of 98 acres.

### National Grange Contest Announced

MR. L. J. TABER, Master of the National Grange, announced last week plans for the annual highway safety contest open to members of the grange, who are under 18 years of age. The subject of the essay that is to be written for the contest is: "What can the grange do to further highway safety?"

The contest offers an opportunity for the young granger to aid in the elimination of local highway hazards and the improvement of safety conditions. In addition, there is the possibility of a state and national award to the writer of the best essay.

There will be six national prizes, first prize consisting of a trip to the National Grange at Madison, Wisconsin next Fall, with all expenses paid. The other five prizes are checks for fifty, twenty, fifteen, ten and five dollars.

Each state will give a medal for the best essay in addition to a check for $5.00. The closing date for the state contest is July 4. Here is an opportunity for juvenile grangers to see what they can do.

### High Producing Hens

THE report from the R. O. P. work in poultry just lately come to our hands from both the Pennsylvania and New York associations provides an interesting comparison. New York has the high individual hen—a White Leghorn pullet owned by Cloverdale Farms of Cortland County, who laid 335 eggs during the year. Nineteen birds in New York laid better than 300 eggs during the 12 months under supervision.

Pennsylvania's high hen is owned by B. W. Jacobs of Greene County, a White Leghorn laying 327 eggs during the year.

Pennsylvania has 25 birds, that, according to the record of performance, laid more than 300 eggs.

### Goshen Young Farmers' Association News

A FATHER and son banquet of the Goshen Young Farmers' Association was held at the Orange Inn, March 12, 1931. Thirty-five persons attended the banquet.

Benjamin Sawyer, President of the G. Y. F. A., acted as toastmaster. The main speaker for the night was H. B. Knapp, from Farmingdale, Long Island. He spoke upon "These Changing Times."

In addition to this nine members of a short course for feeding and managing cattle, given by the Agricultural Department, were presented diplomas by Charles J. Hooker, principal of the Goshen Public Schools. These diplomas were given for maintaining a satisfactory grading in the course.

G. D. Musser, County Agent of the Orange County 4-H clubs, was among those present.—PETER KRATJE, *Goshen, New York.*

### Shipments to Drought Area Continue

DESPITE the snow-filled roads, and bad weather, the shipment of produce to the drought areas has continued. More than sixty cars of produce have been shipped by the farmers of our New York State counties in cooperation with the Farm Bureau and other agencies. We are proud of the fact that even though the farmers of the State have not had any too good a season, they are still able to recognize those who are in greater need.

### Fish Spearing Allowed

THE use of spears to catch mullet, carp, dogfish, catfish, bull heads, suckers and eels will be allowed in waters of the State not inhabited by trout, except in certain prohibited areas. Fishermen should secure a copy of the new order from the State Conservation Department.

### Western New York Notes

SATURDAY morning, March 14, at Orchard Park, Erie County, New York, three cars were standing on the B. R. & P. siding and everything was in readiness for the big loading bee of food products to be sent by Erie County farmers to the drought-stricken South.

Richard Fricke, Manager of the Erie County Farm Bureau said—"We expect to load two cars, easily. It is a question whether or not we will have enough donations to completely fill the third."

Niagara County loaded its car in record time Thursday at Lockport. Several truckloads of surplus supplies were taken to Medina to be loaded into the Orleans County car.

The Niagara Frontier Growers Co-operative Market at Clinton and Bailey Streets, Buffalo, had its opening Monday, March 16.

It covers an area of ten acres. Ten additional acres are available for expansion, and it is modern and up-to-date in every respect. There are 700 stalls for use by the growers, the selling aisles are 24 feet wide, and the streets 84 feet wide so there need be no congestion of traffic. There also is a suitable administration building. Officers are Henry G. Marquart, President; Thomas Marks, Vice President, and Albert Schillroth, Secretary-Treasurer.

There is a board of twelve directors and a membership list of approximately two hundred.

The three highest officials of the Erie Railroad also took a prominent part in the opening exercises.

### New York County Notes

**GENESEE COUNTY**—Farm machinery still remains high. Horses are cheaper. One can get a good young team for $250. A great number of the auctions are cash sales.

Two cucumber growers' meetings were held in this county on March 9 at Batavia and Leroy. Dr. Charles Chupp of the Plant Pathology Department and Professor F. O. Underwood of the Vegetable Department, New York State College, were the principal speakers. Dr. Chupp spoke on plant diseases and spraying and Professor Underwood discussed the variety and kind of fertilizer used.

Roy A. Porter of Elba, one of Genesee County's greatest potato growers, gave a talk "Who should grow potatoes" over radio station WGR, Buffalo, on March 11. Mr. Porter is senior member of the Porter and Bonney farm which grows an acreage of 150 acres of potatoes each year. They also grow onions, lettuce and spinach on their 320 acres of muck land.—MRS. R.E.G.

**WYOMING COUNTY**—Some sugar makers tapped just before the snowstorm, and the Attica State Prison farm is reported to have had a considerable run of sap from their 1500 trees under tap. Some farmers tapped just because of general principles but the majority will in a few days be in the full swing of sugar making. There is considerable old syrup on the market and the price of the new is quite low, some dealers to pay only 75 cents per gallon for the first of the crop.

—A. S.


Baby Chicks

PINE TREE
IMMEDIATE MARCH AND APRIL DELIVERIES
of Dependable Chicks at Rockbottom Prices. Order direct from the country's Oldest and most successful hatchery. White Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $12.00; R. I. Reds, $13.00; Wh. Rocks and Wh. Wyandottes, $15.; Jersey Black Giants, $18.; Mixed Chicks, $9.50. Orders filled on receipt of $5.00 per 100 chicks, balance C.O.D.
Pine Tree Hatchery
Box 55, Stockton, N. J.
PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE
BABY CHICKS

CHICKS S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, none-better $7.50-100; Bar. Rocks $9-100; Reds and White Rocks $10-100; Mixed $7-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

White Holland Turkeys Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.

Ducklings Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# KERR'S NEW LOW PRICES

PLACE your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Department L

PATERSON, N. J. — TRENTON, N. J. — CAMDEN, N. J. — BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. — LANCASTER, PA. — DANBURY, CONN.
W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — LOWELL, MASS. — WOONSOCKET, R. I.

# Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — 312 Eggs

BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

**Buy from Long-Established Breeder**

with 25 years' experience in pedigreeing, trapnesting and mating to produce heavy-laying strains.

BIG-TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS—Winners at Storrs Laying Contest.
NON-SITTING R. I. REDS—We originated the non-broody strain.
ENGLISH WYANDOTTES—From Barron's 1914 World Champion Contest layers.
BARRED ROCKS—"Improved", chunky broiler type; mated to males from 300-egg dams.

*Write for new low prices and Catalog No. F.*

**MORRIS FARM** ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

# CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** — per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $10.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 10.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.00 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

# LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

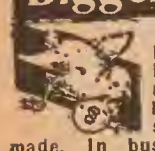
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

# Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

# 10,000 Chicks Weekly

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | $10.00 per 100 |
| Black Giants | $14.00 per 100 |

Mixed $8.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less. Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

CHIX

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

**KERLIN LEGHORN CHICKS**

**40-page book free**—Describes—quotes low prices, "KerlinQuality": Trapnested. Contest Winners. Greatest winter layers. Disease free. **Highest quality. Low cost. Free feed** with chick order. Big discount. Chicks—stock—supplies.
**Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.**

# CHICKS LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.

Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100.

provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, Wh., Br., Buff, Black—$12 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18. Broiler chicks, light, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. 500 orders, $1 less. 1000 orders, $2 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching.

Schoenborn's Hatchery 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

# HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| March and April delivery | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff and Brown Leghorns | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds, Anconas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |
| Wh. Wyan. Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 15 | 72.50 | 140 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants 17c each. Assorted Light 9c, Heavy, 11c. Blood-tested Special-mating chicks all breeds 3c extra. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y. BOX 12

# SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 9.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

**SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**
**Box 2** **Liverpool, Pa.**

# QUALITY CHICKS CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $ 8 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 9 | 42.50 | 80 |
| Barred Rocks | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Mixed Chicks | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks**
from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

CHIX

| JUNIATA CHIX | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood W. Leghorns | $10 | $90 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 10 | 90 |
| R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks | 12 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 9 | 80 |
| Light Mixed | 8 | 70 |

**Juniata Poultry Farm**
BOX 3 RICHFIELD, PA.

**BABY CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.


When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(*Continued from Page 9*)

owner's word is not enough. She must have done this at an official egg-laying contest, or at home under official inspection. The records are sent in for examination every month and in addition an inspector (not the same as the certifier) makes monthly or bi-monthly visits to the farm unannounced. While there he does all the trapping and weighs the eggs as they are laid. If her eggs are the least bit off color or below weight, a hen cannot receive her R. O. P. band. R. O. P. males are vigorous, standard type, free of defects, and are sons of R. O. P. mothers that have laid 225 eggs or more in a year. It is possible to have supervised, certified, and R. O. P. flocks all on the same farm and to have all of them accredited, and it is often the case.

It should be evident from this bare outline, which could easily be expanded into a good-sized book, that the poultry breeders have a well-defined "breed improvement program." It is the result of slow but steady advancement toward an ideal. That results are being achieved is indicated by the constantly improving appearance of eggs that go to the markets, by the increase in the average flock production, and by the increase in average flock production, and by the large number of birds that are admitted to the R. O. P.

## Depreciation Versus Oats

(*Continued from Page 3*)

their neighbors, and in that way realize considerable added income from their machines.

For custom plowing, the charge is usually about $2.00 an acre. Under difficult soil conditions or where a heavy drag is pulled behind the plow, the charge may be a little more than this, but $2.00 is not far from the average. In most communities, the man who operates a small farm and has time to plow for neighbors will find a demand for his services at this rate.

Profits from custom work tend to increase with the size of the tractor. If a man plows eight acres a day with a two-plow outfit, his gross income is $16.00. With a three-plow tractor, 12 acres of plowing yields $24.00. Generally, the larger tractors cost less to operate per acre covered, which is in their favor for custom work. Also, the driver of the larger machines accomplishes more as an individual and consequently receives more pay for his time.

Custom work need not be limited to plowing. It may be field work, belt work or road work. In many neighborhoods, the number of small, partnership owned threshers is on the increase, and someone must furnish tractors to operate them. If the owner of the tractor is paid $1.50 an hour for a hundred hours or so of work, he adds considerably to his income from the tractor for the year.

Tractors and tractor implements can be used most efficiently if fields are made as nearly square or rectangular as possible, and if obstructions such as stones and stumps are removed. It has been found that less time is wasted in turning in long, narrow fields than in a field of the same size which is shorter and wider. Short fields also cause much more idle travel when handled in lands.

Whether his farm is large or small, a tractor owner will find that keeping records will pay him for his time and trouble. A chart on the machine shed wall or a record book in the tool box, if filled out daily, will contain a lot of interesting and valuable information at the end of the season. Here are a few items of information that can easily be jotted down: Fuel used, lubricating oil used, kind of work, number of acres, number of hours, location of work, the date. It is generally a good idea to have a space on the record for any additional comment or observation which may seem appropriate.

Records of this kind not only enable a man to determine his own costs but they help him to decide what he should charge for custom work. In the case of custom work, he should remember to figure in the overhead charge as well as costs for fuel and lubricants.


*Don't Experiment!*

**Know the Quality You Buy!**

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Assorted for broilers | 5.00 | 9 | 45.00 | 87.50 |

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them. PULLETS:—3000-12 wks. old, ready in May—S.C.W. Leghorns $1 ea; Bd.Rocks $1.10 ea; R.I.Reds $1.15 ea.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R,
*E. C. Brown, Prop.* Sergeantsville, N. J.

*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed (R.O.P.) Breeders*

*Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. dales officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| Std. Cornell S.C. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel.& Ped. | | | | |
| S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" | | | | |
| Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
Box A, Newark, New York

# JONES

*Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorn*

313 EGGS *Per Year*

**BABY CHICKS**
*LOW PRICES*
WRITE FOR CATALOG
A. C. JONES
*Poultry Farm & Hatchery*
Georgetown and Dover, Delaware

# BEFORE BUYING CHICKS

Write For Our NEW CATALOGUE and Low Down PRICES ON BARRON—TANCRED —HOLLYWOOD

pure strains White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Barred Rocks—White Rocks—Reds—Buff Orpingtons—Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes—Heavy and Light Mixed.

EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Penna.

# WENE CHICKS

**You CAN Afford Quality**

The money you usually pay for chicks will buy more than usual quality if invested in Wene stock. Specialty-bred Leghorns, Cross-Breds, Straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for Price List and FREE Chick Book, illustrated.

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

SEASON 1931
Faithful service for 25 yrs
Chicks that live and grow

Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

*Send for Free Catalog and Price List.*

Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg $7 per 100
Barred Rocks 9 per 100
S. C. Reds 10 per 100
Mixed or Assorted $7 per 100. Order Direct

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

**300,000 WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS**

**$9.00 a hundred—$85.00 a thousand**

Shipped C.O.D.—Mail order at once. Write for catalogue
Pennsylvania Co-Operative Leghorn Farms, Grampian, Penna.

**TURKEY EGGS** from our famous PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks $5 for 12 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, Ohio

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest, Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

**REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM**
2 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS

## DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
PULASKI NEW YORK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

**Buy Chicks With Confidence!**

From Hardy Northern Grown Stock.

**Owner Personally Guarantees** THAT

*EVERY* hatching egg a product of our own hens.

*EVERY* baby chick a product of our own eggs.

*EVERY* breeder 100 per cent free from Bacillary White Diarrhea.

**R. I. REDS WHITE LEGHORNS B.PLY. ROCKS**

*Let Us Send You Our Booklet and Prices NOW. Or Meet Us at the Farm and Inspect Our Plant, Stock and Methods.*

**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM**
PULASKI, N. Y.

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## BETTER BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

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## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr.old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock $12.50 per 100, $36.75 per 300, $60.00 per 500, $110.00 per 1000, 10% books order. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

A special discount will be given on orders placed 30 days in advance. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

Light Mixed.....$8.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$9.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain
White Leghorns....$ 8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds..... 10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00 per 100
Light Mixed..... 6.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A. McAlisterville, Penna.

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## BETTER BABY CHICKS

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.
*For Greater Profit* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY *Hatchery Chicks.* Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

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## TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Peona.

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## CHIX

Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks 10c; Reds 10c; W. Rocks 12c; Heavy Mix. 8c; Lgt. Mix. 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

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**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd. Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.

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## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

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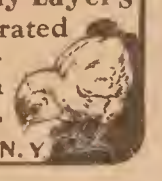
## Schwegler Wants You

TO HAVE A COPY OF HIS NEW BOOK ON BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices—Order Now for Early Layers**

I want you to write at once for new illustrated Free Catalog of our large type "Thor-O-Bred" super layers of big eggs. Ten breeds. Hens with records to 296 eggs.



SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## 20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED—7c AND UP**

They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas | $4.75 | $ 9.00 | $42 50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100
20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

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## Buy C·M·L·Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

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## CHICKS on EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

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## HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

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## 200,000 —CHICKS— 1931

GOODLING'S SUPER-QUALITY, HEALTHY

| Strong and Vigorous | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Bar. Plymouth Rocks | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 15.00 | 75.00 | |
| BROILER CHICKS Light | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| BROILER CHICKS Heavy | 5.50 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live delivery guar. Cir. free
VALLEY HATCHERY, BOX 7, R.D.1, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks
**TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn**
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

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## KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS

$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings Catalogue.
F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

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**CHICKS** Owen's R.I. Reds, High production stock. 10c chick from our own flock. 100% live arrival. Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns 8c.
G. W. STIMELING R. D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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## CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S. C. White Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $80.00 |
| Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

Light Mix....$7.00-100; Heavy Mix. $9.00-100.
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain..... $ 8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)..... 10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds ..... 10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....$9 per 100; Light Mixed.....$7 per 100
Special prices on large orders, less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5, R.2

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## Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

from large size heavy production bred hens. Write for free circular. April and May prices.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 20, Richfield, Pa.

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**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed $8. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA

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## RED BIRD FARM BABY CHICKS

...EVER INCREASING...

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

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## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D. ORDER NOW.
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY
BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND

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SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

**3000** breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,
Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

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## LOOK! NABOB'S CHICKS

40 BREEDS..FAMOUS LAYERS..EACH BY A SPECIALIST
*CATALOG FREE!*
NABOB POULTRY FARMS
BOX 29, GAMBIER, OHIO

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## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.

| HIGHEST QUALITY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Famous Tancreds—S.C. Wh. Leg. | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Large English—S.C. Wh. Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred Rocks—S.C. | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |

100% guarantee. Pamphlet Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

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## CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY

367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
**$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY**
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
CLAYMORE FARMS, R. J. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

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## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White & Buff Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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*"Hello! Folks!"*

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

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## 7c CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

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## Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

# DRIVE A LITTLE SLOWER

OUT on the good roads in your fine car it is possible to cover a couple hundred and more miles a day.

But you'll miss much of value as you hurry along. Here a noted monument, there a beautiful waterfall, at the top of that wooded ridge an enchanting view. They are all here, if you please, for your pleasure and enjoyment. It is worth while to tarry here and there and take note of the wonders by the way. Alas, all too frequently it isn't done.

Your auto trip is a pretty good illustration of the way many people drive, unheeding, through their papers and magazines.

The advertisements, always interesting, and containing helpful suggestions, are passed over lightly, often without even a passing glance. And yet here may be peeping out at you the one thing of real value in your day's reading!

Something new. You should know of it, and you may. Possibly something you need now, or will need by and by. The useful things, the better things. All as attractively spread out before you as any thing your publication contains. Why skim along with your eyes closed to things of such value?

*Suggestion to Reader Drivers:* Drive slowly through the advertisements. Watch for stop lights. Get the AD-reading habit. The advertisements are placed before you *for your information and profit.*

## Post Your Farm

### *And Keep Trespassers Off*

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Per Dozen** | **$ 1.00** |
| **Per Fifty** | **3.50** |
| **Per Hundred** | **6.50** |
| **Per Thousand** | **60.00** |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.*

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**



## Poultry Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York. N.Y. 3-28-31

We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Incubators | Disinfectants |
| Brooder stoves | Poultry fencing |
| Battery brooders | Rat exterminators |
| Poultry feeds | Feed Hoppers |
| Drinking fountains | Baby Chicks |
| Metal nests | Poultry Houses |
| Egg cases | |
| Worm remedies | ..... |
| Lice remedies | ..... |

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... STATE .....

# Long Island—The Sunrise Country

(*Continued from Page 2*)

which sell at from fifty to seventy cents so that the feathers just about pay picking costs. In dressing a duckling nothing is taken from them except the feathers and the small amount of blood that comes from cutting the jugular vein. So they lose only three to five ounces in dressing—a much smaller shrinkage than is involved in the five hour journey when shipped alive to New York. Hence, we have the surprising fact that a dressed duckling sells for a lower price per pound than a live one but regardless of price, the important Jewish trade will accept only live birds.

## Life Is Short for a Duck

A well-cared-for duckling will be ripe for market in twelve weeks from the day it is hatched and should then weigh from five to six pounds. This is absolutely the maximum relative rate of growth of any meat animal. No wonder it is a tender, juicy, and delicious product.

During the last few years prices have ranged between 18 and 36 cents per pound. They tell me that at the smaller price even the most skillful growers lost a little money. I found a duck ranch a most worth-while place to visit and the business most interesting to talk about but, on the other hand, I do not feel the least bit inclined to advise my readers to diversify their farming operations by adding ducks. On the contrary, my philosophy is quite the opposite. Not only had the shoemaker better stick to his last but the farmer had better stick to the business which he knows most about and which has proved itself suited to his conditions. These duck growers have made money but not every year. They are skilled men—past masters in their business and in addition have peculiar advantages in markets, physical location, and sales organization. I feel as if the man who tries to compete with them at their own game will have hard going. But be this as it may, the production of Long Island Ducklings is a splendid example of intensive, highly skilled, high pressure manufacture.

* * *

Now may I have a little space to speak of some things which are not directly agricultural.

While it is true that Long Island land is very high in price and on the whole seems always to be going higher, nevertheless the Island can offer a very complete exhibit of abandoned farms. Remember that this is one of the very oldest regions in America, much of it fully occupied and farmed before the Revolutionary War. I think there is evidence that much of this country has at one period known the plow and has since been allowed to revert to scrub oak and pine. The Montauk Highway running the entire length of the Island is one of the busiest boulevards in the country but turn off of it either north or south for a mile and you will be in the wilderness as completely as if you were upstate in say Pharsalia in Chenango County or in the wilds of Connecticut Hill south of Ithaca. As a matter of fact, deer run wild almost in the outskirts of Greater New York. This wilderness, however, is laced and criss-crossed by woodland trails passable for an automobile and they told me that in Suffolk County there were not less than 2000 homes hidden away in these woods.

## A Woodland Cemetery

My friends knew my weakness for ancient burying grounds so somewhere west of Moriches (I could not return to the spot again to save my life) we turned south down one of these wood roads and presently we came to an opening with a well-cared-for family cemetery where lie buried successive generations of Floyds—once a very prominent family on the island and who still have their secure place in history because one of them, William Floyd, had the good fortune to be a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. There were fifty-six worthies who set their names to that famous document headed by the bold, handsome signature of John Hancock, the great Merchant Prince of Boston and closing with the names of the three Delegates from Georgia. They were, on the whole, a picked group of men including among their number some of the wisest and best known citizens of the Colonies.

There are a goodly company of Floyds here in this lonely God's-Acre but William, the Signer, lies not here among his forebears but up in Oneida County north of Utica where he had a large estate and where he died in 1821 at the ripe old age of eighty-seven. In that county the name of the township and village of Floyd still commemorates his fame. The family plot, however, does contain a memorial to him, a large marble slab lying horizontally but supported two or three feet above the ground by four marble pillars. Dense evergreens over hang it and while there was no snow on the Island, it had sleeted heavily and the long, time-worn inscription was so covered with ice that we gave up the effort to decipher it. Looking at this tablet to the memory of a man whose remains lie far away I was reminded of that curious epitaph,

***"Here lies the body of John Mound***
***Lost at sea and never found."***

Close beside the folk they served in their lives there lie also the slave retainers of the Floyds. I copied their names from the markers. They were Charles, Caesar, Harry, Sam, Pompey, Lon, Isaac and Cyrus. It was a day when men named their slaves as casually and informally as they did their horses or dogs. But in any case there they lie—Master and Man, keeping company in the opening in the woodland by the sea, Peers each of the other at the last. One wonders why there seem to be no markers for their female slaves, their forgotten Dinahs and Betseys and Jinnies.

## The Manor of St. George

In the reign of William and Mary about the year 1692 there was granted to one Smith a great tract of land that ran across the Island from the Ocean to the Sound and ten or more miles from east to west and comprising the very heart of the Island. It was an imperial domain in its day and its official title was "The Manor of St. George". Time was when we had a good many of these great baronies in our state, but in most cases the families to which they were granted have let them slip away from them until of their once great possessions there remains hardly an acre that they can call their own. Not so with the proprietors of this ancient grant. I am glad to remember how we were received into the Manor House, portions of which were built previous to 1700, and how we met the Gentle-Folk who still hold an ample remnant of their ancestral acres and how on the parlor wall I read the framed Royal Letters Patent bearing the Great Seal and the signatures of William III and of Mary, his consort. It would make a great story if one could write in detail the history of this Manor and the folks who have held it so long.

## I Am Initiated

And then finally at evening—it was a good close to a good day—my friends dined me with an organization which meets every Saturday night in Eastport—at least I think that was the name of the place although I cannot keep these South Shore towns apart in my mind. I believe the full corporate Title of the organization is "THE ANTIQUES". Its services might pass for a Rotary or Kiwanis luncheon with all the frills left off. I am told that there are neither dues nor by laws, but once you have been privileged to eat with them you are forever afterwards an active member in good and regular standing.

In such fashion did my friends offer me hospitality that I can never repay. Do you wonder that I have a certain fondness for this Happy Isle which geographically and racially is a part of Connecticut rather than New York?

# Tested Recipes

## *Serving Familiar Foods in a Different Form*

### Sausage Loaf

Cook one pound of seedless raisins until tender, drain off syrup and to it add one teaspoonful saleratus, one pound pork sausage ground fine and two pounds of brown sugar. To this add one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful cinnamon, and two and one half cupfuls of flour. Stir thoroughly, dredge the raisins in flour, and add these to the mixture. Stir in one cupful nut meats and bake in two bread loaf pans in a moderate oven. Shredded citron may be added if a richer cake is desired. These cakes will keep for weeks in a covered crock. Time for baking nearly two hours.—L. M. T.

*Our testing kitchen states that there should be at least one cup of syrup after boiling the raisins. Then if the mixture is slightly dry it may be thinned with a very little hot water.*

* * *

### Holiday Oysters

Make a rather thick cream sauce of two tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, the liquor from the oysters, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Stir in cupful of inner hearts of celery, cut rather fine and cook five minutes. To one-half cupful grated American cheese add two tablespoonfuls chopped pimentos or a dash of cayenne pepper, and stir these into the hot sauce. Cover the oysters with hot milk and simmer until their edges curl, add to the white sauce and serve in pastry cases in biscuit cups from which the soft inner portion has been removed or on slices of buttered toast. —L. M. T.

*The amount of sauce given here is about right for a quart of oysters.*

* * *

### Kentucky Potatoes

Select medium-sized sweet potatoes, pare and cut in half-inch slices. Put potatoes in buttered baking dish, add two small cupfuls of hot water, one cupful of brown sugar, and four tablespoonfuls of syrup (maple syrup is delicious). Dot top liberally with butter and bake until the potatoes are tender. Serve hot.—L. M. T.

*If you do not crave sweets the amount of sugar may be reduced slightly in this mixture. Covering the dish will prevent its drying out too much. Remove the cover to allow it to brown.*

Food which has browned on baking dishes may be removed with steel wool or a friction cleaner.

### Right for Afternoon Wear

3039

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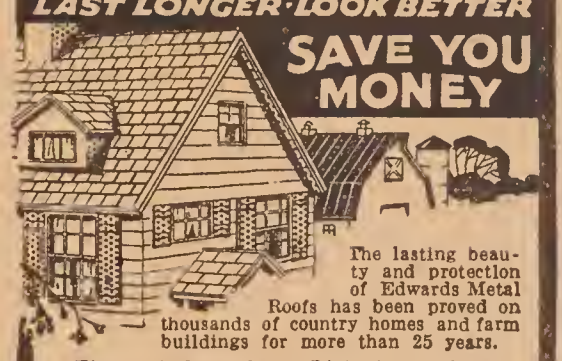

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

THE STORY THUS FAR

Because of failing health David's father, a violinist, decides to leave the mountain home where they had lived alone for six years. They start down the mountain on foot, but strength fails the man before they go far. A farmer gives them a lift for a way and they decide to spend the night in a nearby barn where Simeon Holly and his wife find them. David's father is dead.

David is lonely but several new friends make life more pleasant for him. There is blind Joe Glaspell who plays the violin, Jack and his sister, Jill, who rescue him when he gets into a fight over a kitten, and his "Lady of the Roses" who lives in the beautiful house on the hill.

David cannot understand why his Lady of the Roses and Jack are not on good terms. His Lady tells him that none of her hours are happy ones, and when David tells this to Mr. Jack it seems to start him thinking.

When David fails to visit Jack and Jill and his "Lady of the Roses" for a week, they make inquiry and discover that David is dangerously ill.

When David is on the road to recovery, all his friends visit him. Jack leaves suddenly by way of the window to avoid meeting the Lady of the Roses. On his next visit to David he could not avoid meeting her.

David tells his Lady of the Roses the story of the princess and the pauper just as Jack told it to him. David does not like the ending and the Lady of the Roses says she does not like it either. She makes up a different ending and asks David to tell Mr. Jack about it.

* * *

Again Mr. Jack sprang to his feet. For a minute he strode up and down the room in silence; then in a shaking voice he asked:—

"David, you—you aren't making all this up, are you? You're saying just what—what Miss Holbrook told you to?"

"Why, of course, I'm not making it up," protested the boy aggrievedly. "This is the Lady of the Roses' story—*she* made it up—only she talked it as if 't was real, of course, just as you did. She said another thing, too. She said that she happened to know that the Princess had got all that magnificence around her in the first place just to see if it wouldn't make her happy, but that it hadn't, and that now she had one place—a little room—that was left just as it used to be when she was the girl, and that she went there and sat very often. And she said it was right in sight of where the boy lived, too, where he could see it every day; and that if he hadn't been so blind he could have looked right through those gray walls and seen that, and seen lots of other things. And what did she mean by that, Mr. Jack?"

"I don't know—I don't know, David," half-groaned Mr. Jack. "Sometimes I think she means—and then I think that can't be—true."

"But do you think it's helped it any—the story?" persisted the boy. "She's only talked a little about the Princess. She didn't really change things any—not the ending."

"But she said it might, David—she said it might! Don't you remember?" cried the man eagerly. And to David, his eagerness did not seem at all strange. Mr. Jack had said before—long ago—that he would be very glad indeed to have a happier ending to this tale. "Think now," continued the man. "Perhaps she said something else, too. Did she say anything else, David?"

David shook his head slowly.

"No, only—yes, there was a little something, but it doesn't *change* things any, for it was only a 'supposing.' She said: 'Just supposing, after long years, that the Princess found out about how the boy felt long ago, and suppose he should look up at the tower some day, at the old time, and see a *one—two* wave, which meant, "Come over to see me." Just what do you suppose he would do?' But of course, *that* can't do any good," finished David gloomily, as he rose to go to bed, "for that was only a 'supposing.'"

"Of course," agreed Mr. Jack steadily; and David did not know that only stern self-control had forced the steadiness into that voice, nor that, for Mr. Jack, the whole world had burst suddenly into song.

Neither did David, the next morning, know that long before eight o'clock Mr. Jack stood at a certain window, his eyes unswervingly fixed on the gray towers of Sunnycrest. What David did know, was that just after eight Mr. Jack strode through the room where he and Jill were playing checkers, flung himself into his hat and coat, and then fairly leaped down the steps toward the path that led to the footbridge at the bottom of the hill.

"Why, whatever in the world ails Jack?" gasped Jill. Then, after a startled pause, she asked: "David, do folks ever go crazy for joy? Yesterday, you see, Jack got two splendid pieces of news. One was from his doctor. He was examined, and he's fine, the doctor says; all well, so he can go back now, any time, to the city and work. I shall go to school then, you know,—a young ladies' school," she finished, a little importantly.

"He's well? How splendid! But what was the other news? You said there were two; only it couldn't have been nicer than that was; to be well—all well!"

"The other? Well, that was only that his old place in the city was waiting for him. He was with a firm of big lawyers, you know, and of course it is nice to have a place all waiting. But I can't see anything in those things to make him act like this, now. Can you?"

"Why, yes, maybe," declared David. "He's found his work—don't you see?—out in the world, and he's going to do it. I know how I'd feel if I had found mine that father told me of! Only what I can't understand is, if Mr. Jack knew all this yesterday, why didn't he act like this then, instead of waiting till today?"

"I wonder," said Jill.

* * *

## CHAPTER XXV

### THE BEAUTIFUL WORLD

DAVID found many new songs in his violin those early winter days, and they were very beautiful ones. To begin with, there were all the kindly looks and deeds that were showered upon him from every side. There was the first snowstorm, too, with the feathery flakes turning all the world to fairy whiteness. This song David played to Mr. Streeter, one day, and great was his disappointment that the man could not seem to understand what the song said.

"But don't you see?" pleaded David. "I'm telling you that it's your pear-tree blossoms come back to say how glad they are that you didn't kill them that day."

"Pear-tree blossoms—come back!" ejaculated the old man. "Well, no, I can't see. Where's yer pear-tree blossoms?"

"Why, there—out of the window—everywhere," urged the boy.

"*There!* By ginger! boy—ye don't mean—ye *can't* mean the *snow!*"

"Of course I do! Now, can't you see it? Why, the whole tree was just a great big cloud of snowflakes. Don't you remember? Well, now it's gone away and got a whole lot more trees, and all the little white petals have come dancing down to celebrate, and to tell you they sure are coming back next year."

"Well, by ginger!" exclaimed the man again. Then, suddenly, he threw back his head with a hearty laugh. David did not quite like the laugh, neither did he care for the five-cent piece that the man thrust into his fingers a little later; though—had David but known it—both the laugh and the five-cent piece gift were—for the uncomprehending man who gave them—white milestones along an unfamiliar way.

It was soon after this that there came to David the great surprise—his beloved Lady of the Roses and his no less beloved Mr. Jack were to be married at the beginning of the New Year. So very surprised, indeed, was David at this, that even his violin was mute, and had nothing, at first, to say about it. But to Mr. Jack, as man to man, David said one day:—

"I thought men, when they married women, went courting. In story-books they do. And you—you hardly ever said a word to my beautiful Lady of the Roses; and you spoke once—long ago—as if you scarcely remembered her at all. Now, what do you mean by that?"

And Mr. Jack laughed, but he grew red, too,—and then he told it all,—that it was just the story of "The Princess and the Pauper," and that he, David, had been the one, as it happened, to do part of their courting for them.

And how David had laughed then, and how he had fairly hugged himself for joy! And when next he had picked up his violin, what a beautiful, beautiful song he had found about it in the vibrant strings!

It was this same song, as it chanced that he was playing in his room that Saturday afternoon when the letter from Simeon Holly's long-lost son John came to the Holly farmhouse.

Downstairs in the kitchen, Simeon Holly stood, with the letter in his hand.

"Ellen, we've got a letter from—John," he said. That Simeon Holly spoke of it at all showed how very far along *his* unfamiliar way he had come since the last letter from John had arrived.

"From—John? Oh, Simeon! From John?"

"Yes."

Simeon sat down and tried to hide the shaking of his hand as he ran the point of his knife under the flap of the envelope. "We'll see what—he says." And to hear him, one might have thought that letters from John were everyday occurrences.

DEAR FATHER: Twice before I have written (ran the letter), and received no answer. But I'm going to make one more effort for forgiveness. May I not come to you this Christmas? I have a little boy of my own now, and my heart aches for you. I know how I should feel, should he, in years to come, do as I did.

I'll not deceive you—I have not given up my art. You told me once to choose between you and it—and I chose, I suppose; at least, I ran away. Yet in the face of all that, I ask you again, may I not come to you at Christmas? I want you, father, and I want mother. And I want you to see my boy.

"Well?" said Simeon Holly, trying to speak with a steady coldness that would not show how deeply moved he was. "Well, Ellen?"

"Yes, Simeon, yes!" choked his wife, a world of mother-love and longing in her pleading eyes and voice. "Yes—you'll let it be—'Yes'!"

"Uncle Simeon, Aunt Ellen," called David, clattering down the stairs from his room, "I've found such a beautiful song in my violin, and I'm going to play it over and over so as to be sure and remember it for father—for it *is* a beautiful world, Uncle Simeon, isn't it? Now, listen!"

And Simeon Holly listened—but it was not the violin that he heard. It was the voice of a little curly-headed boy out of the past.

When David stopped playing some time later, only the woman sat watching him—the man was over at his desk, pen in hand.

John, John's wife, and John's boy came the day before Christmas, and great was the excitement in the Holly farmhouse. John was found to be big, strong, and bronzed with the outdoor life of many a sketching trip—a son to be proud of, and to be leaned upon in one's old age. Mrs. John, according to Perry Larson, was "the slickest little woman goin'." According to John's mother, she was an almost unbelievable incarnation of a long-dreamed-of long-despaired-of daughter—sweet, lovable, and charmingly beautiful. Little John—little John was himself; and he could not have been more had he been an' angel-cherub straight from heaven—which, in fact, he was, in his doting grandparents' eyes.

John Holly had been at his old home less than four hours when he chanced upon David's violin. He was with his father and mother at the time. There was no one else in the room. With a sidelong glance at his parents, he picked up the instrument—John Holly had not forgotten his own youth. His violin-playing in the old days had not been welcome, he remembered.

"A fiddle! Who plays?" he asked.

"David."

"Oh, the boy. You say you—took him in? By the way, what an odd little shaver he is! Never did I see a *boy* like *him*."

Simeon Holly's head came up almost aggressively.

"David is a good boy—a very good boy, indeed, John. We think a great deal of him."

John Holly laughed lightly, yet his brow carried a puzzled frown. Two things John Holly had not been able thus far to understand: an indefinable change in his father, and the position of the boy, David, in the household—John Holly was still remembering his own repressed youth.

"Hm-m," he murmured, softly picking the strings, then drawing across them a tentative bow. "I've a fiddle at home that I play sometimes. Do you mind if I—tune her up?"

A flicker of something that was very near to humor flashed from his father's eyes.

"Oh, no. We are used to that—now."

(*Continued on Page* 18)

## "Under Frozen Stars" Our New Serial

THOSE of our readers who remember The Valley of Voices by George Marsh, published by us as a serial several years ago, will be eager to start "Under Frozen Stars" by the same author.

The Valley of Voices was one of the best adventure and mystery stories we ever published, but you will find that "Under Frozen Stars" is equally as interesting and exciting.

The scene is laid in the Canadian North Country where trapping and lumbering are the principal activities and concerns a fight to the finish between two companies who are trying to monopolize the fur business.

This is just a hint as to what it is all about. The first installment will appear in an early issue.

# What Are You Worth?—*By A. E. Wilkinson*

ONE day while reading I noticed a statement which interested me very much. The title of this statement was "What You're Worth." It stated that according to scientific investigation, the ingredients of man are as follows:

Fat enough for seven bars of soap.
Iron enough for a medium-sized nail.
Sugar enough to fill one shaker.
Lime enough to whitewash a chicken coup.
Phosphorus enough to make 2,200 match tips.
Magnesium enough for a dose of magnesia.
Potassium enough to explode a toy cannon.
Whatever else you are worth depends upon what you make of your time.

Analyzing this somewhat I have wondered if the fat mentioned is entirely in one's head; or if the iron really does give an iron constitution. Probably the sugar mentioned varies in some people and is undoubtedly more abundant in the female than in the male, although occasionally one finds a vinegary female. There must be more lime in the Caucasian race because undoubtedly this causes them to be called a pale face. I can't understand why so much phosphorus is found in a man or why he should need 2,200 matches—one match is generally enough or at least all most of us can stand. The magnesium may be increased by recourse to the drug store, and the potassium in some fathers evidently accounts for why father raises the roof at times.

## Using Time

The greatest point of all is in the last sentence; that is, "what use you make of your time". Analyzing this carefully, what percent of your time is used in thinking? What percent in dreaming? What percent in sleeping? What percent in playing? And last but not least, what percent in working?

In *Thinking,* what? That you should be somewhere else such as in Europe, Florida, California, etc.; anywhere that the grass appears to be greener? Thinking that you should be rich?—few are very rich. Thinking that you are jealous of your successful neighbor?—such thinking may be a spur to your doing. Thinking that you are poor?—there are some that are money poor; there are more that are thought poor. Thinking that you have had hard luck?—hard luck is mostly poor thinking aided by poor management. Thinking self-pity?—this is self-destruction. Or, do you think on worthwhile subjects and real problems such as how to live better, a better home, better equipment, better clothes, and more better friends, or how to farm better with improved tools, profitable crops, excellent plans, or how to render greater service to the community, to the nation and to yourself? Correct thinking means education or advancement.

In *Dreaming,* what? That you are somebody beyond your reach; that you are something impossible?—both of these are air castles. Dreaming of the past and its mistakes, follies and failures?—if so, don't dwell here long. Dreaming of the present and what it is?—this is a real facing of the facts. Dreaming of the future and its bigness and hitching yourself to a star? Dreaming of just nothing, or, are you dreaming of constructive things that you can really do or reach? Dreams that have a chance to come true such as more friends and how to get them; more successful business and how to get it; a better home and the many details of home life; better stock; better equipment; better clubs and a wide variety of other things? Dreaming means desire. It is the spur for greater things.

## Dreaming

In *Sleeping,* what? Is this your principal occupation, even with your eyes open, or, do you *rest* in sleep, thus rendering yourself more valuable for tomorrow's job? Sleepy ones are also called "dead" ones and according to the small boy in the Sunday School class "dead ones are those that go to ——.Let's not be dead ones but let us be full of life, active, energetic, smiling, thoughtful and happy. Sleep then means rest.

In *Playing,* what? Do you play too hard? This is injurious to most of us. Do you play too soft? It is equally injurious. Do you really take time to play? Play should mean to relax. This then means to see what the other fellow is doing; to see how he does it; to entertain; to be neighborly. It may also mean to go to church, to musicals, to the theatre, to movies, to lodges and to clubs. Or, it may mean to listen to the radio; to attend sports such as football, baseball, basketball or other games. It also means to take part in tennis, golf or any games that are health giving. It may include traveling or visiting. Play undoubtedly means recreation and recreation means upbuilding.

In *Working,* what? Are you just a brute strength worker? Are you just a think-about-it worker—not a doer? Are you a money chaser or the reverse, or, are you a real systematic, plan-making worker? Are you combination brain and muscle worker? Does your work produce results? Working is our salvation.

It is a combination of the best of these that shows "whatever else you are worth".

*National Safety Council* —*Courtesy of Railroad Data*

## Preserving the "Old Song" Stories

AS the stories of the Old Songs were started in the Summer, the farmwife's busiest season, I did not have time to give them much consideration, so laid the papers aside until I could read them more carefully and preserve them for future reference. Procuring some paper of the local printer and having it cut about typewriter size, I have pasted the picture on a sheet of this paper, and on the reverse side pasted the descriptive matter. This required three extra copies, which I was fortunate to secure from publisher at so late a date, as some of the stories began on the second page. These sheets were then punched for a loose-leaf binder with a tally punch. This is a very convenient and quite necessary tool for making the perforations—from 18c up of Mail Order houses.

The "Shrines of America" I am saving in the same way, except that these require only a narrow strip of paper along the binder edge for reinforcement. I back two pictures together, as the text is all on the picture side, with a strip of paper about an inch wide between the sheets on binder edge.

I am collecting some homes of Authors and also some Church pictures, printed by other papers, among them being the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brunswick, Maine; Birthplace of Dwight L. Moody, Northfield, Mass., and old St. Paul's Chapel, oldest church edifice of New York City, where our first president attended services after his inauguration. It is very interesting to me to make these collections, and then in my reading as I come across any reference to any of these places, I can add personal notes on the margin. This helps to connect individuals, buildings and States, and fix them in the memory.

I have been interested in looking up the birth states of the authors of our Old Songs, and was gratified to find that New York could claim John Howard Payne, the writer of our beautiful "Home, Sweet Home." I did not however, find any from my native State of Conn. Ohio stands first in numbers, claiming two of the poets. Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin and one country across the sea, are represented.

The loose-leaf binder has many advantages over the old style scrap book, one important one being the chance to remove or add leaves as desired and keep subjects together. For instance, some two years ago I started my first binder with a picture of the Old Unitarian Church at Concord, Mass. And now among the "Shrines of America" is the picture of Concord Bridge and the Statue which will find its proper place next to the old church.

Our local stores carry only one size of binder, for student's use mostly, but when in the city recently I found a good assortment of shapes and sizes, ranging from ten cents to $2.00 and $3.00. Some were narrow, a little wider than a newspaper column, just right for clippings and cheap enough so one can have several—for Household Helps, Poultry Items, Poetry, Recipes, etc.

This is a beginning of my appreciation of the "Old Song Stories", for the end is not yet. They are easy to refer to and I shall take pride in showing them to my friends.—Edith B. Hover.

**VEGETABLE CROPS** by Homer C. Thompson, New York State College of Agriculture. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 500 pages with illustrations. Price $5.00.

We have just finished reading Vegetable Crops and find that it contains very many valuable ideas for the vegetable grower and others interested in vegetables on a large or small scale. The field is covered very completely and an index enables one to find what he wants, easily. All phases of vegetable growing are covered, from the time the seed is planted, with varieties recommended, until the time the crop is harvested and marketed to the best advantage. A very useful addition to any vegetable grower's library.

* * *

"THE PURPLE SEA" by Frank Owen has been described as "more splashes of Chinese color." It is a medium-sized book full of odd stories about the Orient, fanciful, mysterious. Swinging, colorful lanterns, breath of rich perfume, desert heat and tinkle of camel's bell lend atmosphere to these strange, interesting tales. Lantern Press, $1.50.

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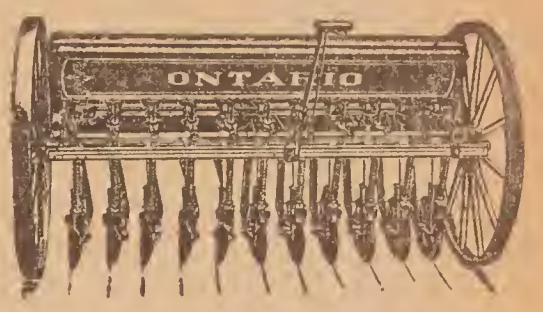


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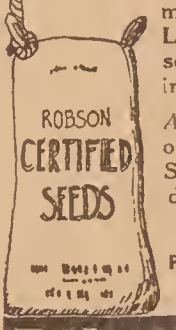


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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

$5 to $500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book. 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

OLD ENVELOPES. Folded Letters. Stamps used before 1880. Post Yourself. Many old envelopes are worth $1.00 to $100.00 each. If you have old correspondence, send for interesting information free and without obligation on your part. Address R. RICE, 2652 Asbury Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty hives bees, frame hives. C. HOXSIE Valatie, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail $1.00, 10-lb. pail $1.75, postpaid to 4th zone. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

## COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachite and growth promoting food. Five gallons $6.75; 10 gallons $13 at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 24 Lent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN, OWNER of 1,300 acres excellent farming land in Brazil, near two large cities aggregating 2,380,000 population, over three million in radius of 300 miles, rail communication, fine climate, seeks partner, thorough knowledge tractor farming, breeding live stock. Christian, forty or over; good character references. Capital required, $10,000, basis 50/50. BOX 50, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

SIXTY FIVE ACRES, big timber and land, dwelling. One hundred dollars down, balance nine hundred dollars. JENNIE YOW, Owner, near Salisbury, Md.

200 ACRES, $2500 INCOME AND Good living besides; 1¼ miles village, 150 acres tillage for money-making crops; 500-1000 sugar maples, good pasturage, variety fruit; 14-room house, 24-cow basement barn; high elevation, lovely views. $4000 and for quick sale 10 cows, bull, poultry, machinery, vehicles, hay, fodder, potatoes, grain, etc., thrown in; $1500 down; pg 61 Free illus. catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City.

JUST THE IDEAL FARM, cement state road, convenient city of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. 140 acres fertile, machine worked fields, 65 acres spring watered pasture and woods. Modern 13 room house, all hardwood floors, gas lights, steam heat, bath, piped water. First story of house fieldstone, second stucco. Arched porch and sleeping porch. Dormer windows third floor. Large lawn, shrubs. Very attractive. Painted hip roofed basement barn, 38x100; ties 20 cows, individual drinking cups. Natco silo, ventilating system, lightning rods, milk house, tool house, outbuildings. Price $16,000. Liberal terms. Investigate—FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville. Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## FARMS WANTED TO RENT

WANT TO RENT Farm, Tenant House or Cabin. Will work if wanted. H. WEBBER, General Del., Syracuse, N. Y.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### *Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARMHAND single, capable to handle all farm machinery except tractor. RICHARD WAIS FRUIT FARM, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Middletown, N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED for Metal Fruit Tree Support. What the Orchardist always wanted. Easily make $300.00 monthly. BEALL PIPE & TANK CORP., Portland, Ore.

SALESMEN WANTED—Attractive proposition for men with selling experience with farm equipment, feed and poultry supplies. Address BOX 15, New Brunswick, N. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

FOR SALE—Both new and reconditioned Delco and Westinghouse Light Plants. Write for description and prices. Box 411, New Hartford, N. Y.

DELCO 8c3 MODEL and 16 batteries used 14 months $275. ¼ Horse motor $8, ½ Horse motor $12. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE syrup $2.25 gal., six or more gallons $2.00 each. Maple Butternut Candy .85 lb. Prepaid third zone. JOHN GILMAN, Bethel, Vt.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA ORANGES—New spring crop, fresh, firm, full-flavored. Full standard bushel, $1.95 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

## TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; ten $2.00; Fifty cigars $1.85; Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10, $2. Smoking, 5 pounds, $1; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS—Trial 50 large Perfectos post paid $1.00. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; Smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

## PATENTS

PATENTS. TIME COUNTS in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Attorney, 73-A, Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK and hosiery rug material. Several colors, long strips. For braided or hooked 4 pounds $1.00. More than six hundred yards. Postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Attractive designs, beautifully printed in colors. Positively stick to tin. Helps sell your product. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

MAPLE LABELS—3½x4½: 100, 90c; 250, $1.25; 500, $1.85; 1000, $2.75—postpaid. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

1000 MILK BILLS, $2.00; tickets, $2.80; butter-wrappers, $4.64. Samples! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

## Just David

(*Continued from Page* 16)

And again John Holly remembered his youth.

"Jove! but he's got the dandy instrument here," cried the player, dropping his bow after the first half-dozen superbly vibrant tones, and carrying the violin to the window. A moment later he gave an amazed ejaculation and turned on his father a dumfounded face.

"Great Scott, father! Where did that boy get this instrument? I *know* something of violins, if I can't play them much; and this—! Where *did* he get it?"

"Of his father, I suppose. He had it when he came here, anyway."

" 'Had it when he came'! But, father, you said he was a tramp, and—oh, come, tell me, what *is* the secret behind this? Here I come home and find calmly reposing on my father's sitting-room table a violin that's priceless, for all I know. Anyhow, I do know that its value is reckoned in the thousands, not hundreds: and yet you, with equal calmness, tell me it's owned by this boy who, it's safe to say, doesn't know how to play sixteen notes on it correctly, to say nothing of appreciating those he does play; and who, by your own account, is nothing but—" A swiftly uplifted hand of warning stayed the words on his lips. He turned to see David himself in the doorway.

(*Continued Next Week*)

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

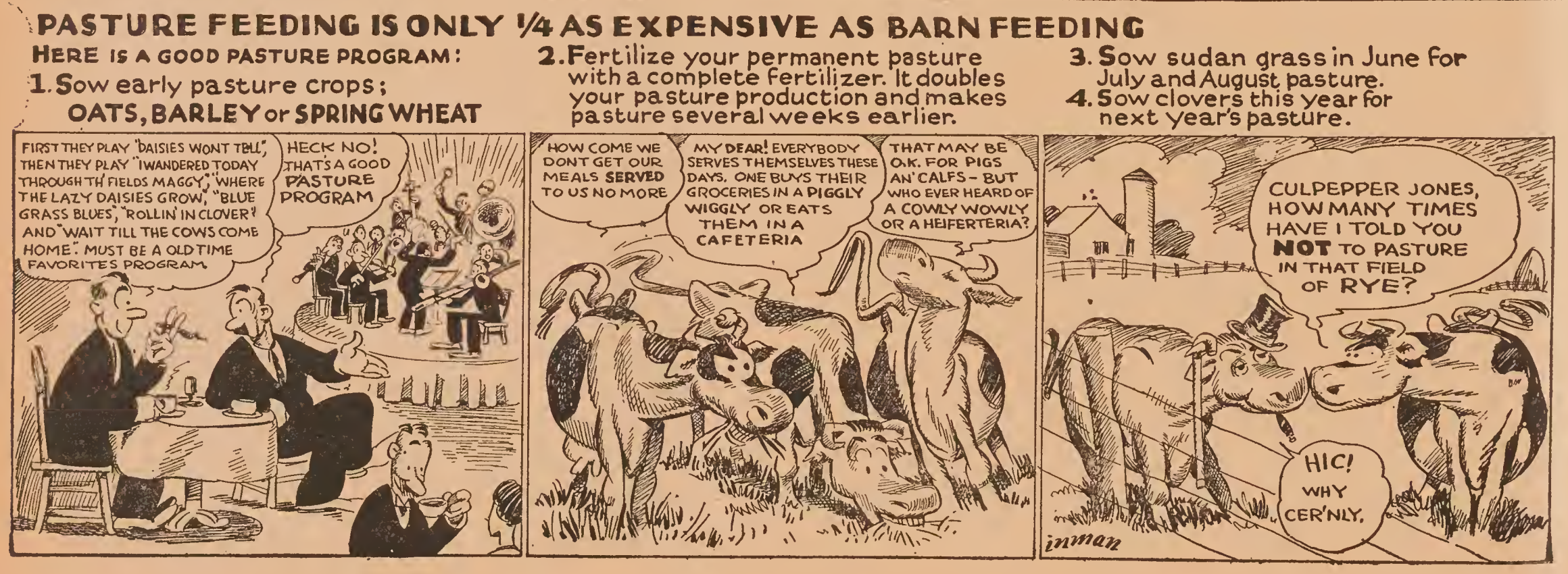
NAME .....

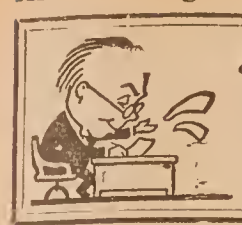
ADDRESS .....

Bank Reference .....

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Fertilize Pastures* — By Ray Inman





# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## We Prefer to Warn You

I am enclosing an express receipt on a crate of rabbits for which I have not received pay. If you will collect this amount for me I will be more than glad to subscribe to your paper.

WE frequently get letters similar to the one above. It is, of course, obvious that the American Agriculturist Service Bureau is maintained at considerable cost to us for the service of our subscribers. However, time and time again, we have stepped in to help someone who is not a subscriber and who has been referred to us by friends.

We replied to the writer of the above letter that had he been taking American Agriculturist he undoubtedly would not have shipped his stuff to the firm that he did. On at least two occasions during the last year we have had occasion to comment unfavorably on this concern. At the present time we doubt whether we will be able to collect the money even should we attempt to do so. The firm is not licensed and bonded and is not a commission company.

We are always more than glad to give our subscribers information about any buyer of farm produce if they will write us before they ship stuff to them.

## Who Carries Insurance?

A subscriber writes "We have had considerable discussion about the insurance law in regard to the cutting of timber. If a man gives you one-half of it for cutting and hauling, does the man that owns the timber pay the insurance or does the man that is doing the cutting?"

I SHOULD say that the man who actually cuts the wood and hires men to do it is the one that is held liable for the insurance. The owner is not held liable unless he becomes an actual employer. Neither one would be held liable if the wood was not sold off the place.

## Big Liabilities—Few Assets

SOME time ago we mentioned in the columns of American Agriculturist that the People's Home Journal had discontinued publication. Evidently many of our readers did not see this notice because we have since received quite a number of letters asking the same question. We have just learned that the total indebtedness of the company publishing this magazine is approximately $260,000 and that the assets are less than $30,000. This would indicate that holders of stock will get practically nothing for their investment and that those who subscribed to the magazine and whose term was unexpired will probably be unable to obtain anything for their money.

## Prompt Action Saves Money

WE recently had many inquiries as to the reliability of the Kiddie Romper Co., which was sending out a great deal of publicity material from Cleveland, Ohio. In each case, we advised our readers not to send any money until we could furnish them with a report. The report which came states that Mr. Louis Harris, who claimed to be sole owner of this "home work" enterprise, was taken to jail for further investigation after the Better Business Bureau investigated and submitted their findings to the police. The Federal authorities charge him with using the mails to defraud. He waived preliminary examination and is at present in jail, unable to furnish the $5,000 bond imposed, awaiting action of the Grand Jury.

A tremendous volume of mail had accumulated at the post office in answer to his advertising of the Kiddie Romper Company. Most of these pieces of mail undoubtedly contained a considerable number of $2.00 check orders and currency. The post office requested Mr. Harris to sign an order authorizing them to return all this mail to the senders. Between the dates of February 26 and March 6, more than 1500 such remittances had been received. This is just one more illustration of the reason why American Agriculturist constantly advises its readers against answering any home work advertising.

Increase your supply of fall blooms by planting Stoke's aster, which has large blue and white flowers from June until late October.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During February 1931

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW YORK** | |
| D. Karstadt, Monticello (Part pay on claim) | $ 10.00 |
| Floyd C. Slocum, Marathon (Part claim paid) | 10.30 |
| Mrs. Grace Rood, Edmeston (Part claim paid) | 10.29 |
| G. D. Underwood, East Freetown (Part claim paid) | 22.20 |
| Bert White, Edmeston (Part claim paid) | 28.46 |
| W. A. Talbot, Burlington Flats (Part claim paid) | 21.60 |
| W. M. Perry, Bemus Point (Claim on insured parcel settled) | 15.00 |
| Peter Larsen, West Burlington (Pay for eggs) | 7.30 |
| John Spada, Moriches (Pay for cauliflower) | 55.45 |
| F. L. Bakowski, Wading River (Pay for cauliflower) | 29.20 |
| W. H. Chapin, Ogdensburg (Claim adjusted) | 15.00 |
| L. R. Histed, Worcester (Additional adjustment on claim) | 353.92 |
| Mrs. Sarah Fish, East Freetown (Pay for eggs) | 19.52 |
| Lee Bowen, Ripley (Refund on order) | 2.05 |
| Frank Connors, Putnam Station (Claim paid) | 2.00 |
| Kenneth Acers, Warren (Part pay for hay) | 25 00 |
| Ray Thomas, Hannibal (Claim settled) | 2.47 |
| Isabell Schirmer, Dansville (Claim settled) | 22.47 |
| Willard G. Creveling, Rochester (Claim paid) | 5.44 |
| Mrs. Emil Youker, LaFayette (Refund on order) | 3 98 |
| Mrs. Viola Petley, Rockdale (Claim settled) | 6.02 |
| August Wargelin, VanEtten (Pay for eggs) | 9 59 |
| Mrs. Lillian Wilson, Cameron (Order filled and refund made) | .12 |
| Joseph Brown, Warsaw (Part settlement of claim) | 25 00 |
| S. Ficnor, Mattituck (Settlements on two express claims) | 11 56 |
| Howard Peters, Stokes (Part payment on milk account) | 20.00 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | |
| W. E. Weeks, Laconia (Refund on order) | 2.15 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | |
| E. B. McKernan, New Albany (Settlement of damage claim) | 20.00 |
| Rose Weed, Ulster (Claim adjusted) | 1.00 |
| Lee C. Kintner, Wyalusing (Balance of claim) | 3 50 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Thomas White, Freehold (Part pay for potatoes) | 5 00 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | |
| B. P. Bartosik, Bridgeport (Refund on order) | 16.00 |
| George Horowitz, Chestnut Hill (Claim adjusted) | 10 00 |
| TOTAL | $794.59 |

***Claims Settled Where No Money Is Involved:***

**NEW YORK**

John Gage, Schenectady (Premium procured)
Mrs. V. B. Blatchley, Ithaca (Adjustment to machine)
Paul Southern, New Berlin (Order completed)
Mrs. W. L. Morse, LaFayette (Order filled)
Asa C. Tennant, Willseyville (Partial adjustment of complaint)
J. E. Clemens, Redfield (Subscription filled)
Mrs. Myrtle Treadwell, Pennellville (Order filled)
Homer Upson, Hornell (Order filled)

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Mrs. Rachel R. Wildman, Cornwells Heights (Order filled)
BEATRICE PALMITER, Nicholson (Premium procured)
John Arnold, Springville (Order filled)

**WEST VIRGINIA**

John W. Brill, Capon Bridge (Adjustment on machinery)

**NEW JERSEY**

C. M. Bunting, Crosswicks (Complaint adjusted)
Clyde Folmar, Morris Plains (Order filled)


**SAVE $3.00 to $10.00 on your AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—Here's How**

GUARDIAN Gives You Big Value For Your Automobile Insurance Dollar — You Save $3.00 to $10.00

**GUARD-O-GRAM**

1931 MARCH 7

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
461 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK N Y

NEW YORK STATE FARMERS APPRECIATE THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN THIS PARTICIPATING STOCK COMPANY STOP LAST YEAR NET PREMIUMS INCREASED 33 1/2 PERCENT OVER 1929 STOP WE SHARE PROFITS WITH POLICYHOLDERS BY ALLOWING TEN PERCENT OFF "CONFERENCE" RATES AS OUTRIGHT DEDUCTION STOP THIS IS $3.00 TO $10.00 DEPENDING ON MAKE AND SIZE OF CAR OR TRUCK STOP ALSO TEN-PERCENT ADDITIONAL DEDUCTION WHERE POLICYHOLDER HAS HAD NO AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT DURING PAST 24 MONTHS STOP THIS IS A NEW YORK STATE COMPANY WITH HOME OFFICE IN BUFFALO AND CLAIMS SERVICE BRANCHES THROUGHOUT STATE STOP WE HAVE CLAIMS REPRESENTATIVES FROM COAST TO COAST STOP OUR POLICYHOLDERS SELECTED FOR SAFE AND SANE DRIVING STOP WE ARE DOWN ON THE MOTORING "BOOR" AND WORKING TO ELIMINATE HIM FROM THE HIGHWAY

OWEN B AUGSPURGER
PRESIDENT-GUARDIAN CASUALTY CO

You get MORE INSURANCE for YOUR DOLLAR, or THE SAME INSURANCE for FEWER DOLLARS, when you place your PUBLIC LIABILITY and PROPERTY DAMAGE POLICY in the GUARDIAN CASUALTY.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY COMPANY

Owen B. Augspurger, *President*
Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

*Ask our nearest agent exactly how much you can save. Write us at Buffalo if you lack his name and address.*

**10% CUT FROM CATALOGUE PRICES FOR SHORT TIME ONLY**

*Complete for 6-Room House*

Was $175 NOW $157.50

INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves & asbestos cement. We pay the freight

*Write for FREE Catalog 20*

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

ALVA J. WYNN, *Field Manager*
Smyrna, N. Y.

Mr. Wynn who has worked with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for seven years says:—*"A.A. salesmen bring service to a great many people and dollars to themselves."*

There is an opening for a man who wants to work full time. Must have car and sales experience. Commission.

E. C. WEATHERBY
*Circulation Manager*
Ithaca, New York

NEED A FARM HAND?

You can get one through a Classified Ad. in American Agriculturist.

**Buy the Advertised Article!**

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

*The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable*

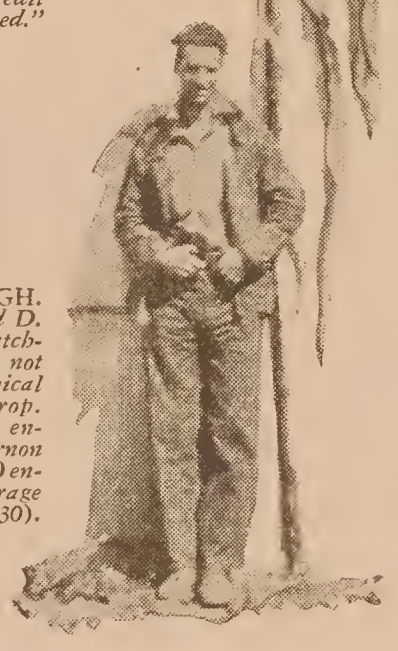
**Speak a Good Word** for American Agriculturist when writing to advertisers. It helps us and helps you.

*Right.* AGRICO WINS IN TEST. *Mr. Walter E. Davis, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y., displaying potatoes grown with AGRICO. He tested AGRICO with another fertilizer costing $9 more per ton. AGRICO produced a better crop. Mr. Davis writes: "Had I used all AGRICO I would have saved $31.50." (Nov. 10, 1930).*

*Below.* $44.85 EXTRA PROFIT PER ACRE. *Because AGRICO increased his yield an average of 13 bu. per acre, Mr. L. H. McCarty, shown here in his bean field at Houghton, Allegheny Co., N. Y., figures that AGRICO put an extra profit of $44.85 per acre into his pocket. His beans yielded nearly double the local average.*

# AGRICO Cost $9 Less Per Ton ... Produced a Better Crop

*Above,* 15 TONS OF CABBAGE PER ACRE. *Mr. Carl Willig (at left) and his son, Lewis, displaying some of the cabbage grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer last season on their farm at East Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. Willig writes: "I do believe your Fertilizer should have the credit for the splendid crop I harvested." (Oct. 29, 1930).*



*Right,* CORN 15 FT. 10 IN. HIGH. *Here is the junior partner of Fred D. Vernon & Son, LaGrangeville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., measuring his own not inconsiderable height against a typical corn stalk from their 1930 crop. AGRICO gave them 130 tons of ensilage from 4½ acres. Mr. Vernon writes: "$4.75 per acre for AGRICO enabled us to get 2½ times the average yield for this district." (Oct. 3, 1930).*

HERE are facts about a fertilizer test made by Mr. Walter Davis, of Hunt, Livingston Co., N. Y.:

"This year I made a fertilizer test using another brand of fertilizer on one plot and an equal amount of your AGRICO-for-Potatoes on another plot. Throughout the growing season I could see very little difference in the two plots, with the exception that the AGRICO plot did not show the effect of the dry, burning weather as much as the other did, for we had but one slight shower during the growing season.

"When we dug these potatoes we kept a careful check on each plot and found that the potatoes grown with AGRICO were of better size and quality, showing also a slightly larger yield. Here is the important point:

*"The other fertilizer was of higher analysis and cost $9.00 per ton more than AGRICO; so that, had I used only AGRICO, I would have saved $31.50 on fertilizer, besides getting a slightly larger yield during an unusually dry season and a better-quality crop."* Walter E. Davis, Nov. 10, 1930.

### *How Profits are Increased*

Thousands of other farmers in this and adjacent states use AGRICO to give them larger yields, lower costs and bigger net profits.

By increasing your yields from each acre, AGRICO reduces the cost of growing each bushel and this in turn increases the margin of profit. A farmer cannot increase the market price, but he *can* reduce his costs — and that amounts to the same thing. *Know your costs, don't guess.* We have made it easy by providing a new crop-cost method, so simple anybody can use it. Ask your dealer for a copy—or fill out the coupon below.

Don't skimp on fertilizer; for when all is said and done, it's the crop-producing power of the fertilizer you use that measures the size of your profit. Use the best fertilizer you can obtain, and use enough of it. Don't expect so-called "cheap" goods to give you the profits you want and the profits your hard work entitles you to.

The extra care with which AGRICO is made, the extra plant-food values which it contains—these are the factors responsible for the *extra* profit farmers obtain with AGRICO. There is a brand of AGRICO for every crop. See your nearest "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer dealer and place your order now—or send the convenient coupon today.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

KNOW YOUR COSTS—DON'T GUESS

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
(Address nearest office)

Please send me copy of your free
Crop Cost Blank for Corn... Potatoes...

Name.....

Address.....

A. A. 3-28-31

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

129 Lewis Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

*Makers of* "AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

# AGRICO

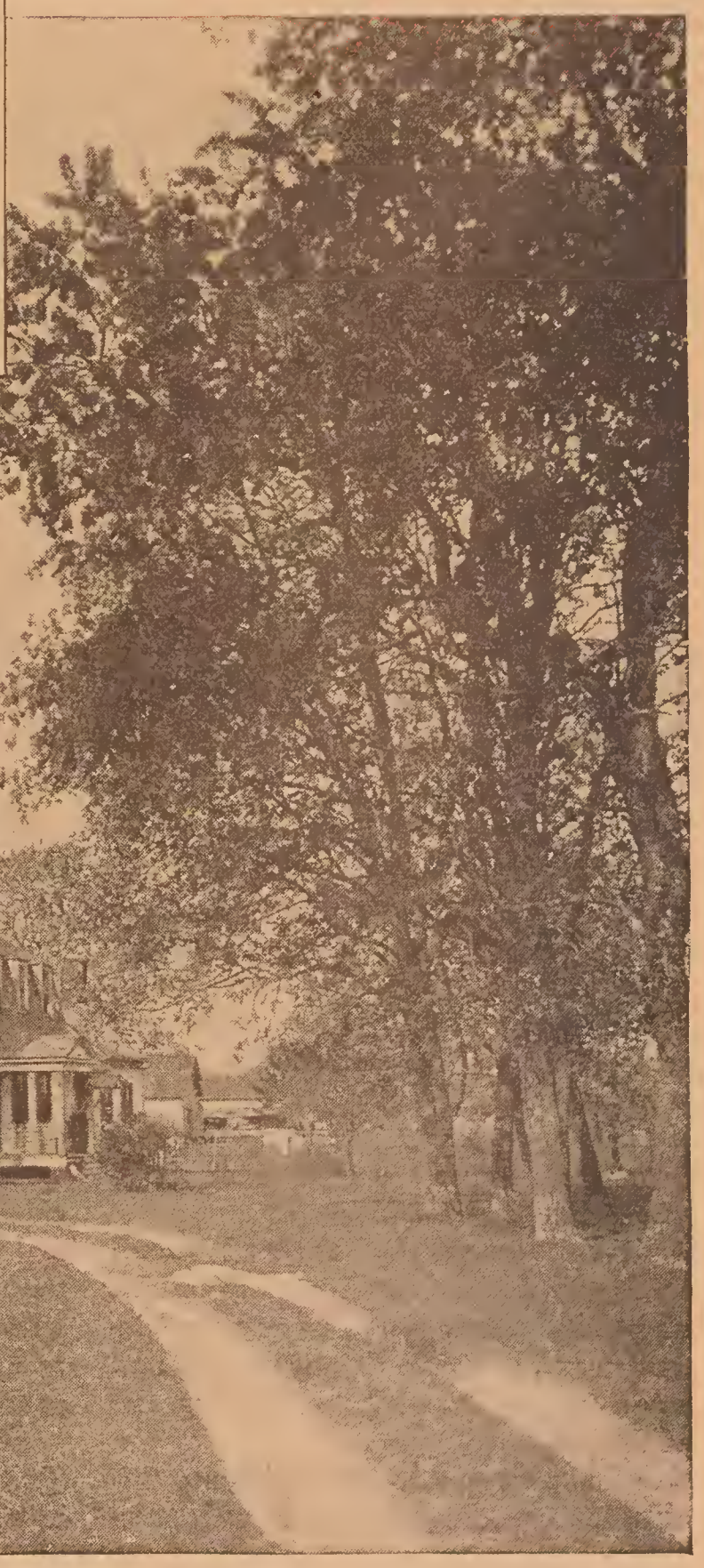
*for all crops*

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year

APRIL 4, 1931 Published Weekly

Top picture shows line of trenches at Yorktown as they are today. Below, monument marking spot where Cornwallis surrendered. Lower right, house where papers of capitulation were drawn up.



## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Yorktown

*THREE years of intermittent conflict and retreat, march and countermarch, north and south; Washington and the British played hide and seek. The summer of 1781 found Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia; Washington in New York. Washington, the quicker witted, saw his chance, with the aid of French allies, to bottle Cornwallis. Feigning activity in New York he moved his army quietly to Virginia, joined LaFayette, laid siege to Yorktown. Two months of trench warfare and on October 19, 1781, Cornwallis's army marched out, laid down their arms, surrendered. The Revolutionary War was over. American independence was won.*

# Use a Ford Truck this spring

## *To haul your products to market—to bring supplies back home*

LET a Ford truck help you prepare for planting-time . . . bring new machinery out from town . . . haul seed, and feed, and supplies. It can do all of your hauling throughout the year, lending its power and strength to each task. It will work for you many seasons, at low cost, returning value far in excess of its price.

Ford trucks are strongly built, of fine materials, and to strictest standards of excellence in design and workmanship.

For example, more than twenty ball and roller bearings are used at important chassis-points. These serve to reduce friction and wear, to make driving easier and operation smoother, and to prolong the life of the truck.

Other features are the use of forty different kinds of steel for specific purposes, and the extensive use of fine steel forgings. Simplicity is embodied in every part of the mechanism.

All of these help to increase the reliability, strength, economy, and value offered by Ford trucks . . . assuring long service at a minimum cost of operation and maintenance.

The chassis is available with 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. Equipment which all Ford dealers can supply includes stake sides and cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. They may be equipped with either open or closed cabs. Dual rear wheels are available at small additional cost, and there is a choice of high or low rear-axle gear-ratios.

See these trucks at your Ford dealer's. They are low in cost, as a result of Ford manufacturing policy and large production.

### FEATURES

***of Ford Commercial Units***

Four-cylinder, 40-horse-power engine. Torque-tube drive. Internal-expanding mechanical brakes, all fully enclosed. Forty different kinds of steel for specific purposes. Extensive use of fine steel forgings. More than 20 ball and roller bearings. Three different wheelbases. Two different chassis. Triplex shatter-proof windshields. Low first cost. Low cost of operation and maintenance. Reliability and long life. You may purchase a Ford truck or light commercial car on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Ford

# Is the Pasture a Crop?

## *Grass is Still the Cheapest Feed For Dairy Cows*

DAIRYMEN in the East have recognized for years that their pastures have steadily been growing poorer. Putting it baldly, this is the result of a steady decrease in fertility caused by grazing year after year without putting anything back on the land. Because of this and also because of increasing acidity, areas that once grew Kentucky blue grass and white clover finally came to the point where cows are trying to get a precarious living from paint brush, ferns, and moss.

For the past ten or fifteen years, State Colleges, Experiment Stations, and fertilizer companies have been studying the problem and now have some very definite recommendations. Just as a start, suppose we decide to fence the cattle out of the woodlot. Aside from the fact that they travel a good many miles without getting much feed, the cows are not harmed by running in woodlots. In this case, it is the woodlot that suffers because it is practically impossible for any young trees to get a start. In addition to fencing off the woodlot, there are thousands of acres of pasture which in the long run will be more profitable if fenced away from the cows and reforested.

At the same time, for all practical purposes the pasture area can be enlarged by cutting down or pulling out thorn apple trees or brush. Then if more pasture is needed some fields which have been cultivated, perhaps without much profit, can be included. The whole tendency is toward more fertile pasture either through improving the present pasture area or by reforesting the poorest and adding better land. Another recommendation that on some farms can be followed without much cost, is to divide the pasture into several areas and pasture them in rotation. Many farms already have two pasture lots. Where cattle have the free run of all the pastures they naturally graze the more fertile sections very closely because the grass there is more palatable and as a result, the poorer grasses get so big that they absolutely refuse to eat them. Rotating the pasture compels them to graze more uniformly and at the same time, pastures which are not being grazed are given a rest and allowed to get a good start. Another advantage of this system is that it distributes the droppings of the animals more uniformly. Where they have the run of the entire pasture and graze the best portions closely, these areas which are already most fertile, get the major portion of the droppings and their fertility is increased, while the poor areas become steadily poorer.

***This is not a picture of some cows turned into a meadow. These are cows in a heavily fertilized pasture in Bavaria. It is stocked so heavily that it will be grazed down in a week or ten days and then the cows will be turned into a similar field. This intensive system requires expert management in order to be successful.***

Thousands of acres of pasture need lime. A large proportion of this area is so hilly or so far removed from the road that the addition of lime is a costly process. The question as to whether or not it will pay to add lime is a problem that each dairyman must solve for himself. While lime gives best results when harrowed into the soil, satisfactory results can be obtained by top dressing. Where it is not profitable to add lime, dairymen must be satisfied with poorer variety of grasses because Kentucky blue grass and white clover, generally considered to be the best pasture plants, will not grow without lime.

On many farms manure is commonly added to the pasture. In fact, some dairymen feel that this is one of the most profitable uses they can make of farm manure. Wherever possible, a light application is made with the spreader and usually this manure is re-enforced by the use of super-phosphate. This should always be done because authorities generally agree that phosphorus is the backbone of any pasture fertilization plan. The manure does two things; first, it adds fertility, and second, for the first year it discourages too close grazing and gives the grass a chance to start. Many farmers, however, believe that

(*Continued on Page* 8)

# Better Lawns for Small Towns

## *Some New Ideas That Can Also Be Used on the Farm*

*By* UTHAI VINCENT WILCOX

PERHAPS you know how it is.

When the new house is finished, all about the back yard and perhaps in the front yard too the ground lies as barren as a desert. Perhaps it is littered with rusty nails and plaster and covered with ragweed and pepper grass. The former top soil is well covered over with the clay that has come from the region that is now the basement.

Yet there are the visions of rose-covered arbors, a spacious lawn, vivid and green needed to set off the new home. But for some reason or other the rose bushes die, and seeds of annuals and perennials send only spindly growth through the bricklike soil, and the grass burns up or washes away. It is not hard to guess the trouble. "No top soil," the neighbors say, "nothing for the plants and the grass to live on. You need humus from the woods or compost from a barn yard."

It all sounds hopeless and complicated. It sounds like a lot of money, effort, and worry. But listen, the problem has been largely solved by the scientists of the Bureau of Soils and Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, who in their search for concentrated and powerful fertilizers for the farmer, have experimented in their own yards. They have found that the powerful stimulants which they have concocted are adapted almost ideally for the small village or country garden and lawn.

***The backyard of a village home, showing that a fine lawn and a garden can make it even more attractive than the side facing the street.***

—Photo by Ewing Galloway

Dr. J. W. Turrentine is a member of the staff of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. Moreover he had the problem of the poor soil put up to him when he moved into a new home.

Now, Dr. Turrentine knows a good deal about soils, and as soon as he had sunk his spade into the ground he knew that he was face to face with a difficult problem. It was about the poorest soil possible. The contractor, in building the houses on the street, had cut down the grade eight feet, so that none of the topsoil, which would have contained considerable organic material, was left. The sub-soil had almost nothing in it on which the plants could feed.

Friends with previous experience were liberal with advice. Some told him to have four or five inches of this soil removed and rich dirt from the country hauled in to take its place. This might have cost him a considerable sum of money. Others told him that it would be necessary to spade up the soil for two or three feet and mix it thoroughly with organic matter before he could hope to grow good flowers, or even grass. All this was hard and costly.

Dr. Turrentine decided to follow none of this advice. He had assisted in compounding some of the concentrated fertilizers and decided that here was a good chance to "try them on the dog." They would either ruin his garden or make it.

So late in March he went out with an ordinary flower sprinkling pot and sprinkled over the soil, very lightly, some solutions of these fertilizers. He repeated this process once a month for the rest of the Summer. The problem was solved. There was no ill-smelling stuff to handle, no hard work of hoeing and spading in, no heavy bills for fertilizers. Then, the annual garden inspection

(*Continued on Page* 26)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Unwise Regulation

"Just recently the inspector for the Newark, New Jersey Department of Health came to my place and informed me that he could not pass my barn because the horses were not partitioned off from the cow stable. I asked him why a partition would make any better milk. He was unable to do this."

WE might add that no one else is able to give a practical reason. Hundreds of farmers keep their horses in part of the dairy barn without partitions between without its affecting the quality of milk. However, the regulation was adopted by the Department of Health of Newark, New Jersey last summer. A strong protest was made by the dairy industry, but to no avail, so there is nothing to do but comply.

This publication is in thorough sympathy with the efforts of the dairy industry and the health authorities to improve the quality of milk and we believe that no effort should be spared on the part of the farmers themselves to produce high quality milk, not only from a health standpoint but because better milk leads to more consumption. But sometimes it has been difficult to get the farmers to cooperate in carrying out good measures because they have been forced to comply with impractical regulations that they well know have no bearing whatever upon the quality of milk, but do increase the cost of production.

## How the Tariff Helps (?) Maple Syrup Producers

HERE is how the new tariff law protects (?) maple syrup and sugar producers.

Congress materially raised the tariff on imported maple syrup and sugar, most of which comes from Canada. The Canadians, in order to avoid paying the higher duty increased their imports tremendously before the duty went into effect, thus completely swamping our American markets. Then pressure was brought on the United States Tariff Commission to reduce the duty on maple sugar and syrup and the Commission changed it back to the old rate! Here is how it works out in actual figures.

In recent years, until June 17, 1930, the rate of duty on maple sugar was four cents per pound and the duty on syrup approximately forty-four cents a gallon. The new Smoot-Hawley tariff law raised the rate to eight cents on sugar and approximately sixty cents on a gallon of syrup. The importation of maple sugar from Canada has rapidly increased in recent years. During the year 1929, apparently in anticipation of the increased tariff, importation of sugar from Canada nearly doubled, equalling more than twelve million pounds, with one million, five hundred thousand pounds of maple syrup imported.

As a result of these great importations, our own products in the hands of the dealers could not be moved, and our producers are faced, during this season, with a market at ruinous prices. In spite of this, however, as stated above, the Tariff Commission has recently announced that it has restored the rate back to four cents a pound on sugar and forty-four cents per gallon on syrup.

No government act in some time has made us more indignant than this rank injustice on the part of the Government against its own people. It makes one a little tired of the constant talk about farm relief, mostly impractical theories, while in actual practice the Federal Government pulls stunts like this maple sugar tariff business.

## Unfair Oil and Gas Leases

WE are still receiving a good many letters about gas and oil leases. While many of these have improved since the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST began to point out their unfairness, there are still many leases being offered to farmers that are decidedly unfair.

As we have said many times, the only right way for a gas and oil company to do is to give the farmer the same share of any gas discovered, as is offered for oil—that is, one-eighth. If this is not offered, then certainly the company should pay a rental of at least $250. Some of them are offering as low as $50 per well. Three hundred dollars is better and some companies are offering it.

We would not sign a lease of this kind. But if you have signed a poor lease, our suggestion is to let the matter rest unless there is some drilling operation started in your neighborhood or proposed for your farm. In that case, we would take the lease to a good local lawyer and abide by his advice.

## Too Many Jury Exemptions

"I see by the papers that the exemptions from jury duty are up before the Legislature again this year. So many exemptions make it hard for the farmer, particularly in townships where there are incorporated villages. A large percent of the eligible jurymen in the villages belong to the volunteer fire companies and so are exempt from all jury duty forevermore. This makes double the jury duty for many farmers.

"It seems, too, that there is an unnecessarily large list of exemptions among the professions and trades in these rural communities."—F.M.A.

HERE is something to think about. It so happens that we ourselves never served on a jury in our lives. We would be glad to but have never been called on. There are thousands of other citizens willing to do their duty as jurymen but are exempt for one reason or another, and then there are too many others, also, who beg off with poor excuses. Any legislation at Albany, or anywhere else, that increases exemptions from jury duty should be defeated. Instead, many of the exemptions themselves should be repealed.

## Bet You Have Forgotten the Taste of Good Syrup

ALL through the hard maple country, maple syrup and sugar were the only sweets that the pioneers had. Those who know and love these pure, natural products, firmly believe that they are better for the health than any bitters or tonics that the doctor can prescribe for that run-down feeling in the spring.

We have regretted the passing of so many of the maple groves. We have regretted the adulteration of fine maple products to the point where it is difficult to get real maple syrup on the city breakfast table, or in the hotels or restaurants. But it still can be had and we wish we might see a revival of the demand for good maple products, not only among city people, but among those farmers who have almost forgotten how good syrup tastes. Where is the old-time attitude towards these splendid products? Why not plan to lay in a few gallons of syrup and a supply of maple sugar during the coming season?

## Changing Attitude Toward Regulation

BERNE A. PYRKE, the competent Commissioner of New York State's Department of Agriculture and Markets, made an interesting comment the other day about the changing attitude of business towards regulations. There was a time when all business fought bitterly any proposed control whatever of their industry. Today, Commissioner Pyrke says, and we agree with him, that the attitude is changing.

To cite an example: There is at present a bill regulating the quality of ice cream before the New York State Legislature. Instead of opposing this bill, we are informed that many of the leading manufacturers are urging its passage, the reason being that they, themselves, are producing a very high quality cream and they want to force the irresponsible manufacturer to do the same. With strict regulations, there will not be a lot of poor stuff on the market.

"Now, farmers may come to some such attitude in agriculture. We do not believe much in trying to force anybody to do anything, but some day, farmers may have to find a way to take care of the irresponsible producer who insists on ruining the market with unorganized products, often of exceedingly poor quality.

## For a Tariff on Dried Eggs

OUR friend, John E. Pickett, editor of the Pacific Rural Press, writes as follows from California:

"We are forwarding more than 5,000 signed petitions to President Hoover, urging an increased tariff on dried eggs. This matter is now pending before the Tariff Commission and the President. It would seem that if the poultrymen unite in asking, they have a good chance to get the proposed increase. It seems fair to say that the flood of Chinese eggs is largely responsible for the present low prices of eggs, because the imports rushed in ahead of the new tariff were just about equivalent to the home surplus of production—thus doubling it."

Mr. Pickett has made the situation very plain. He is right. The question is, "What do you poultrymen want to do about it?" A letter or telegram to President Hoover would do some good, particularly if there are enough of you who think enough of your business to be willing to take the time to write or wire.

## Time For Renting Farms

THIS is the season when farms are rented, and we are getting a number of requests as to the right kind of lease between landlord and tenant. We cannot answer this question specifically, because the forms of leases vary according to the customs of a community, and what is fair in one place often will not work somewhere else.

Two or three principles may be laid down, however. The first and most important is mutual respect between landlord and tenant. If both men know and like each other, there will be little trouble over the terms of the lease. It should go without saying, also, that all the terms should be in writing and it is good to spend a little money for a lawyer's fee in putting the lease into proper form.

## Eastman's Chestnut

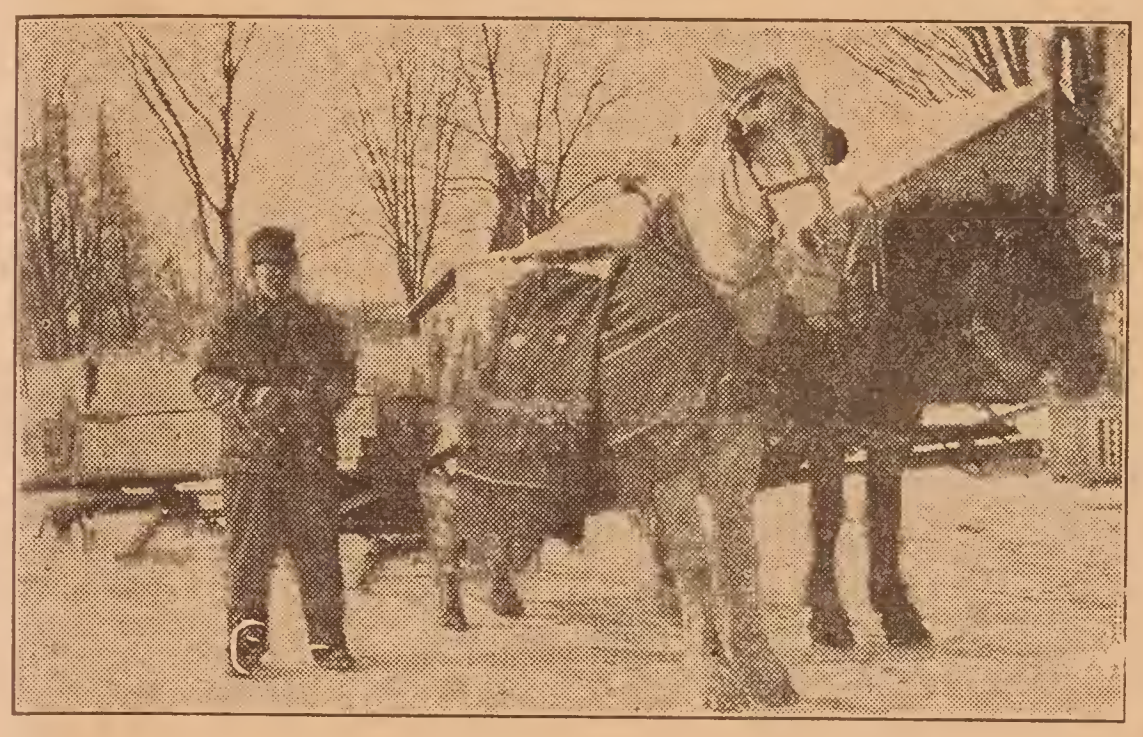
THERE may be some husbands in the A. A. family who will not have to figure long to get the point of the following story:

Big, raw-boned, two-hundred pound Ma Jones won the contest down at the Grange picnic last fall for throwing a rolling pin the farthest and most accurately.

Little Pa Jones won the fifty-yard dash.

# Some Old and Faithful Horses

IT is difficult to feel any affection for a tractor. There is no question but that the numbers of them will increase or that under many farm conditions they are a profitable piece of machinery. The flood of letters and pictures that came into the A. A. office when we announced our Oldest Horse Contest convinced us anew that farm families do feel a real affection for the horses that have served them so faithfully for many years.



*Mr. Chauncey Evans of Round Lake, New York, with Old Bill, the gray horse.*

You will remember that in the contest we specified that a photograph sufficiently good that it might be reproduced, must be included with each entry. Unfortunately, many of the pictures sent in were not clear enough to make it possible to reproduce them here.

*W. E. Hurst of Wyoming County, and the horse he drove to school when he was a boy.*

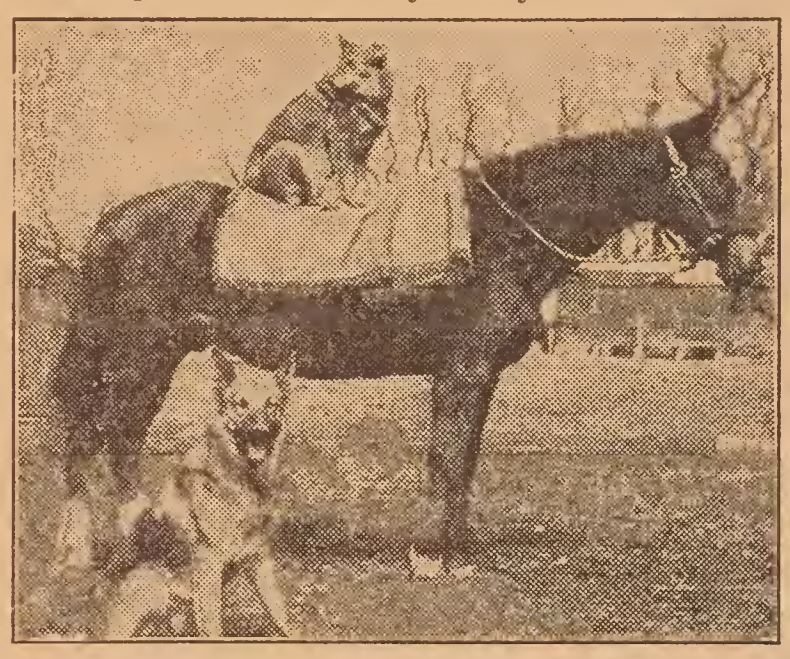
"Old Bill" who lives at Round Lake, N. Y. is forty years old. Thirty-five years ago the superintendent of the village bought a team of gray horses for general teaming use in the village. At that time the team was four and five years old and were called "Nell" and "Bill." "Old Bill", the gray horse shown in the picture, has out-lived at least four team mates and is still going strong. It is claimed that "Old Bill" has never missed a meal nor been sick a day. Assuming that he has worked three hundred days for thirty-five years at 20c an hour, "Old Bill" has earned the staggering sum of $21,000. Mr. Chauncey Evans, who is shown standing beside the team, has driven "Old Bill" continuously for twenty-five years through every kind of weather. Mr. Evans is known to thousands of people, both residents of Round Lake as well as many summer visitors who come to that town. First prize goes to Mr. Archie Cleveland of Round Lake, New York who sent us the picture.

*"Jenny" carrying two of the younger generation of Mettlers.*

William Thatcher of North Haven, Connecticut, sent us a picture of a horse who is in the family 31½ years. This horse was in the livery business ten years and then on a milk delivery wagon 24 years. As near as we can estimate, the horse was forty years old when he was killed. Mr. Thatcher wins the second prize.

Several pictures were sent us of horses thirty-nine years old. Some of them, unfortunately, could not be printed. Third prize goes to Miss Anna Bucknam of East Bethany, New York for the picture of a thirty-nine year old horse, owned by Mr. W. E. Hurst of Wyoming, New York. Miss Bucknam writes as follows:

"I have read about a horse thirty-seven years old and the contest you are having to determine the oldest horses. I am sending you a picture of a horse and its owner. The horse was owned by W. E. Hurst of Wyoming and was born in May 1879. He was raised and lived on the farm of his owner and died in June 1917, being in his 39th year. The horse was driven back and forth by Mr. Hurst while he was attending Wyoming High School. After Mr. Hurst left school, the horse was used as a driving horse and was also given the lighter parts of the farm work."



*Billie, a trick horse owned by Eleanor Eagle of Ransomville, New York.*

Something of the regard which an owner can feel for a horse is expressed in the following letter, written us by John J. Mettler of Hillsdale, New York, who wins the fourth prize:

"Here is an old horse. When I just think of her it makes tears come to my eyes; she was a wonder. We bought her at least thirty years ago. She was dapple gray, pretty as a picture, and was so spirited that she had to be driven with a J. I. C. bit. Everyone knew "Jennie," as we called her. We bought her from the American Ice Company in Flushing. We ran a milk dairy in Whitestone and Jennie used to take me to Brooklyn twice a week for milk. She made two trips to Fort Totten every day on the milk wagon and she was always ready to go; when the other horses were tired, Jennie was alert. I belonged to the Indian Volunteer Hose Fire Company in Whitestone and I took Jennie on the hose cart one day and after that as soon as the fire bell would ring Jennie would run right to the fire house no matter where I would have her on the route. We always said she would die in the harness and she almost did. We moved to Hillsdale on a farm and there Jennie did anything and everything. This last summer I cultivated corn with her and she seemed to lag. I took her to the stall and doctored her for colic but poor Jennie died. She was at least 38 or 39 years old and we all loved her."

*Ruth Ballinger of Marlton, New Jersey, says that twenty years ago this was her father's "sparking" horse.*

*An old team belonging to Mr. Barnes of Deposit. The one at the right is still living and is thirty-seven years old.*

*This picture of a forty-year-old horse was sent by William Thatcher of North Haven, Connecticut.*

"Billie" while not so old, at least judged by those already mentioned, is a trick horse and we believe deserves a place here. The owner is Miss Eleanor G. Eagle of Ransomville, New York, who writes as follows:

"I am sending a snapshot of my "broncho Pony." He is thirty-one years old and bay in color. He was born on the Western Prairie and was brought here with a carload of other bronchos when just a suckling colt. He has a letter E branded on his left jaw. My father bought this colt and his mate when they were not quite three years old. He and his brother had a hard time breaking them for they were very wild and mean to control. But when finally broken, he became a very kind, gentle, and good little horse in every way. His name is Billie. Billie and his mate both looked alike and was the main team for going to market, light work on the farm, and driving on the buggy. He is a splendid saddle horse and I ride him lots. He does lots of tricks for me, even now at his old age. He will kiss me, put his foot over a rope, kick for me, paw, kick up behind, shake hands, go to sleep with his head on my shoulder, and rear up on his hind feet by just telling him to do it.

*Prince, whose picture was sent us by Mrs. William Hamilton of Ludlowville, New York.*

He is by all means the handiest horse on the farm for he is faithful, honest, and true in any spot or place you put him. He works right along side of a much larger horse than himself and stands it well. Billie is very kind to the dogs. He will let them ride on his back and lets them lead him around the yard. I hope you will think Billie deserving of a picture in your paper."

We have already said that it is difficult to show affection for a tractor. It may be a little easier to at least take some pride in an automobile, yet the

(*Continued on Page 20*)

ARSENATE of LEAD

GROW "FANCY" FRUIT. Keep that purpose in mind. You can't control the weather, but you can use weather and temperature conditions to time your spray and dust applications for greatest effectiveness. Frequent cultivation, after the blossoms have fallen, will destroy brown rot spores otherwise disseminating from fallen mummied fruit. *"Cash Crops"* for 1931 is full of just such practical suggestions.

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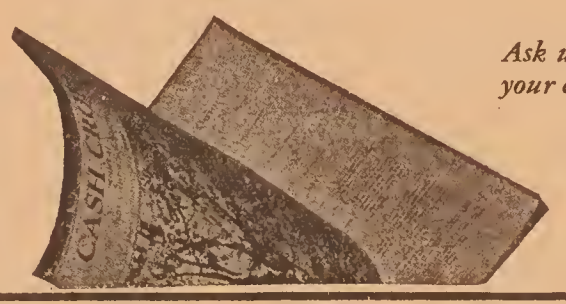


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## *With the A. A.* Fruit Grower

# Some Developments in Spraying

THERE was a time years ago when good apples could be produced without spraying. Everyone realizes, of course, that that time is long since past. In fact, it appears that as time goes on it becomes necessary to spray with increasing care in order to produce a crop free from insect or disease injury. The West has a reputation of being more progressive and less hampered by tradition than the East and there may be something to this idea. At least, Western boxed apples have pretty nearly captured a large part of our Eastern eating apple trade.

For years there has been a constant development in materials and methods for spraying and during the past few years the advance has been particularly rapid. It is a long way from sprinkling an apple tree with a knapsack sprayer or even a power spray rig with low pressure to present methods which have reached their climax with the modern stationary spray rig where spray materials are mixed at a central point and piped under pressure to all parts of the orchard.

### When to Apply

First, however, let us consider a development which is quite as important as spray materials or methods of application, namely, a plan which is generally spoken of as the "county spray service." Experts on insects and diseases can tell the grower to apply a certain spray at a certain period of development of the insect or disease, but the next thing is to apply this knowledge to actual conditions. The development of both insects and disease depends largely upon weather conditions. In general, of course, warm weather hastens them and cold weather delays them. Under the spray service plan an expert on disease and insects is located in a county and watches the development of insects and disease with great care. When conditions are right for application of a certain spray, this man calls one man in each community center, telling him that the spray should be put on and these men in turn call their neighbors and thus very quickly the news is spread throughout the entire county. Time and time again in the past, growers who did not have this service have reported that they sprayed for certain insects and diseases without any results. Almost invariably investigation has shown that whereas they applied it at the right calendar date, they did not apply it when the insect or disease had developed to just the right stage. This spray information service has saved fruit growers thousands of dollars.

For years there has been constant study and experimentation to develop new insecticides and fungicides. This work has been carried on by the State Experiment Stations of the Agricultural Colleges, and by firms who have manufactured these products. Some of the results secured have been more or less by accident. For example, the value of Bordeaux mixture in controlling diseases was discovered, not in this country, but in France where it was used to frighten passersby who were in the habit of picking and eating grapes. However, there have been and still are discoveries in this country which have added greatly to the effectiveness of your spray program. As just one example of this, is the recent discovery of the substance known as geraniol. It is very attractive to Japanese beetles and the use of it will cause them to congregate where they can be much more easily controlled by spray methods.

### How to Apply

Just as important has been the development in methods of application. As a preventative of disease spray must cover the entire leaf surface and must be put on before the disease actually attacks the trees. There has been a constant development of machinery with which to put on spray material more evenly under high pressure, and do it much more rapidly. Dusters have been developed which can get through the orchards which may be too wet for the use of a heavy spray rig, and dust because it does away with the necessity of hauling water, can, in general, be applied with greater rapidity than spray. Recently, there has been another development tending toward greater rapidity of application, namely, a machine which breaks up liquid spray material into very fine particles by the use of a strong blast of air through a large pipe.

The stationary spray outfit already mentioned is the last word in labor saving and speed of application where there is a large area of trees. Last summer on the Hudson Valley fruit trip we saw one such outfit where pipes were laid on top of the ground and taken up after the spraying period was over. The advantages of such a system are that the men actually applying the spray can work steadily because it is not necessary to wait for the tank to be refilled. At the same time, work is not held up because the ground may be too soft to allow sprayers in the orchard. The disadvantages, of course, are the relatively high cost of initial installment.

Looking into the future for a moment, it seems certain that new insects and diseases will be introduced, while at the same time consumers will continue to demand a high quality product. As a result, apple growing is getting to be more and more of a specialized business. Even now government statisticians are dividing their statistics on apple growing into total production and commercial production. In many sections of New York State, orchards that were set out by our fathers and grandfathers are allowed to grow without any care or are rapidly being cut up into stove wood. Under such conditions it becomes essential that the man who is growing apples on a commercial scale should keep in constant touch with every new development of disease and insect control.

## Omission of Even One Spray Is Costly

MOST fruit growers and potato growers should remember that omitting just one spray at the right time may upset the whole season's program. Last year a Virginia apple grower tried a little experiment and failed to use nicotine in his delayed dormant spray on a part of his orchard. Fifteen to twenty per cent of his crop on the unsprayed trees was injured. The omission of the pink spray, or delaying it until too late, caused apples to be 75 per cent scabby. The cost of this spray was only about 4 cents a bushel.

## Strawberries for Maryland

What varieties of strawberries are recommended for commercial planting in Maryland?

THE answer to this question will depend to some extent on whether you are shipping by refrigerator car or by truck. Two varieties, Missionary and Klondike, both early, are recommended for shipping in refrigerator car. Two late varieties are Chesapeake and Gandy. The Chesapeake does best in a dark, sandy soil while the Klondike is rather a shy bearer.

Varieties recommended for shipping by truck are, Premier, Hefflin, Campbell Early, Big Joe and Lupton Late. The first three of these varieties are early and the last two are late.

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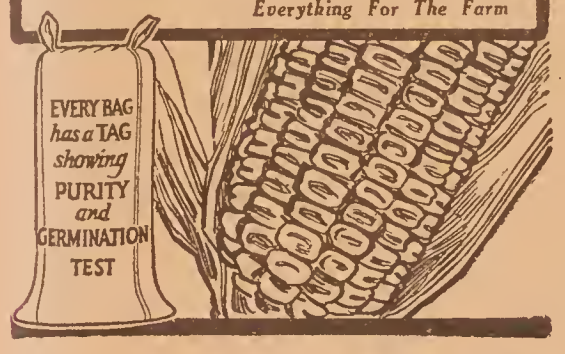




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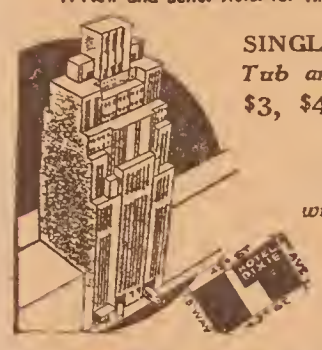

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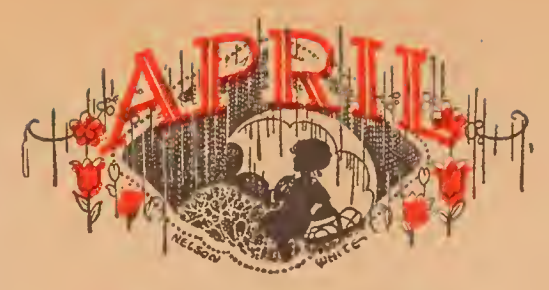


## Strawberry Hints

THE strawberry crop that you will harvest this summer will depend primarily on the care you gave the crop last summer. However, there are a few things that you can still do. Just as soon as the danger of freezing is past and certainly before there is enough growth so that the leaves will turn yellow, rake off the mulch which we trust you put on last fall. Quite a lot of this straw or other material will have settled around the crowns and will help to keep the land moist and the berries clean.

The moisture supply from now until harvest will determine more than any other one factor the size of the crop you will pick. There is not much you can do about it now except that the home gardener who has running water can water the strawberry bed as it needs it.

You can undoubtedly help the crop, too, by applying some fertilizer just before blossoming time. On small home patches this can be applied by hand. There is some danger that commercial fertilizer will burn leaves but this trouble can be prevented by dragging a sack over the row to brush the fertilizer from the foliage.

### Setting the New Patch

Weeds are the worst enemy of strawberries. One of the easiest ways to control weeds is to practice clean cultivation very thoroughly the year before the plants are set out, and then to cultivate very thoroughly a number of times before the plants are set this spring. Of course, no one with experience would set out plants on sod soil because of the danger of injury from white grubs.

One small point which is not always given sufficient attention is the vigor of the plants purchased. A plant with a big root system which gives evidence that it was grown in fertile land and with proper cultivation will produce you a much better crop next year than a small spindling plant. In fact, plants dug from an old neglected patch are practically valueless.

Another small point that needs attention is to set the plants in the proper depth. The crown should be on a level with the ground. If it is set higher than this the plant will dry out and will never grow properly, while if it is set so deep that the crown is covered with soil, results will be equally unsatisfactory.

The man who is setting out strawberries for the first time should be sure that he is setting out a variety that has perfect flowers, or if he is choosing some imperfect varieties that he set along with them some plants that have perfect flowers. Catalogs commonly mark perfect varieties with a "p" and imperfects with "imp." Flowers of the imperfect variety contain no pollen and naturally cannot produce fruit.

### Varieties

The problem of what variety to plant is, of course, different for the home garden than it is to the commercial grower. Marshall is a variety especially recommended for the home garden. Other varieties frequently recommended are: Brandy-wine, which is especially good for canning; Excelsior, which is a very early variety; Senator Dunlap; Gandy, which does especially well on heavy soil; and Stevens Late Champion. The everbearing types are of interest to the home gardener. Two everbearing varieties recommended for New York State are Progressive and Superb.

There are, of course, many other excellent varieties. A complete list of recommended strawberry varieties can be obtained by writing to your State College of Agriculture, or if you prefer, we will be more than glad to get it for you.


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## With the A.A. Crop Grower

# Is the Pasture a Crop?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

manure can more profitably be used for the growth of cash crops.

When pasture improvement was first started some dairymen attempted to get results by plowing up areas that could be tilled, growing a crop for a year or two, seeding, and then turning it back into pasture. In general, the results were far from satisfactory and the reason for it is that good pasture grass will not grow on land that is not fairly fertile. In other words, increasing fertility is the first problem and usually when this is done the desirable pasture grasses come back even where no seed has been applied. Under certain conditions this plowing of part of your pasture may be good management, but always with the idea of adding lime where necessary and bringing up the fertility to the proper point. You can plow and seed a moss infested pasture, but unless something else is done too, it will still be moss infested shortly after it is turned into pasture again.

### Two Schools of Thought

For all practical purposes when we speak about increasing the fertility of pasture land, we are restricted to farm manure or commercial fertilizer. About fifteen years ago, various agencies began to experiment with the use of fertilizers on pastures. In some sections, excellent results were secured by the use of superphosphate, then called acid phosphate, and lime. In fact, these two materials are still recognized as the basis of any improvement program. A little later work began to be done with complete fertilizers containing the three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and it is generally agreed that under proper conditions their use on pasture will be profitable. The only difference of opinion concerns the proper amount to apply. One group takes the position that relatively light applications of commercial fertilizer should be used on the entire pasture, or at least on the more fertile portions of it. This group also advises that before spending large amounts on fertilizer, some thought should be given to producing more feed either by including some meadow land in the pasture, or by growing some green crops to be cut and fed in the manger.

### An Intensive Method

Others lean more toward the idea of taking first-class land, we might say the best that can be found on the farm, and fertilizing this area heavily. An amazing amount of feed can be grown on an acre in this way, but expert management is required to make the most effective use of it. This intensive type of pasture fertilization has been followed with considerable success in a number of European countries. Those who have studied this European system point out that it is always cheaper for a cow to go out and harvest her own grass than it is to cut it and feed her in the manger. Another advantage claimed is that the pasture season is lengthened considerably making less manger feeding necessary. Heavily fertilized areas can be pastured earlier, continue to give satisfactory grazing later in the summer, and recover earlier following fall rains.

The National Fertilizer Association, an organization of fertilizer manufacturers, has given considerable publicity to this intensive type of pasture improvement. Last spring Mr. John Abbott of the Association, went to Europe to make firsthand study of conditions there, and for the past two years the Association has fertilized experimental plots on a number of Eastern dairy farms. The Massachusetts Agricultural College has also done quite a bit of work along this line.

After following the whole field of experimentation for a number of years, we have come to have a high regard for the type of work done by various commercial firms and of associations of such firms. The National Fertilizer Association has some experimental evidence to back up its recommendations and it is our opinion that neither they nor other commercial firms will knowingly recommend something which they do not believe is for the best interests of producers. Certainly on a long time basis, it would be foolish for them to follow such a practice.

### Opinions Not Far Apart

After all, perhaps the opinions as to how much fertilizer to apply do not differ as widely as some seem to think. Just as an example, we quote the following from Professor E. L. Worthen of the New York State College of Agriculture: "The pasture practices for 1931 should be economically sound. While most permanent pastures can be made to produce more feed and the grazing season lengthened by fertilizing them, the immediate outlook for the dairy industry is not sufficiently bright to justify large cash expenditures for their improvement. The use of nitrogenous fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, and of mixed complete fertilizers should be restricted largely to the more intensive types of dairying."

### When Milk Is Needed

Although stated in different words and from a different angle, the following quotation from Mr. Abbott of the National Fertilizer Association, does not seem to be radically opposed to Professor Worthen's idea: "If a farmer has enough good grazing so that there is little or no occasion for manger feeding from mid-May until late September this certainly is no year for him to fertilize merely to make more milk; but if he is so short of good grazing as to have to do a good deal of manger feeding during the normal grazing season, then intensive fertilization of about one-third acre of good sod per milking cow in the herd will prove to be the best solution of the problem."

There is one point about which there should be entire agreement, namely, that dairymen all over this Eastern territory can profitably spend some time in getting all available information about pasture improvement. Read every article printed in the farm press, talk with your County Farm Bureau Agent, who is closely in touch with conditions in your locality, and write to the National Fertilizer Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and to your State College, asking them to send you all the information they have on the subject. You will then be able to apply their recommendations to the conditions on your own farm. If you are in a section where most of the land is tillable, you may find the intensive type of fertilization will just meet your needs. On the other hand, if you live in Delaware County or St. Lawrence County where most of the pasture cannot be cultivated, you may find it more profitable to use less fertilizer per acre, but to add it to larger areas.

### To Cut Production Costs

The whole aim of pasture improvement, should be to cut down production costs. In fact, by some method this lessening of costs is apparently necessary if dairymen are to make a profit in the next few years. It has always been recognized that pasture grass is the cheapest feed. Better pastures will cheapen production by cutting labor costs and by increasing the number of days' feed which your dairy can get from the pasture every year.

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## With the A. A. VEGETABLE GROWER

### Control Weeds Before the Crop Is Planted

WITH potatoes, as with other cultivated crops, it is easier to control weeds before the crop is planted than it is after. This often means that the crop is planted late, but a late crop free from weeds will make a better growth than a crop planted early but which is full of weeds later in the season.

Where land is fall plowed or plowed early in the spring a number of cultivations, preferably a few days after a rain will kill many weeds that have sprouted. After the potatoes are planted many growers go over the ground once or twice before the potatoes come up, either with a planter or a spike tooth harrow. Another harrowing is often given just as the plants come through the ground. After weeds once have a good start in the row the only way to get them out is with a hoe or to pull them by hand.

When growth has gone so far that the vines practically cover the ground more damage than good will be done by cultivating. Weeds will bother little after this and cultivation will kill a lot of fine feeding roots close to the surface. Experiments have shown that the chief reason for cultivating is to kill weeds.

### Suckering Sweet Corn

"A recent article advises the removal of suckers from sweet corn. It seems however that we recently read that this is not advisable."

EXPERIMENTS are accepted rather slowly and we frequently read advice which is contrary to the latest findings of experimental nature. Cornell bulletin No. 480 gives the results of some experiments conducted there as well as experiments conducted at other colleges. In general the conclusions are that the removal of suckers is not advisable and in many cases actually reduces the yield of corn.

The removal of suckers late in the season is especially injurious. This can be understood when we remember that the leaves are the parts which manufacture the starch. Moisture and minerals come from the roots but starch is manufactured in the leaves through the action of sunlight and the green coloring matter. The removal of leaves lessens the amount of starch which is produced.

### Controlling Radish Maggots

Is there any way of controlling the small maggots that are ruining our radish crop?

THE most effective method of control is to plant the crop early. If radishes are mature about the first of June there is usually not much trouble from maggots. Another method of control is to keep the radish bed screened, which prevents the flies from laying their eggs on the young plants. Where this is not practicable the trouble can be stopped by using a solution of corrosive sublimate, which by the way is a deadly poison, at the rate of 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water. This solution is applied within a week after the plants begin to appear and once or twice later at intervals of about a week. This solution is poured along the radish row. Do not mix this solution in a metal container.

### Bordeaux for Celery Blight

Can celery blight be effectively controlled with Bordeaux Mixture?

A THOROUGH spray program will control this trouble fairly well. This will mean either spraying with Bordeaux or perhaps as a substitute, dusting with a copper-lime dust shortly after the plants come up in the seed bed and later at intervals of a week or ten days in the field.

It usually requires from 150 to 200 gallons of spray material per acre.


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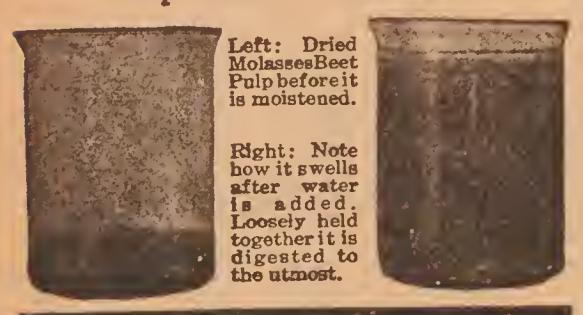


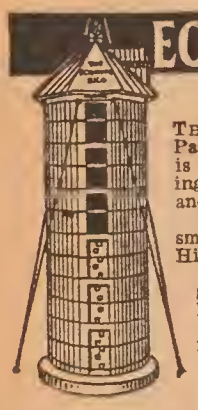
Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



**ECONOMY SILOS**

***STORM-PROOF***



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## With the A. A. Dairyman

# Suggests Control Measures For Abortion

IN reference to the subject of contagious Bang abortion in the dairy herds of New York State.

Why shouldn't the importation into the state of cattle infected with contagious abortion be forbidden by law; a blood test being required shortly before shipment into the state showing all importations, with the exception of cattle for immediate slaughter, to be negative reactors?

Why wouldn't it be proper to require all sale of cattle except for immédiate slaughter within the state be accompanied by a veterinary's certificate showing the reaction of each animal sold to the blood test?

### Facts Would Be Known

This would not place any restriction upon the sale of infected cows within the state, but it would place reliable information at the disposal of the purchaser and protect him against the unreliable and uninformed individual.

It, of course, is understood that tolerant reactors are better buys for dairymen with infected herds than are clean cows, so such dairymen should have the opportunity to purchase such tolerant animals by reliable test while at the same time the man with a clean herd would also be able to protect himself and not rely upon the word of an unreliable or uninformed individual.

Such a law would make dairymen more "abortion conscious" and accomplish a great deal toward informing the dairyman and encourage him to raise his heifers as a means of getting a clean herd if he was not able to sell it out.

The losses to dairymen from Bang abortion are tremendous, probably exceeding by far all other cattle diseases, and certainly steps must be taken very soon to control or eradicate this disease. If reactors were slaughtered and indemnity paid to dairymen it would be likely to cripple the industry and place a tremendous financial burden upon the state, while if the method I suggested were used the cost to the state or farmer would be small and the results would be gradual and more effective because of progress from educational methods rather than by arbitrary methods.

### From Public Health Standpoint

The probability of the matter being approached from the public health standpoint sometime in the future is practically certain, so such a measure would place the New York dairyman in a position to protect his market still further by being able to meet such health regulations as may be adopted in regard to milk from reacting cows.

Opposition would no doubt develop but I believe that after a short time under such regulations the resulting benefits would be so clearly demonstrated that the enforcement machinery would find itself out of a job.

The protection it would give the dairyman whether he had a clean herd or an infected one would certainly run into a very large sum annually. Such a saving, I believe, would be welcomed by all forward thinking dairymen.—G. P. H., N. Y.

## Protecting Accredited Herds

Has a farmer the right to keep a dairy that has not been tested in a town where other farmers have all tested and are quarantined? If so, why cannot the other farmers buy in some cows that have not been tested and put them with their own herds? Every farmer around him is tested. What could one do about it?—C. M., *N. Y.*

THERE is nothing in the agricultural law which prohibits the farmer from keeping cows not tested for tuberculosis even though all of his neighbors may have freed their herds from this disease. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets can, however, quarantine a man's herd and prevent the sale of products, where 90 per cent of the herds or cattle have been tested in a township or county. If everyone in the town except this man has been tested, we suggest that you give the facts to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York, asking them to quarantine this man as a protection to your own herds.

## Avoiding Udder Troubles

THE number of inquiries from subscribers concerning udder troubles in the dairy have been heavy for the last year or two. In this connection, Professor Connelly of the New Jersey College, gives some worth while suggestions. First, Professor Connelly says that high producing cows are particularly susceptible to udder troubles during the winter and therefore, require special care if they are to be kept in good condition. Causes of the trouble are listed as follows:

First, insufficient stripping; second, lack of bedding which may expose udders to cold, damp concrete floors. Along with this would be undue exposure to severe weather. Three, cramped quarters. Cows that are confined in stanchions during the winter, particularly in narrow stalls, are always in danger of having udders stepped on or being kicked by adjacent cows. Four, stalls that are too short. The cow must be able to lie down without having to lie across the concrete edge of the gutter, resulting in bruises which may cause trouble later.

## TB Eradication Progress in Pennsylvania

DR. C. G. JORDAN, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports that during the past four years 2,700,000 tests for tuberculosis were made on cattle in Pennsylvania by the Department's Bureau of Animal Husbandry. During this time, the number of counties in the State in the "modified accredited" area has been increased from seven to forty-five. Only twenty-two counties remain to be brought into the "modified accredited" area. This term means that less than one half of one percent of the cattle in such an area are infected. Of all the cattle in the entire State, seventy-eight percent have passed at least one clean test for T. B.


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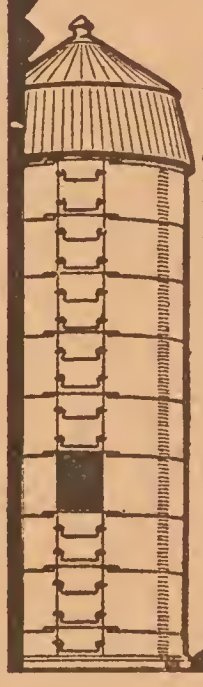

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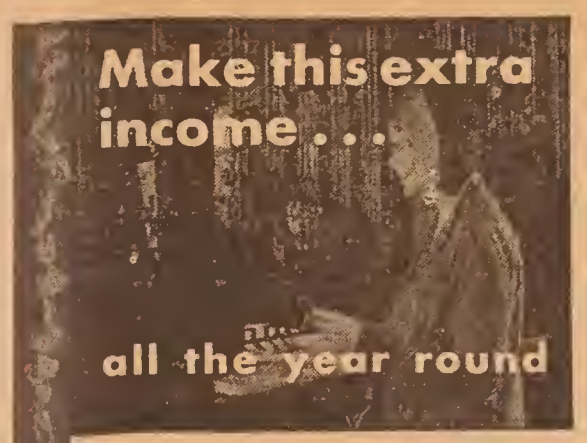


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My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain.....$ 8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Pcr.34D31)..... 10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds ..... 10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....$9 per 100; Light Mixed.....$7 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

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Mixed or Assorted.....$7 per 100. Order Direct

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## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Feeding Young Turkeys

"Would you kindly send me a good ration for feeding young turkeys?"—G. W. H., *N. Y.*

WE began by feeding ours when about 60 to 92 hours old, first some fine gravel. We know when we open a healthy bird's gizzard it is always well filled with gravel. We believe if we have the gizzard prepared to work when the first feed is given that we have done much toward starting that bird on a good digestive system. When you give the gravel, give a drink of clean, fresh water, milk is very good if you have it, but it means a lot of extra work, to care for the dishes it is fed in. We use a steam cooked feed and have for several years. If you don't want to use this I do advise a commercial feed, as it is always mixed the same.

Do not keep changing feed. If you start on one keep it up. If you have trouble, look over every other possible cause before you change the feed. Remember, turkeys should have half and even more of their ration in green feed, so be sure and furnish this all they will clean up in a few minutes several times a day. We use dandelion leaves while tender, then mustard, lettuce and anything of that kind. Above all things, keep everything clean. A good plan is to feed on papers while they are small and use a clean one every time you feed. The mash you can leave before them all the time in hoppers. The weaker ones can always find something to eat after the stronger ones are full. Furnish heat and lots of it.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

## Egg Laying Contest Chicks

I am planning to enter several pens of pullets in contests next fall. When should they be hatched for best production?

IN general, the pullets giving the best results start to lay very soon before or very soon after arrival at the contest. The poultrymen wishing to send pullets to the contests starting on October 1, should plan to hatch his chicks, in most cases, in April. Of course, there is a wide difference in the time of maturity in different breeds and in different strains of the same breed, so the actual time of hatching must be determined by the poultryman himself.

## To Cure Egg Eating

EGG eating is a vice which seldom develops among birds that are kept occupied and have proper feed and range. Often when the birds are confined owing to bad weather, they may become inactive and the trouble starts. The remedy is to get the birds on range if possible. Supply ample oyster shell and bone, deepen the litter and darken the nests. See that the rations are correct. Gather the eggs frequently for a few days. Some recommend the feeding of milk for a few days. Anything that will get the birds' attention on other matters will help remedy the situation.

## Some Feeding Problems

"How much semi-solid buttermilk should laying pullets be fed per 100? How much cod liver oil, mixed in grain ration, should I feed per 100 per day? Give measure in tablespoonfuls please, not weight.

ABOUT two pounds of semi-solid buttermilk per 100 pullets would be the right amount to feed if they are getting a laying ration with meat scrap or some other animal protein in it. It could be increased to three or four pounds without doing any harm if it was necessary, but the common practice among poultrymen is to feed

(*Continued on Page* 20)

**LEGHORN CHICKS** 2 and 4-yr.-old Breeders Chicks hatched from eggs weighing 26 to 28 ounces. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. .00-Egg Breeding Also Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds

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| Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds | 12.00 |
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

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| Ex. Qual. Rox, Reds, Wyd., Tanc. & Studer's W. Leg. | 4.50 | 8.50 | 16 |

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg., 100-$15; Jersey Giants, 100-$18; Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50-$6; 100-$11. Light Mixed, 50-$4.50; 100-$8. Better prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 4-color Catalog FREE. $1.00 Books Order. Will ship C. O. D. Write today.

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**EGG CASES** Good used egg cases complete, carlots & less car lots, also good used hold tite cup flats, fillers, excelsior pads, and lids. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 685 Greene Ave., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

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Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

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# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### April Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for April 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### Bottled Milk Prices for March

*(What the consumer paid per qt.)*

| | |
|---|---|
| New Haven, Conn. | 15c |
| Baltimore, Md. | 14c |
| Boston, Mass. | 12½c |
| New Brunswick, N. J. | 15c |
| New York, N. Y. | 15c |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 12c |
| Utica, N. Y. | 13c |

March average 13.7c

## *Butter Closes Firm After Easy Start*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Mar. 27, 1931 | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 28, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 29½-30 | 30 -30½ | 38 -38½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28¾-29 | 29½- | 37½- |
| 84-91 score | 25½-28½ | 25½-29 | 31½-37 |
| Lower Grades | 24½-25 | 23½-25 | 30 -31 |

The last full week of March was another of variations in the butter market. Trade opened on the 23rd with increasing pressure to sell. Liberal offerings were responsible for the condition and before the morning was over creamery extras had slipped to 29c having opened ½c higher. Another factor that affected sentiment considerably was the weakness at Chicago where spot values dropped a full cent.

The situation continued on Tuesday only on a more intense scale. A feeling of weakness in every quarter of the market and a general lack of confidence was much in evidence. As a result creamery extras went down to 28¼c. This represented the turning point. On Wednesday the sun came out, more confidence was noticeable and Chicago took a turn for the better. However, the price held at 28¼c.

Thursday's market experienced better feeling all around and prices advanced toward the middle of the day to 28½c. Many buyers who had been previously operating very cautiously were buying ahead of their needs. Apparently, they showed wisdom for on Friday creamery extras were back to 29c with the trend upward.

## *Cheese a Shade Lower*

| STATE FLATS | Mar. 27, 1931 | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 28, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 15½-16½ | 16-17 | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | 21-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | 21 -22½ | | 23 - |

Easiness in the cheese market developed to the extent of a loss of one half cent compared with the close of a week ago. The trade has been draggy, little or no activity being reported worthy of note. Fresh cheese has been selling very slowly and on Thursday a few small lots were offered as low as 15½c for fancy and 16½c for selections. There is a fair amount of business in small lots of cured cheese, prices on which are fairly well supported.

## *Egg Trade Staggers Under Heavy Supplies*

| NEARBY WHITE | Mar. 27, 1931 | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 28, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 25-26½ | 25 -26½ | 31 -33 |
| Average Extras | 23-24 | 24 - | 30 -30½ |
| Extra Firsts | 22-22½ | 22½-23 | 28 -29½ |
| Firsts | 21-21½ | 21½-22 | 27¼-27¾ |
| Undergrades | | | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 24-26 | 24 -26 | 30 -33 |
| Gathered | 20-23 | 21 -23 | 26 -29½ |

Receipts of eggs on the New York market staggered the trade early in the week ending March 28. On the 23rd and 24th the posted receipts were so heavy that there was an unmistakable evidence of nervousness that for a time had the trade worried. The steadiness in the market that prevailed the week previous disappeared and strong selling pressure took its place. The posted receipts early in the week were almost twice as heavy as they were a year ago. As a result of this situation, prices started downward. Wednesday's market checked this movement for there was a growing demand for the Easter trade. This was especially welcome to the nearby trade which had been piling up accumulations in anticipation of the Easter business. On Thursday the market on nearby whites was slightly higher, and in general the trade seemed somewhat improved. Reports of the blizzards from the far West appeared to have a bolstering effect. On Friday nearby whites were moving a little better but they were not clearing entirely.

As the market comes to a close there is much uncertainty as to what is ahead of us next week. The Price Current voices the opinion that the market on mixed eggs (Western goods) is not likely to hold although it says that current prices locally are below a parity with Chicago and central Western costs.

Duck eggs are bringing 53 to 55 cents for Indian Runners. Other nearbys are quoted at 48 to 50 cents.

## *Live Poultry Market Better*

| | Mar. 27, 1931 | Mar. 20, 1931 | Mar. 28, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 24-26 | 22-24 | 29-30 |
| Leghorn | 22-23 | 22-23 | 25-27 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | 22-30 | 23-30 | 24-34 |
| Leghorn | 21-23 | 21-23 | 24-34 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | | 25-37 | 33-42 |
| Leghorn | 38- | 32-35 | 36-39 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 12-13 | 15-16 | -15 |
| CAPONS | 42-45 | 38-45 | 35-45 |
| TURKEYS | 30-45 | 30-42 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-26 | 23-25 | -22 |
| GEESE | 15- | 15- | -18 |

The live poultry market came back into its own during the week ending March 28, after opening in a rather disappointing manner. Holiday buying started on Friday and practically all lines of poultry are selling at a cent a pound premium. All indications point to continued buying throughout Saturday and Monday when the bulk of the holiday demand will have been satisfied. We expect that premiums will disappear on Tuesday.

Leghorn fowls appear to be enjoying a better demand than colored stock. The broiler market is badly jumbled and it is practically impossible to get any definite line on values. Receipts are quite liberal, most of the receivers being willing to sell their best Rocks at 38c, although some extra fancies were held at 40c and a few scattering sales were reported at that figure.

## *Meats and Livestock*

**Cattle**—Load good 1179 lbs. Ohio fed steers steady at 8.75. Cows in light supply, steady; few good up to 6.00; common to medium 4.00-5.25; low cutters and cutters 2.00-3.50.

**Vealers**—Steady, mostly of New York and nearby origin. Good to choice 9.50-12.00; medium 7.00-9.00; cull and common 4.00-6.50.

**Hogs**—Steady. Good to choice 160-220 lbs. weights 8.25-8.50. Few meduim grades down to 7.75.

**Lambs**—Deck of good to choice 53-55 lbs. Maryland spring Lambs $12.75. No other sheep or lambs on sale.

**Country Dressed Calves**—Receipts were liberal to heavy all the week. Fair trading was up to and including Thursday. Friday's receipts were again heavy and buying not so atcive, and prices were lower all through. Market closed weak and irregular and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 12-14c; fair to good 10-12c; small to medium 5-10c.

**Hothouse Lambs**—Receipts liberal during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Undergrades hard sellers some carried over daily. Market closed weak and unchanged from last week. Good to fancy, each, 7.00-9.00, a few higher; fair to good 4.00-7.00; imitations, each 2.00-4.00.

**Live Rabbits**—Receipts moderate during the week. Demand fair at improved prices. Market closed steady at 17-25c per pound.

THE WORLD'S FIRST REAPER

*PUBLIC TEST OF*

CYRUS HALL M^c CORMICK'S INVENTION

Steele's Tavern, Virginia, 1831 A. D.

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

*COMES TO THE*

*Century Milestone*

THIS year International Harvester celebrates the McCormick Reaper Centennial, rounding out a century of service to both Agriculture and Industry. This year we retrace the history of a world-wide organization of manufacture, distribution, and service, peering back through generations to the Virginia blacksmith shop where Cyrus Hall McCormick created a machine to reap grain and so released men from bondage to the soil.

One Hundred Years—only a handful of industrial enterprises in the western world can trace a lineage so far! For America is young; she has reared herself magnificently on a foundation that was incredibly primitive in 1831. This forefather of International Harvester concerned himself with the first basic need of human existence, and therein lay his inevitable renown.

Before McCormick, the sons of men toiled with the reaping hook, the scythe, and the cradle, precisely as they had

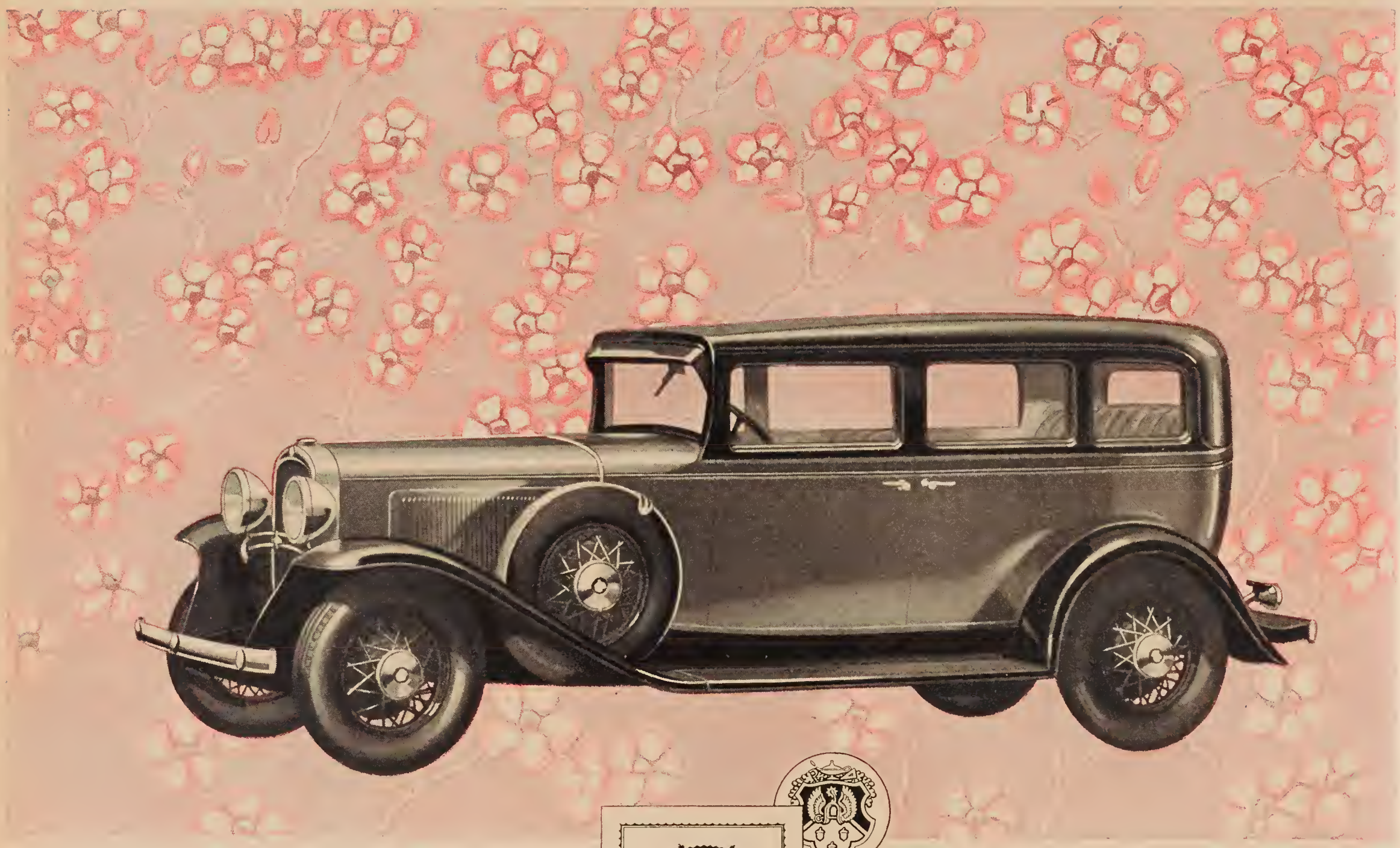
toiled in the ages before. The need of bread chained all humanity to the land—the vital need of bread held in abeyance the genius of the race. Then came the man of vision with the most fundamental of inventions—McCormick, with his Reaper, a strange device with which one man could do the work of many men in the harvest fields. And with that invention a new magic began to stir the pulses of the young republic.

The specter of hunger vanished from the land. The frontier of civilization moved boldly westward into the wilderness. Towns grew into cities along the seaboard and new towns bloomed upon the plains, and men and women, inspired by their emancipation, began building the structure of American Industry that has amazed the world.

One Hundred Years! A venerable span in human affairs, but only the threshold to new accomplishments when the torch of achievement is passed from man to man and from generation to generation. The torch kindled by Cyrus Hall McCormick at his forge fire in Virginia is held high today. The old spirit, grounded in traditions of progress and service, is ever renewed. Young blood and new enthusiasms in this International Harvester organization pledge themselves to the service of modern times and to the future.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE M^c CORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



BODY by FISHER

# Bodies by Fisher for Oldsmobile have Comfort . . . Safety . . . and Value

The stylish Bodies by Fisher for the new Oldsmobile Six provide exceptional strength and durability together with an unusual number of luxury features.

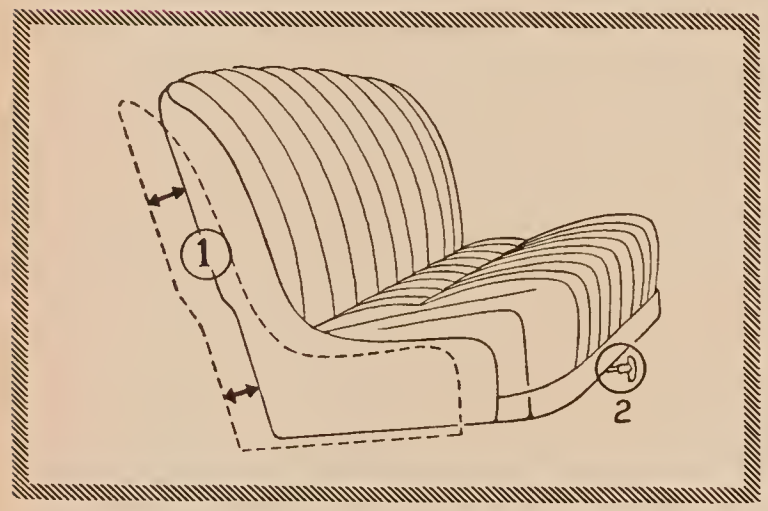
Fisher composite wood-and-steel construction constitutes the strongest type of body ever devised for a motor car. Staunch frames of tough hardwood and strong steel panels—bow-and-slat type roof construction—these assure a body that will retain its fine appearance and give maximum comfort, safety and value throughout a long period of use.

Oldsmobile Bodies by Fisher have comfortable, form-fitting cushions built upon an entirely new type of springs—the Fisher adjustable driver's seat—the Fisher non-glare, vision-ventilating windshield—insulation against noise and weather. Moreover, these new bodies are handsome—roomy—beautifully upholstered in rich, long-wearing fabrics.

You can obtain these Fisher features in Oldsmobile's price field only in the Oldsmobile Six. For Oldsmobile is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

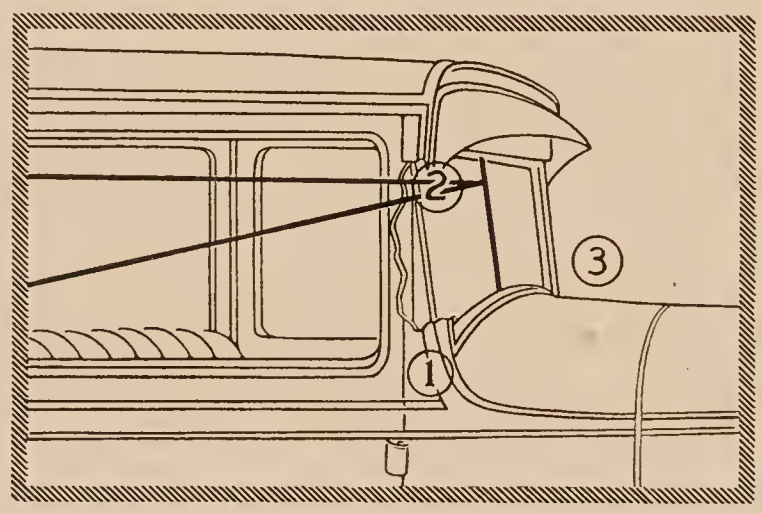
FISHER BODY CORPORATION • DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*Division of General Motors*



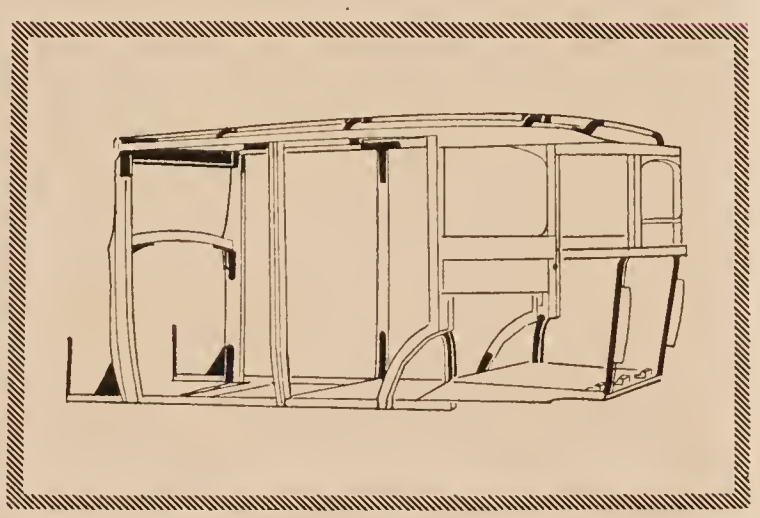

*Real Comfort for Every Driver*

The Fisher adjustable driver's seat moves (1) forward and back through a range of three inches to accommodate the individual driver. Easy and convenient adjustment—merely turn the accessible handle (2). Here is an assurance of genuine comfort. Look for it and insist on it in any car you examine.




*Front Pillar and Non-Glare VV Windshield*

You find (1) a staunch pillar running from sill to roof with one-piece steel pillar cover—no possibility of weakness or leaks. The non-glare windshield (2) makes night driving safer by eliminating dazzling reflections. And (3) complete and instant control of ventilation. Examine these exclusive Fisher features.



*Staunch Hardwood Body Frame*

Strong, tough hardwoods, reinforced with metal braces, make up the staunch framework of Oldsmobile Bodies by Fisher. This construction explains their great strength, resiliency, durability quiet and easy-riding comfort. Acquaint yourself fully with this construction . . . insist on getting the value which Fisher bodies assure.

*The Chevrolet Coach*

# For truly economical transportation —the new Chevrolet Six

Now, with the new Chevrolet Six it is possible for everybody to drive a quality car and enjoy the satisfaction of truly economical transportation. The new Chevrolet Six is bigger and better in every way; yet it is one of the lowest priced cars you can buy. Its gasoline and oil economy is unsurpassed, yet it gives you all the smoothness, power and speed of a six-cylinder fifty-horsepower motor. And with a chassis improved and reinforced throughout—longer, stronger frame; more durable clutch; smoother, longer-lived transmission; sturdier front axle; more rugged cylinder block—the new Chevrolet Six will serve with a minimum of upkeep expense. *Truly economical transportation—and with it the comfort, convenience and beauty of roomier, sturdier Fisher Bodies.* This is what Chevrolet is offering in a quality car priced well within the reach of every buyer—a remarkable new value that no careful purchaser can afford to disregard.

# NEW CHEVROLET SIX

***It's wise to choose a Six***

***New Low Prices***—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Landau Phaeton, $650. Special Equipment Extra. Chevrolet Trucks . . . $355 to $695.

Product of General Motors. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

### Bake this one MONDAY

**Apricot Upside Down Cake**

¼ recipe Miracle Cake (*See basic recipe below*)
¾ tablespoon butter
¾ cup sugar
18 apricot halves, canned or fresh

Melt butter in loaf pan (9 x 5 inches) or in an 8-inch iron skillet. Add sugar. Stir until melted. On this arrange apricot halves. Pour cake batter over contents of pan. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.)· then increase heat slightly (375° F ) and bake 25 minutes longer. Cool 5 minutes: then loosen cake from sides of pan. Turn upside down on dish with apricots on top. Add whipped cream, if desired, and serve at once.

### Bake this one TUESDAY

**Pineapple Torte**

¼ recipe Miracle Cake (*See basic recipe below*)
½ cup sugar
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
4 slices pineapple, diced, or 1½ cups grated

Turn batter at once into greased 9-inch layer pan. Store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper. When cake is to be baked, beat sugar thoroughly into egg whites, pile lightly on cake batter, and bake in moderate oven (325° F.) 45 minutes. Just before serving, cover with diced or grated pineapple, and with whipped cream, if desired.

### Bake this one WEDNESDAY

**Hot Spiced Cottage Pudding**

¼ recipe Miracle Cake (*See basic recipe below*)
2½ tablespoons molasses
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Add molasses and spices to cake batter and beat well. Turn at once into greased loaf pan (9 x 5 inches) and store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper until pudding is to be baked. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes. Serve at once with raisin sauce.

### Bake this one THURSDAY

**Mocha Cake**

¼ recipe Miracle Cake (*See basic recipe below*)
Mocha frosting

Turn batter at once into greased 9-inch layer pan. Store in refrigerator, keeping pan closely covered with damp cloth and waxed paper until cake is to be baked. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 20 minutes, or until done. When cold, cut cake into halves and put together with Mocha frosting.

## HERE'S THE BASIC RECIPE!

**Miracle Cake**

4⅔ cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
4½ teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup butter or other shortening
2 cups sugar
4 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups milk
2 teaspoons vanilla
(*All measurements are level*)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs and mix well. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. The batter is now ready to divide into four equal parts. With one fourth, make the Apricot Upside Down Cake to be served that day. Then turn the remaining batter into three pans as directed in each of the above recipes. Cover each pan closely with a damp cloth and waxed paper and store in refrigerator until ready to bake.

# Four days' desserts from one mixing job!

## That's what Calumet's Double-Action can do for you

IMAGINE the convenience! The time-saving! In one mixing job, you can prepare batter for as much as four days' baking. Each day you bake a different dessert and *know* that last or first—every one will be a masterpiece!

Why can you do this with Calumet Baking Powder and get such unfailing perfection? Such delicious, unusually fine results—even after batter has stood four days?

*Sure success! Here's why!*

Because Calumet acts *twice*. It acts first in the mixing bowl. But the second action waits—it stays in reserve until you put the batter into the oven. Then the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cake bakes beautifully—*perfectly*—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature with utmost accuracy.

At the left are four fascinating desserts that use this new baking idea. Mix the basic recipe—Miracle Cake. Then follow the easy directions. Divide the batter equally into four pans—bake the first at once—cover each of the other three with damp cloths and waxed paper—store in the refrigerator—bake them as described—one triumph a day!

*Pure! Economical!*

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

To-day, get Calumet. Try it. See for yourself why Calumet is the largest-selling baking powder in the world. Remember, use no more than *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible! . . . Mail coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book—full of delightful easy recipes. Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

**LOOK! LOOK!**
**SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION**

**Make this test**—See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test today. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

**FREE! THIS NEW BAKING BOOK**

S. F. F —4-31

MARION JANE PARKER, *c/o* General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

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# CALUMET

## The Double-Acting Baking Powder

# Farm News from New York

## *Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Commission Passes on Farm Bills*

A MEETING of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission was held in Albany on Thursday, March 26th, to consider matters before the Legislature of importance to New York State farmers.

After Henry Morgenthau, Jr. called the meeting to order, Commissioner Parran of the New York State Health Department appeared before the Commission and explained the Wood-Hutchison Bill now before the Legislature, which would set up county boards of health in the place of the present system. Dr. Parran said that under this proposed Bill, it would be possible to bring greatly increased health and medical facilities to rural communities without increasing local costs to taxation. The Commission spent considerable time discussing the entire rural health problem but made no specific recommendations at this time.

There are a large number of bills now being considered by the Legislature calling for appropriations for various kinds of agricultural work and institutions. These bills were all brought before the Commission and explained in some detail by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. A committee was then appointed to arrange the bills in the order of their importance, placing the ones first which the Commission thought should have first consideration by the Legislature and by the Governor. Owing to a shortage of State funds, it probably will not be possible for all of these bills to become laws.

### Approve Bill on TB

During the afternoon session the committee recommended first that the bill providing for one million dollars more appropriation for tuberculin testing should be approved. This bill is in addition to the regular appropriation put in the budget for two and one-half million dollars to pay indemnities. The additional one million dollars has already passed the Legislature. Five hundred thousand dollars of this is to be used to pay indemnities on last year's claims, and the other five hundred thousand is to be used with the two and one-half million, making a total of three million dollars to pay indemnities for 1931.

### Appropriation Bills in Order of Importance

We give below the committee's recommendations in their order with brief explanations of the bills. The Agricultural Advisory Commission accepted the report of its committee and recommended to the Governor and the Legislature that the financial bills be considered in the following order:

1. To celebrate the New York State Agricultural Society's one hundredth anniversary.....$5,000.

This Society, the oldest going farm organization in America, founded in 1832, will be one hundred years old next year. It is planned to have a real historical celebration emphasizing the customs and implements of by-gone times.

2. To increase the money available to put on Grange exhibits at the New York State Fair.....$5,000.

It was brought out that the present money is not enough to make is easy or practical for local Granges to put out worthwhile exhibits at the State Fair.

3. For completion of the Animal Husbandry program of the New York State College of Agriculture..$24,000.

The State Government has been liberal on this project during the past two years but has started some work in the Animal Husbandry Department that is not possible to finish without some additional help.

4. Extension and research work in rural electrification....$20,000.

Electricity is making rapid progress on farms, but from the farmers' standpoint, we still do not know much about it or how to use it to best advantage.

5. Equipment for the new Horticultural Building at Geneva.....$65,000.

This item explains itself.

6. Appropriation for a horticultural building at the New York State Fair $350,000.

Fruit growers of the State have planned, worked, and hoped for this building for many years.

7. For a new building at the Delhi State School of Agriculture....$75.000.

8. Appropriation for a building at the Farmingdale School of Agriculture and for other enterprises at Farmingdale.. $205,000.

### To Speed Up TB Eradication

As stated above, we are unable to say at this time how many of the above bills will pass, but the first ones are considered more important by the Commission.

Considerable time was spent by the Commission in the afternoon discussing the need of a program for speeding up intensive tuberculin testing in New York State so that all of the cattle in the State will be tested by January 1st, 1935. It was brought out that New York now has one-third of all of the untested cattle in America, that long before 1935 all the other states surrounding us will have their cattle tested, and that there is also grave danger that before that time New York City will pass an ordinance requiring milk only from tuberculin-tested cows. It is soon going to be possible, it was stated at the Commission meeting, for New York to get milk from cows free from tuberculosis from other states without taking it from New York counties and dairies that have not been tested. A committee was appointed to study the situation and, if it deemed it advisable, to formulate a plan for speeding up the testing campaign. This committee will report at another meeting of the Commission.

An important motion was carried by the Commission approving of the Kirkland-Smith resolution in the Legislature providing for a legislative committee to study regional markets and marketing. The Commission also approved another Kirkland-Smith bill against imitation butter.

### Master Farmers Visit Schenectady and Albany

**THE party given the Master Farmers at WGY Wednesday, March 25, was well attended. About thirty Master Farmers and their wives were present, and all reported a very enjoyable time. A full account of the day will be given in next week's issue. Watch for it.**

### Federal Loan Associations Meet At Syracuse

THE Federal Farm Loan Associations of New York State held their annual meeting at Syracuse, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24th and 25th. These Loan Associations, you understand, are farmers' cooperative organizations associated with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield and indirectly with the whole Federal Farm Loan system. Nearly all of New York State's Associations were represented at Syracuse with a large gathering of presidents and secretaries.

During the afternoon session the Secretary of the Springfield Bank, H. P. Perkins, presided, introducing first the President, Edward H. Thomson. Mr. Thomson, with a series of charts, showed the delegates the condition of the Federal Land Bank of this district at the present time and took some time to outline some facts regarding the present farm situation. He made it clear that there is an unfortunate increase in the number of farms on which the Federal Land Bank has been obliged to foreclose because the owners were unable to meet payments on their mortgages. Mr. Thomson showed that this was due to a considerable extent to the depressed condition of agriculture.

It was brought out, however, during the meeting that the Federal Land Bank of Springfield is in excellent condition, generally speaking, and that the farmers of the first district, comprising New York, New Jersey, and New England, are on the whole much better off than they are in almost any other farm section in America.

The Secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kansas, was introduced, and gave a most illuminating and helpful talk about gas and oil leases. Much territory of the Kansas Bank is in the gas and oil country, so the speaker was well able to discuss from experience this kind of leases of farm property. His theme was that most of the gas and oil leases offered by oil companies were unfair to the farmers and that the farmers should be very careful before signing these unfair leases.

E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist and a Director of the Springfield Bank stated that he had made a survey of gas and oil leases in New York and that the majority of them were unfair from the farmers' standpoint. Mr. Eastman said that the only right kind of a lease would give the farmers the same royalty on any gas discovered as is offered for oil. Most of the companies offer a one-eighth oil royalty to farmers but offer a small rental per gas well instead of a royalty. Such rentals are unfair.

### Investigate Before You Sign

The point was made time and again that no farmer should sign one of these leases without consulting the Federal Land Bank or a reliable lawyer.

Incidentally, the gas and oil lease becomes a lien or incumbrance upon property, making it difficult to sell property.

At the evening banquet, Mr. Wilfred W. Porter, Director of the Springfield Bank from Syracuse, New York, acted as toastmaster. He introduced the Reverend Bernard Clausen, who gave the delegates and their wives, who were present, a most inspiring address. E. R. Eastman talked briefly about the kind of farmer who is entitled to credit and who will make the best of it, and the program was closed by a most instructive address by M. C. Burritt, Member of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Burritt told his audience that farmers have a right to use the Public Service Commission more than they do in order to safeguard their rights on any problems that come under the Commmission's jurisdiction.

## *New York County Notes*

**CATTARAUGUS COUNTY**—The March session of the county Dairymen's League Association was held Saturday, in Dayton. Miss Vera McCrea, Home Department speaker of New York City was in attendance. The annual conference of Grange Masters, lecturers and secretaries will be held in Randolph on April 14. Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange will be in charge. The ladies of Randolph will serve dinner at noon. Two Cattaraugus County girls have won honors in their college work. Miss Katherine Pingrey of Delevan has received the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key at Syracuse University where she is a student. Also, Miss Hazel Trass of Salamanca has just been awarded a scholarship which will entitle her to a year's study in France. It was received through the Franco-American Student Exchange of the Institute of International Education. She is, also, a student at Syracuse University.

Fine Spring weather after a very mild winter, with sugar making in full swing. Milk and eggs, the principal products offered for sale in county, are low but every farmer has a job, something to be thankful for.—M.M.S.

**CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY**—The 21st of March finds the fields still covered with a heavy blanket of snow. The snow is so deep in the woods that very few have started tapping their sugar bushes. It has been a very unusual winter, sleighing on the unplowed roads continuously since the 28th of November and yet no extreme cold weather or blistering storms like we usually get in Chautauqua County. Everybody will say it has been a good winter. The fields have been well protected, and went into the winter without being frozen, and with the snow protecting them through most of the trying month of March, the chance for a good hay crop this year should be favorable.

—A. J. N.

**MONROE COUNTY**—We have had grand weather with a recent heavy fall of snow going off gradually and without any damage. Many are pruning apple trees. Not many auctions; the few that are conducted are on a cash basis. Implements are the only things selling cheap. Even at that some seem to have money left.

Good cows cost from $90 to $125 and $150, just ordinary ones $65 to $85. Most of the last mentioned you have to board for their company.

Farmers are very much interested in good seed which is a cheerful outlook during the depression. Good seed is always cheap in my estimation and one of the smallest items in the cultivation of a crop.—T. D. S.

### In the Hudson Valley

**SARATOGA COUNTY**—Roads are in very good condition for this season; snow is melting rapidly. No rain for a long time and cisterns, wells and so forth are dry in many places.

Not many auctions around here and not much moving. Farmers are cutting wood and fence posts and getting ready for Spring's work.

Butter and eggs very cheap; not as many chickens being hatched as usual.

—Mrs. L. W. P.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY**—Spring arrived with birds, butterflies, bees, wasps, flies, caterpillars, etc. Snow banks are still seen in northern exposures and on north barn buildings and in the woods. Thirty-six names are to be on the New Lebanon War Memorials placed in the Cemetery of Evergreens under auspices of No. 23 Girl Scout Troop; to be dedicated May 30. A 4-H Club of Girls reorganized in Elizaville. There are 24 homemaking clubs now in the county, with 266 enrollment. An orthopedic clinic was recently held in Hudson. The examining physician was Walter E. Craig, M.D.

Debris along Hudson's South Bay Road is to be removed with the aid of a "bulldozer." A County Calf Club of 4-H Club Boys has been organized. James Keeler, of Craigside Farm, Hudson, was elected President. He was a champion 4-H dairyman last year. The Assistant Farm Bureau Manager talked to the boys about dairy work and showed them how to test soil samples for acidity.

County potatoes $1.00 bushel; eggs 25c a dozen; hay baled, $15.00 and $22.00 at farm are one farmer's prices.—Mrs. C.V.

### Conservation Week

THE week beginning April 1 has been set aside by Governor Roosevelt as Conservation Week, to be devoted to the consideration of questions relating to a better understanding of the State's natural resources.

It may be interesting to know in connection with Conservation Week that at the present time, the State Department has received orders aggregating better than 14 million trees for planting this year. This is an increase over last year of approximately a million. Orders have come from nearly every county in the State with 4-H members taking a substantial proportion of those orders. The planting of trees is not only a

(*Continued on Page* 25)

# Heavy Work this month

### *Watch your tractor's lubrication!*

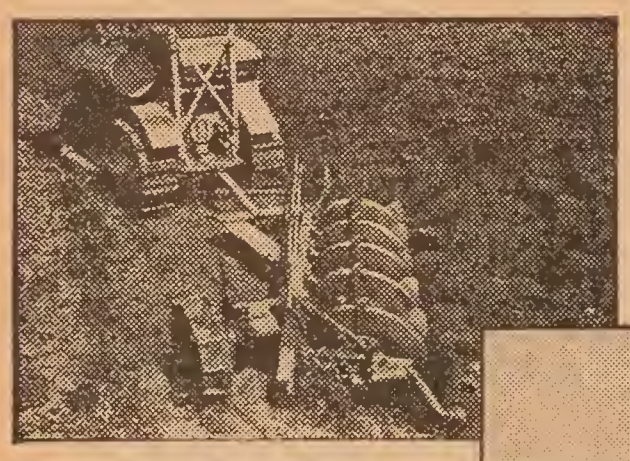
Your tractor needs especially good care during this month of heavy work. Did you start the season off by doing a good job of flushing and cleaning the crankcase and transmission? If not you should stop and do so immediately. It will mean much to the life and efficiency of your tractor.

Check the oil filter again to make sure it is functioning properly. Get out the manufacturer's instruction book again. There you will find all kinds of precautions that should be taken at the beginning of the season.

For lubrication, consult your manufacturer's instruction book for proper draining periods and greasing directions. See the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of Mobiloil for crankcase and transmission.

Mobiloil has proved its amazing ability to stand up hour after hour. However tough the plowing, however great the drag of disking, Mobiloil stands up.

## Lubricating suggestions for April work



(*Left*) **PLOWING:** To prevent power losses, the main essential with a disk plow is to keep the disks sharp and clean. Use Mobilgrease on the bearings if equipped with pressure fittings. Use Voco Wheel-bearing Grease in grease cups. These greases last longer and withstand the heavy pressures. Use Mobiloil "CW" freely from hand oil can on the lifting mechanism.

(*Right*) **SEEDING CORN:** Here, the greatest wear is on chains and open gears, caused by dust and dirt. Clean these parts every few days with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. If driving gears are contained in oil-tight housing, keep filled with Mobilgrease. Use Mobiloil "CW" in all oil holes.

(*Left*) **DRILLING:** Open gears on drills should get the same careful cleaning and lubricating attention as with corn planters. All parts carrying pressure fittings should get daily applications of Mobilgrease. Use Mobiloil "CW" in all ordinary oil holes.



(*Right*) **DISKING:** On disks the bearings usually carry heavy loads and work under dusty conditions. Here, as with disk plows, be sure to keep the disks sharp and clean. If the bearings are equipped with grease cups use Voco Wheel-bearing Grease. Apply Mobilgrease to pressure fittings. Mobilgrease *sticks*. If the implement stands in the rain, Mobilgrease will not wash off.

# Mobiloil stands up

***Because it is Made — Not Found***

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

## *With the A. A.* Farm Mechanic

## Little Danger of Overcharging Car Battery

IT is not advisable to turn the car's headlights on in the daytime.

In the early days batteries and generators were not in their present state of high development. Batteries were undersized and would charge fully with a few hours driving. In order to avoid injuring batteries it was often suggested to turn the lights on, on long drives in summer as a means to reduce the charging rate.

Today this practice is not needed. If a motorist is in the habit of taking unusually long and steady trips he can have the generator charging rate reduced which automatically takes care of the situation.

There is only one way that a driver can tell if the battery is being overcharged and that is if it needs to be refilled with water more than once a week.

Another good bit of information for motorists to know about concerns spark plug gaps. If the car at any time operates with a jerky or uneven motion, have the spark plug gaps examined as the electrodes probably are worn too far apart.

## Care of Septic Tanks

WHERE the septic tank is of the proper construction and is carefully operated, it often runs for many years with no attention whatever.

In old tanks, it sometimes becomes necessary to remove the sludge out of the bottom if it gets closer than 18 inches to the water level in the tank. If the scum gets six or eight inches thick it is often advisable to remove part of it, but an inch or so of scum is desirable. If the sludge is deep and there is no scum, it may be that you are using too much strong lye and disinfectants and that these have killed off the bacteria which normally work in the tank. If the tank seems to have a tendency to fill up and run over it is likely that the dry well or tile field into which the tank discharges has clogged up. In case of persistent trouble, it is best to get some experienced man to look it over and find out just what is the cause of the trouble and how it can be remedied.—I. W. Dickerson.

## Lightning Losses Small on Rodded Buildings

IT is reported from Cornell University that during the past fifteen years the loss from lightning on properly rodded buildings in New York State was $7,500, while on unrodded buildings it was nearly $750,000 or just about 100 times as great. This is despite the fact that the great majority of the better farm buildings are rodded; and if the hazard was about equal, the loss on rodded buildings would be much greater than on the fewer and poorer unrodded ones. And yet you still hear people who claim that lightning rods are a fad and do not offer any real protection! Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a free copy of Farmers Bulletin No. 1512—"Protection of Buildings and Farm Property from Lightning". This covers the subject very thoroughly.—I. W. Dickerson.

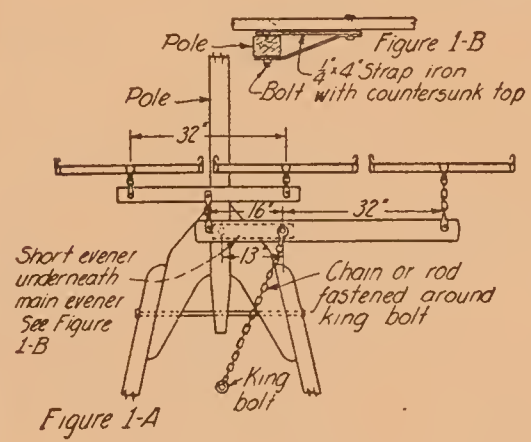
## When the Power Goes Off

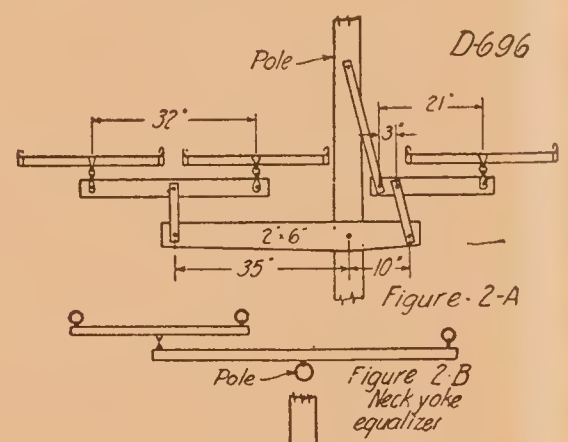
"What happens when the power goes off—will the motor start up again when it comes back on?"

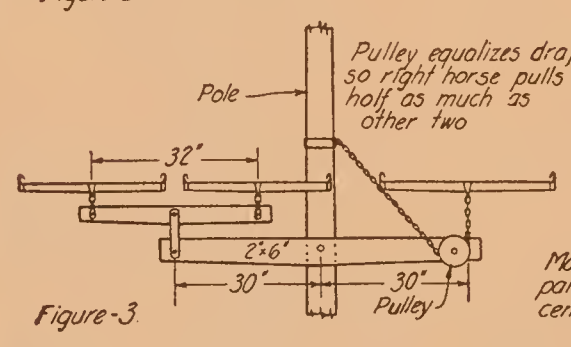
THAT depends upon what kind of a controller is used with the motor. For all general purposes, the controller should be such that the return of power will not retard the motor. This is simply a question of safety, for a person might find the machine stopped and, while working on it, he might be injured if it suddenly started up with return of power. Under modern conditions power is very seldom off and, considering a possible

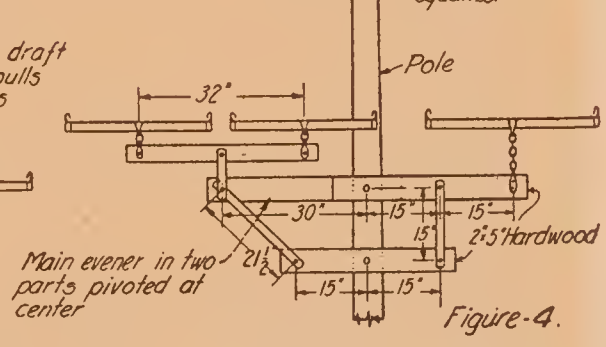
(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

## Three Horse Wagon Eveners



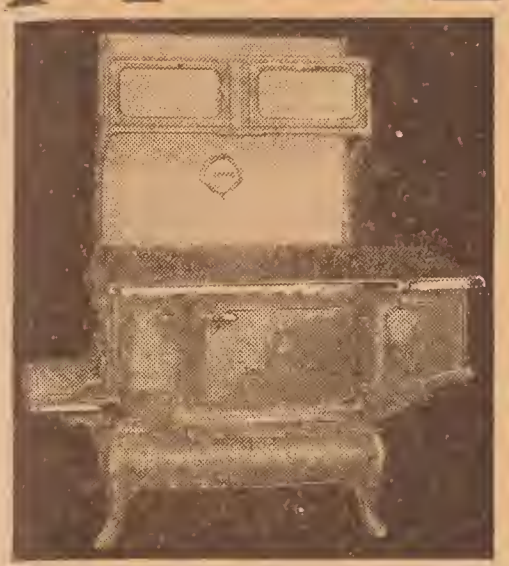

WE have many requests for pole or tongue eveners for use on wagons, manure spreaders, and so on, which for satisfactory results should meet these requirements:

1. Should equalize the draft among the three horses, so that each pulls the same.
2. Should not crowd any horse and should allow each horse to pull straight ahead.
3. Should not throw undue tongue weight on either horse's neck.
4. Should produce the minimum amount of side draft or tendency for the wagon or other implement to run sideways.

If the proper lengths of evener arms are used, there is usually no trouble about proper equalization of pull, and the main thing to be watched out for is to avoid undue side draft. With a wagon there is no way of entirely overcoming this tendency for the wagon to run sidewise except to put the middle horse between shafts so he can walk directly in front of the center of draft of the implement, or else to set the tongue far enough over one way or the other so the middle horse can still be in front of the center of the implement. In the following diagram (D-696) of three-horse tongue eveners designed to work on wagons or other implements without changing the tongue, the side-draft is not enough to interfere with satisfactory operation. The dimensions shown will give reasonably good equalization and freedom from side draft.

—I.W.D.

ANDES



This big beautiful 20 inch Oven FARM RANGE Now at Lowest Price in Years—

NEW LOW PRICE 98.85 f.o.b. factory

Green, Gray or Tan Porcelain

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*Big Variety of Models to Select From.*

If your dealer does not handle the ANDES, write direct to factory for booklet and full details.

ANDES RANGE & FURNACE CORP.
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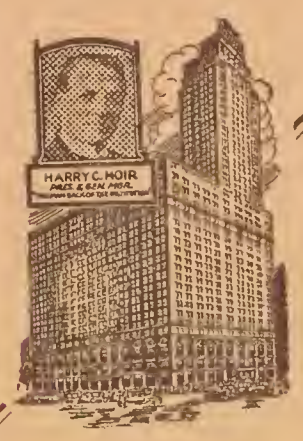
*Founded in 1868—They MUST Be Good!*




*World's Tallest Hotel*

—

*46 Stories High*

Chicago's
MORRISON HOTEL

Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

2500 Rooms
$2.50 Up

Every room in this premier hotel is an outside room with bath, running ice water, bed head reading lamp, and Servidor which affords utmost privacy. There is a housekeeper on every floor and the hotel's garage offers extensive accommodations for the storage of guests' cars.

*Home of the*
TERRACE GARDEN

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Good and Good for You.

L80

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

choke-up with automatic feed and general safety, it is best to insist on a controller that has undervoltage protection as it is called. A common exception to this rule, however, is found in the pump motor that is operated by a float switch or pressure switch. In this case, the float or pressure gauge automatically turns the power off and on and if the motor stops from low or no voltage it will restart without attention upon the return of power. Such a unit is always starting up unexpectedly and the-caretaker must school himself to open the line switch even when the pump is stopped before doing any work around the set.

## Motors Need Little Attention

"Can an electric motor safely be left to operate by itself or will it speed up?

MOTORS such as are used on farm power lines do not speed up more than a slight amount when the load is suddenly taken off, as when a belt breaks. In fact, there are thousands of such motors running in industrial plants that are never seen oftener than once a month, when they are oiled, and we know of one case where a motor was completely overlooked for over a year, and it was operating faithfully the whole time. With oil in the bearings, there is no reason for anyone standing by while a motor is operating, in fact, much time can be saved by rigging up home-made devices so that the driven unit will be self-feeding.

## Costs More to Plow With Three Horses

ALTHOUGH a three-horse team can plow more in a day than a two-horse team, the cost of plowing each acre is higher with three horses. The cost of the use of the third horse is more than the saving in cost of man labor. However, if the third horse would be idle it is good practice to use it, and, too, by using three horses enough time may be saved to plant a crop earlier or to plant more acres and thus increase the possibilities of greater income.

The size of the field, the number of horses or the kind and size of tractor used, and whether the land is sod or stubble determine the time required to plow an acre of land.

In plowing small fields, considerable time is lost in making the turns. If fields are both small and irregular, more time is lost. Large rectangular fields take least time for each acre, for less time is lost in turning and in plowing the headlands.

Two-horse teams walk more slowly and stop oftener than three-horse teams. Most tractors pulling two plows travel faster than horses. Further, no time is required for resting when a tractor is used. To plow one acre of sod with a two-horse team takes from 5½ to 7½ hours. With a three-horse team drawing a single plow, it takes from 5 to 6 hours; with a tractor and a two-bottom plow, it takes from 2 to 3½ hours.

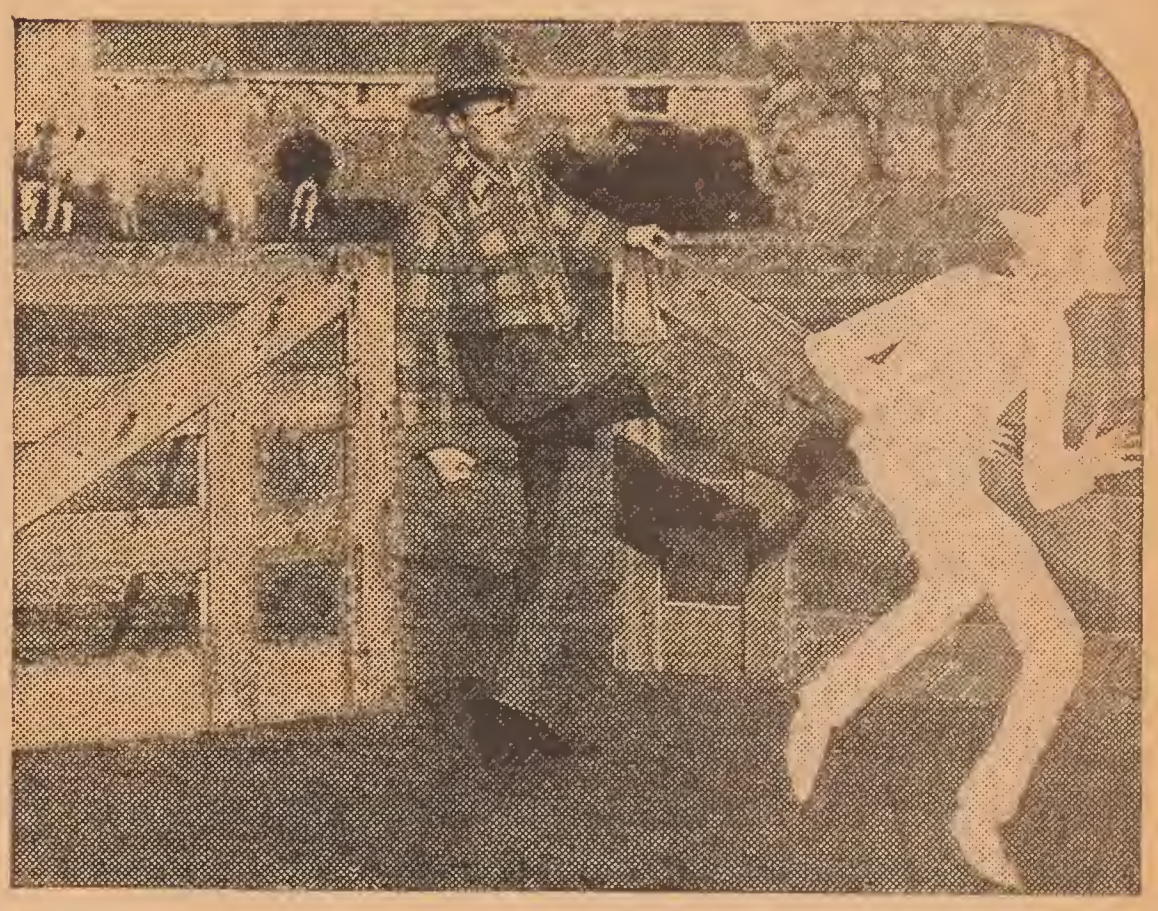
## Running Water for Fire Protection

ALTHOUGH farm water systems are not generally given credit in insurance ratings, the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that they may be of great value if a fire be discovered in its incipient stage. It is suggested that when a pressure system is installed, a few well-placed hose connections should be provided. Water is probably the best means of extinguishing fires caused by matches and smoking; by overheated stoves, furnaces and their pipes; hot ashes and coals; bonfires or burning rubbish. Invariably it is the best method for putting out a blaze caused by spontaneous ignition. Altogether for more than 40 per cent of all farm fires, water is the most effective means of protection.

YOU'RE FIRED,

MR. WATER-THIN!

GET OFF THIS FARM!



WHEN YOU fire Mr. Water-thin you save money. For that fellow never does anything but waste hard-earned cash.

Who is this Mr. Water-thin? He's the quart or more of thin, non-lubricating, fast-vaporizing oil that ordinary refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil. It is so light-bodied, so useless in tractor, truck or passenger car that Quaker State engineers have nick-named it "water-thin." And they throw it out!

You find this stuff in every gallon of ordinary motor oil because ordinary refining can't remove it. But

Quaker State gets it out with a special process which has been developed by Quaker State engineers—and installed in every one of Quaker State's refineries, *the most modern in the industry.*

And because "water-thin" goes out, Quaker State's famous extra quart goes in! For Quaker State replaces "water-thin" with rich, full-bodied lubricant. Quaker State gives you four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon—instead of three quarts and one of waste. So you really get an extra quart of lubrication. *You get an oil so good it has become the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil.*

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. Quaker State is so

free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's mighty important to you! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

You'll get satisfaction and you'll save money if you standardize on Quaker State. For that extra quart of lubrication in every gallon of Quaker State means sweeter, smoother performance—and more service, better service, from tractor, truck and passenger car!

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE
TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

# BABY CHICKS


## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

### BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up We want to do our share in helping the farmer and poultry raiser by giving them the greatest bargain we bave ever offered. These chicks are all Sieb's very finest pure-bred OVERSIZE chicks. No second or third grade, but the kind we have bred and cultured for many years to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. If there ever was a time when the poultry raiser needs more eggs and more pounds of meat per bird, it's now, and Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks should meet this emergency. Make every dollar count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks. They pay. We can ship you 100 or 10,000 of these fine chicks the day you want them. Send for catalog or order from this ad. 100% live prepaid delivery guaranteed.

### LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

**SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 332 LINCOLN, ILL.**

*Members Int'l. Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*



## KEYSTONE CHICKS — *LEADERS SINCE 1910*

High Grade No. 1 Selected and Utility. Hatched by experts in one of the oldest, finest and best equipped hatcheries in the state—Experience Counts. All flocks under our personal supervision. Customers report wonderful success, many order Keystone chicks yearly for the past 8 to 15 years. Do not be satisfied with ordinary chicks—our chicks come from big, healthy, vigorous, high egg record, fully matured flocks. Prices Utility Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, S.C. White Leghorns 10c each—$90.00 per 1000. S.C. Brown Leghorns 10c. Barred Rocks 12c, Thompson & Hosterman Strain, S.C. Reds 13c. S.C. Black Minorcas 13c. Mixed Broilers 9c each. $80.00 per 1000. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid P.P. $1.00 per 100 will book your order for Feb., March or April. Order direct from this Ad or write for fine illustrated Catalog in colors.

Member I. B. C. A. also Penna Baby Chick Asso.

**THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 16, RICHFIELD, PA**

(The old reliable plant)



## Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production.

| 100% live arrival. Postpaid. Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. and S. L. Wyn., Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Bl. Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |

Light mixed 8c, J. B. Giants 16c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, BOX 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO



## 20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED—7c AND UP**

They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas | $4.75 | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO



## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS

**EIGENRAUCH FARMS** DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY



## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*

$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25

$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000

Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D. ORDER NOW.

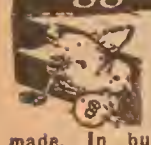
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*

**DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY**

BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND



## Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

**THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,**

BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.



SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to

EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,

Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.



## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks ..... $10.00 per 100

Black Giants ..... $14.00 per 100

Mixed $8.00 per 100; 1,000 lots, 1c less.

Guaranteed quality. Del.C.O.D. Folder FREE

**S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa**



## QUALITY CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $$ 8 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 9 | 42.50 | 80 |
| Barred Rocks | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Mixed Chicks | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)

**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**

RICHFIELD, PA.



## CHICKS

9c chick from our own flock. 100% live arrival. Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns 7c. Owen's R.I. Reds, High production stock.

G. W. STIMELING, R. D. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog

ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York


(*Continued from Page* 11)

about two pounds per 100 birds per day.

If you mix 3 tablespoonfuls of cod liver oil into the daily grain ration for 100 hens you will furnish enough to take care of their requirements for vitamin D.—F. E. Andrews.

## A Cannibalism Cure

FEATHER picking and cannibalism have been bothersome in many New York state flocks. Painting the picked birds and about on-third of all the flock with a prepared chick pick, roofing cement, or pine tar will be helpful.

A satisfactory home-made chick pick, is made by mixing one-half ounce of quinine sulphate with one-half pint of blood red common paint. Such a mixture should be applied freely to the feathers on the back, near the tail, and below the vent. The chickens are attracted by the red paint because it resembles blood but are repelled by the extreme bitterness of the quinine sulphate. It may be necessary to repeat the treatment after a few weeks. The feeding of whole cabbage or beets helps to keep the birds active and tends to reduce picking. There are also several excellent commercial mixtures on the market.

## Coccidiosis Again

"Would you please inform me what is the matter with my chicks? We are losing a chick now and then. Their crops seem to be full and they dump around and die. Their heads turn purple before they die."—C. W. P., *N. Y.*

WOULD say that the symptoms indicate that they may have coccidiosis. This is a disease that affects young chickens when they are from two to ten weeks of age. It may also occur in a chronic form when the young stock is nearly mature or even in old hens. Medicine does not seem to be of much value in case of this disease. Remove all chickens from the flock that appear droopy just as soon as you notice them. Keep the poultry house clean and disinfect it frequently. If you can give the chickens plenty of milk to drink it will help.

Next year raise your chicks on ground where there have been no chickens for two or three years if it is possible to do so.—F. E. Andrews.

## Some Old and Faithful Horses

(Continued from Page 5)

young folks of these days certainly miss something their fathers and mothers enjoyed. With a good steady horse all that was necessary was to wrap the lines around the whip and he would always find his way home. Ruth Ballinger of Marlton, New Jersey, sent us a picture of Gamwood who has the record of two minutes and thirteen seconds for the mile. "About twenty years ago," says Miss Ballinger, "he was my father's 'sparking' horse. He is still as sound as a rock and hasn't a blemish."

It is unusual to have a team working together much after they are thirty years old. Mr. Eugene Barnes of Deposit, N. Y. sends us a picture of such a team. The one on the left was thirty-eight years old when she died and the one at the right is still living at the ripe age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Barnes is standing at the head of the horse. The horses were raised by his father who gave them to Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes writes: "I would like to have the picture returned." Practically everyone who sent us pictures made the same request—another evidence of the affection between man and horse. Such a vast number were received that


## RED BIRD FARM BABY CHICKS

...EVER INCREASING...

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**

**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**



*Don't Experiment!*

**Know the Quality You Buy!**

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Assorted for broilers | 5.00 | 9 | 45.00 | 87.50 |

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them.

PULLETS:—3000-12 wks. old, ready in May—S.C.W. Leghorns $1 ea; Bd.Rocks $1.10 ea; R.I.Reds $1.15 ea.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R,

*E. C. Brown, Prop.* Sergeantsville, N. J.



Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed (R.O.P.) Breeders

Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. dales officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

**LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS**

| Std. Cornell S.C. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel.& Ped. | | | | |
| S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" | | | | |
| Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm

Box A, Newark, New York



THIS YEAR TRY

## Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super-layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY

204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.



## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White Wyandottes | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.00 | 7.00 | 34.00 | 65 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 5.00 | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | | | | |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.



## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.

Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2



## American Anconas—Record Layers—

Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.

AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.



**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS


**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM**
PULASKI NEW YORK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
**Buy Chicks With Confidence!**
From Hardy Northern Grown Stock.
**Owner Personally Guarantees**
THAT
*EVERY* hatching egg a product of our own hens.
*EVERY* baby chick a product of our own eggs.
*EVERY* breeder 100 per cent free from Bacillary White Diarrhea.
R. I. REDS WHITE LEGHORNS B. PLY. ROCKS
*Let Us Send You Our Booklet and Prices NOW. Or Meet Us at the Farm and Inspect Our Plant, Stock and Methods.*
**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM**
PULASKI, N. Y.

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

**Best Quality Chicks**

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**JOHN SHADEL CHIX**

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. Rocks or Reds | $12.00 | $57.50 | $110 |
| S.C. or R.C. Buff Leg. | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Leg. or Heavy Mixed | 10.00 | 37.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

A special discount will be given on orders placed 30 days in advance. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS**

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

Light Mixed.....$8.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$9.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

**QUALITY CHICKS**
Tancred Strain

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now
*For Greater Profit* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY *Hatchery Chicks.* Box A Port Trevorton, Penna

**TAKE NOTICE** 150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

**CHIX** Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks 10c; Reds 10c; W. Rocks 12c; Heavy Mix. 8c; Lgt. Mix. 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd. Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.


it will take a little time for us to do so, but you may rest assured that within a short time all pictures sent us will be returned.

Mrs. William Hamilton of Ludlowville, N. Y. sends us Prince's picture and wrote as follows:

"I am sending you a snapshot of Prince and his master. He was thirty-eight years old and always owned by the same person. In horse days when corn was planted to the fence, he would proudly cultivate when it was in tassel without eating any or breaking it down at the ends. A team of five year olds like him would not be traded for a tractor."

* * *

A few letters where pictures were unprintable were so interesting that we cannot omit them. A very interesting letter comes from Mrs. Wilhelmenia Budd of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mrs. Budd sends us the first page of the January 13, 1918, Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier, containing a story of Nellie, the last of the old car horses in Poughkeepsie. Nellie died January 15, 1919 at the age of thirty-four years. Mrs. Budd, in writing us about the horse says: "Dad always said when anyone came to see her that he did not want to sell her as she had earned her rest. When she died Dad's heart was very heavy and if he was living today he would be very pleased to know of your interest in this horse. Mother is still healthy and was eighty-one years old February 22.

* * *

Another interesting letter comes from William L. McCullough of Newark Valley.

"I notice you wanted the picture and history of good old horses. I have not got exactly that but I have in mind a history of a horse and her descendents that might be interesting. The horse or her descendents have been in the family continually nearly sixty years. My father said this horse was a three year old and he broke her in the spring and I remember that I was past 24 when we had a neighbor mercifully put her out of the way. So I practically grew up with her and her colts. She raised 12 good colts and we have always kept some of her descendents in the family and today I have some of the fourth and fifth generations.

At one time we had this old mare, as we called her, and seven of her colts, and the experiences that I and my brother, who is now passed on, had in handling and driving these colts might fill quite a book—some wild horseback rides, some upsets and runaways, but nothing serious. I remember one being sold to a family in the village and one winter, when the man was away from home I took care of this horse and did other chores for my board and attended high school and through that I got into learning a business I followed for a time. The experiences and acquaintences I had sometimes make me think that they would not have happened if it had not been for this horse.

Then another night when driving this horse I made the acquaintence of a young lady I had met once before. Well, the result was she has been my partner in the ups and downs of life for more than thirty years. We have a fine robe that was made from the hide of one horse and when we use it we often think of many incidents that happened when we were driving this horse and mate.

I might tell quite a good deal more about this horse but no doubt this is enough."

Few contests have given the editors more enjoyment than this one has. Because of the requirement of a picture, we did not anticipate such a large number of entries. The many who responded prove again that the horse still has an important place on thousands of eastern farms.


**KERR'S NEW LOW PRICES**
PLACE your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**
For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.
Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.
**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Department L
PATERSON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J. CAMDEN, N. J. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LANCASTER, PA. DANBURY, CONN.
W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. LOWELL, MASS. WOONSOCKET, R. I.

**Hall's Chicks**
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE
**New Low Prices to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.
HALL BROTHERS, Box 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

**CHICKS on EASY TERMS**
**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.
No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.**, and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

**CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S. C. White Leghorns | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $80.00 |
| Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

Light Mix....$7.00-100; Heavy Mix. $9.00-100.
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**CHICKS** PURE BRED CASH OR C. O. D. $1.00 Per 100 Books Order.
Highest Quality 6c up. Barred Rocks, Large Eng. Leghorns. Heavy and Light Mixed. Cir. and Prices free. 100% Gtd.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**JUNIATA CHIX**

| | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood W. Leghorns | $10 | $90 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 10 | 90 |
| R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks | 12 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 9 | 80 |
| Light Mixed | 8 | 70 |

(Started Chicks 2 to 4 weeks old)
**Juniata Poultry Farm**
BOX 3 RICHFIELD, PA.

**CHICKS** LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS
From free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guar., postage prepaid. Get our prices before ordering.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A. McALISTERVILLE PA.

Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks
TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

**KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS**
$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings. Catalogue.
F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $8; Light Mixed $7; Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
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**BEFORE BUYING CHICKS**
Write For Our NEW CATALOGUE and Low Down PRICES ON BARRON—TANCRED —HOLLYWOOD
pure strains White Leghorns—Brown Leghorns—Barred Rocks—White Rocks—Reds—Buff Orpingtons—Black Minorcas—White Wyandottes—Heavy and Light Mixed.
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY
AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Grampian, Penna.

**PINECREST CHIX**

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White & Buff Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

*"Hello! Folks!"*
**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices
1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**7c** CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

**BABY CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C O D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

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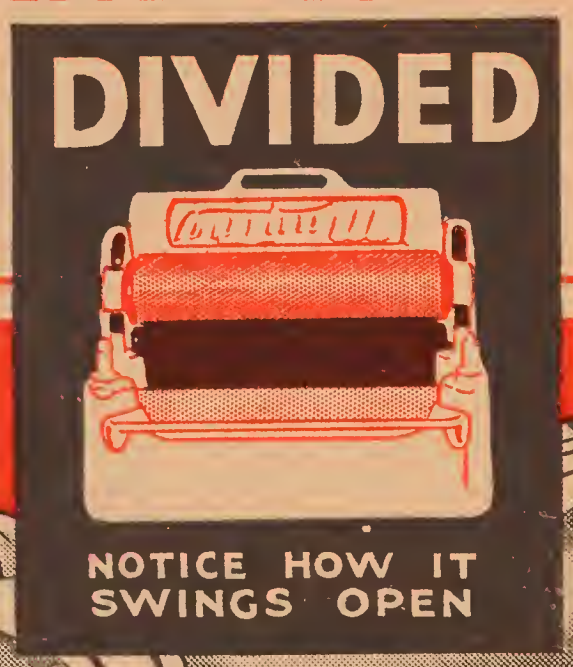
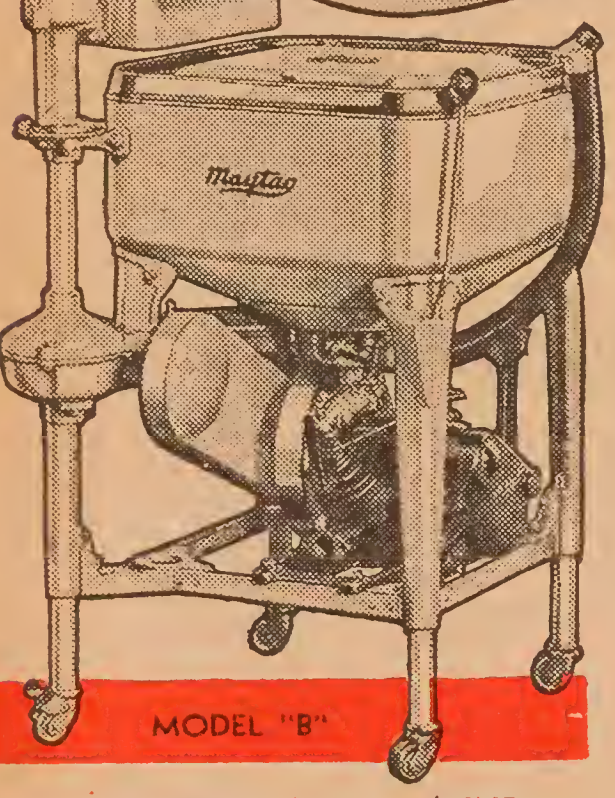
## WITH DIVIDED ROLLS . . . . AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE






*Available with electric motor for homes with electricity.*

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Attachments may be had for the Model B washer at reasonable extra cost.

EXCLUSIVELY Maytag—the roller water remover is superior to all other methods of wringing or water removal. It is specially appreciated on big farm washings.

Lift the tension release and the rolls may be instantly spread five and a half inches between centers—obvious safety and convenience. The top roll is *flexible,* the lower one *firm*—both oversize. Garments are wrung evenly dry and every last particle of dirt or soap flushed out. Buttons pass through safely. The drain is enclosed and reverses automatically. The rolls cannot revolve unless the roller water remover is locked in one of its *seven different positions.*

PHONE or WRITE the nearest Maytag dealer. Ask about the Maytag free home trial and easy divided payment plan. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

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NEWTON Founded 1893 IOWA
PERMANENT PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BRANCH,
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MAYTAG NOW MAKES A WASHER MODEL "G" (NOT ILLUSTRATED) THAT SELLS FOR LESS THAN $130

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F-3-31

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THE Maytag WASHER · · TABLE IRONER

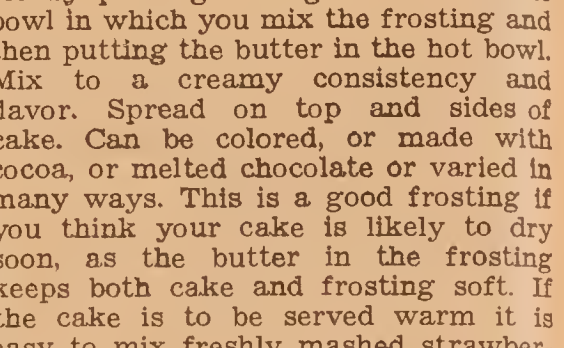

## Tested Butter Recipes

### Butter Frostings

Take two cups of powdered sugar, butter the size of a large egg, and three tablespoons of milk. Melt the butter by pouring boiling water into the bowl in which you mix the frosting and then putting the butter in the hot bowl. Mix to a creamy consistency and flavor. Spread on top and sides of cake. Can be colored, or made with cocoa, or melted chocolate or varied in many ways. This is a good frosting if you think your cake is likely to dry soon, as the butter in the frosting keeps both cake and frosting soft. If the cake is to be served warm it is easy to mix freshly mashed strawberries or raspberries in the part that is placed between the layers, keeping the top plain. Of course, in case you use juicy fruit the milk must be lessened.

### Butter Sauce

Nothing is better for various puddings than butter sauce, which is the old time hard sauce of our grandmothers' day. Rub together smoothly two cups of powdered sugar and enough soft fresh butter to make it like creamy candy. Put a teaspoon of the sauce on each helping of the hot pudding and serve at once.




SWEETHEART PILLOWS, NOS. C-1091 AND C-1092 *make a very lightsome, attractive touch for a bedroom. Both numbers are of fine, crisp organdy, No. C-1091 being light green, and C-1092 a pretty pink with blue tinting for collar and hat. Both measure* 16 x 16 *inches when finished. Lace may be used for finishing edges. Price, including top, back and floss for embroidery, is* 50c. *Without floss, price is* 35c *for each pillow. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

### Buttered Vegetables

Instead of having cream sauce always try serving new potatoes, boiled onions, beans, carrots, cabbage and other vegetables in butter sauce. Boil till tender, drain and shake over the fire with plenty of melted butter to glaze the vegetables. For potatoes put a very little chopped parsley or celery leaves in with the butter. This makes a pretty company dish. Do not cook or wilt the fresh leaves but mix till all are flecked with them. The old fashioned garden chives chopped fine, and even tender onions cut in fine pieces make a good flavoring for buttered dishes. Buttered peas mixed with tender young carrots shining with the sauce are delicious.

### Old Fashioned Butter Dressing

Cook noodles or maccaroni in enough water to keep from scorching. Season highly and just before serving cover the dish in which the noodles are served with a dressing made of two cups of bread crumbs lightly fried in three tablespoons of fresh butter. The crumbs should be a light brown and crisp. In serving place some of the dressing with each helping of noodles.

### Butter Taffy

Take one cup each of brown sugar, white sugar and corn sirup and boil until it cracks when tested in cold water. Have ready a bowl with three tablespoons of cream and a lump of butter as big as a large egg on which pour slowly the hot sirup beating rapidly. Beat until it is thick and then pour in a buttered tin or plate. Properly made this taffy never gets hard. It is delicious and wholesome for children and the butter is not boiled. Flavor with any desired flavoring.


**Time Well Spent—**

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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Who use Talcum after shaving will find
**Cuticura Talcum**
Fragrant and Refreshing
Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 23B, Malden, Mass.

GLADIOLUS: 60 large bulbs choice mixture $1.00. List of best varieties sent on request
ROCKLEDGE GARDENS, LEXINGTON, MASS.

Gladiolus Bulbs Topaz 1910 Rose LeMarechal Foch No. 2 $1.00 per 100.
W. H. RADLEY, Morgenville, N. Y.

Choice Prize Winning Dahlia TUBERS. Different Varieties.
JANE NEISH, DeLancey, N.Y.

**20 GIANT ZINNIAS 10c**
Send for World's Greatest Collection of Giant Zinnias—famous for size and beautiful colors—easy to grow anywhere and bloom from early summer until frost. This collection includes 20 gorgeous colors, as follows:

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|---|---|---|
| Bright Rose | Purple | Shrimp Pink |
| Burnt Orange | Sulphur Yellow | Cardinal |
| Deep Flesh | Salmon Rose | Canary Yellow |
| Lavender | Buttercup | Blush Pink |
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# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Lack of Repose Makes Problems Seem Harder*

WE hear so much talk about the period of depression through which we are passing, that the following excerpt from an article in a recent Federal Council Bulletin, by the English woman minister, A. Maude Royden, comes as a real ray of light in a darkened world:

"The longer I live and the busier I get the more I realize that if you allow your *spirit* to be busy, if you allow yourself to feel that you have no peace in your life and no calm and no time to think, you will do all your work as a person might in a delirium; that the reason why our public life is so disordered and our private life so hampered by anxiety is because we will not be still and know God. When a person gets nervous he cannot do his best. All the world is nervous today. Our problems are not insoluble; it is we that stupefy ourselves by our nervousness and terror.

If even a few of us could so order our lives that there was in them the serenity that makes for wisdom, I think that even the stupidest of us would be much wiser than at present we think possible. We put ourselves down as unable to help, unable to do anything to solve even the problems of our own lives and homes. There is a way, but while we are blind with anxiety we cannot see it.

How is it possible to escape that anxiety? "Be still, and know that I am God." He speaks to us, if we would only listen, in beauty, in music, in nature, in the voices of the past, in our own consciousness; in a thousand ways, would we but listen. Though we may not call it God or know that it is God, though we may deplore our inability to see God or hear Him, yet there is in our hearts the unconscious knowledge that where there is beauty or inspiration God is speaking, and there at last we can be silent and listen to the divine voice.

I am sure there is much of that seekin for God in the desire of people for what is beautiful in sight and sound; but you can find it also in the silence of your own hearts, and there will come to you that serenity which will enable you to solve your anxieties, which will find for you a way when there seems no way, which will give you strength, though you seem to have sought it many times in vain."

Replacing of broken tufting twines is important in mattress care.

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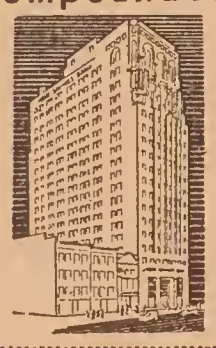

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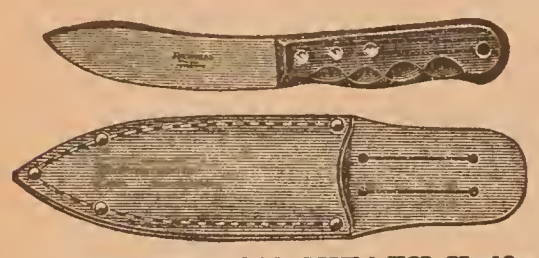

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# Just David--*By Eleanor Porter*

"Come in, David," said Simeon Holly quietly. "My son wants to hear you play. I don't think he has heard you." And again there flashed from Simeon Holly's eyes a something very much like humor.

With obvious hesitation John Holly relinquished the violin. From the expression on his face it was plain to be seen the sort of torture he deemed was before him. But, as if constrained to ask the question, he did say:—

"Where did you get this violin, boy?"

"I don't know. We've always had it, ever since I could remember—this and the other one."

"The *other* one!"

"Father's."

"Oh!" He hesitated; then, a little severely, he observed: "This is a fine instrument, boy,—a very fine instrument."

"Yes," nodded David, with a cheerful smile. "Father said it was. I like it, too. This is an Amati, but the other is a Stradivarius. I don't know which I do like best, sometimes, only *this* is mine."

With a half-smothered ejaculation John Holly fell back limply.

"Then you—do—know?" he challenged.

"Know—what?"

"The value of that violin in your hands."

There was no answer. The boy's eyes were questioning.

"The worth, I mean,—what it's worth."

"Why, no—yes—that is, it's worth everything—to me," answered David, in a puzzled voice.

With an impatient gesture John Holly brushed this aside.

"But the other one—where is that?"

"At Joe Glaspell's. I gave it to him to play on, because he hadn't any, and he liked to play so well."

"You *gave* it to him—a Stradivarius!"

"I loaned it to him," corrected David, in a troubled voice. "Being father's, I couldn't bear to give it away. But Joe—Joe had to have something to play on."

"'Something to play on'! Father, he doesn't mean the River Street Glaspells?" cried John Holly.

"I think he does. Joe is old Peleg Glaspell's grandson."

John Holly threw up both his hands.

"A Stradivarius—to old Peleg's grandson! Oh, ye gods!" he muttered. "Well, I'll be—" He did not finish his sentence. At another word from Simeon Holly, David had begun to play.

From his seat by the stove Simeon Holly watched his son's face—and smiled. He saw amazement, unbelief, and delight struggle for the mastery; but before the playing had ceased, he was summoned by Perry Larson to the kitchen on a matter of business. So it was into the kitchen that John Holly burst a little later, eyes and cheek aflame.

"Father, where in Heaven's name *did* you get that boy?" he demanded "Who taught him to play like that? I've been trying to find out from him, but I'd defy Sherlock Holmes himself to make head or tail of the sort of lingo he talks, about mountain homes and the Orchestra of Life! Father, what *does* it mean?"

Obediently Simeon Holly told the story then, more fully than he had told it before. He brought forward the letter, too, with its mysterious signature.

"Perhaps you can make it out, son," he laughed. "None of the rest of us can, though I haven't shown it to anybody now for a long time. I got discouraged long ago of anybody's ever making it out."

"Make it out—make it out!" cried John Holly excitedly; "I should say I could! It's a name known the world over. It's the name of one of the greatest violinists that ever lived."

"But how—what—how came he in my barn?" demanded Simeon Holly.

"Easily guessed, from the letter, and from what the world knows," returned John, his voice still shaking with excitement. "He was always a queer chap, they say, and full of his notions. Six or eight years ago his wife died. They say he worshiped her, and for weeks refused even to touch his violin. Then, very suddenly, he, with his four-year-old son, disappeared—dropped quite out of sight. Some people guessed the reason. I knew a man who was well acquainted with him, and at the time of the disappearance he told me quite a lot about him. He said he wasn't a bit surprised at what had happened. That already half a dozen relatives were interfering with the way he wanted to bring the boy up, and that David was in a fair way to be spoiled, even then, with so much attention and flattery. The father had determined to make a wonderful artist of his son, and he was known to have said that he believed—as do so many others—that the first dozen years of a child's life are the making of the man, and that if he could have the boy to himself that long he would risk the rest. So it seems he carried out his notion until he was taken sick, and had to quit—poor chap!"

"But why didn't he tell us plainly in that note who he was, then?" fumed Simeon Holly, in manifest irritation.

"He did, he thought," laughed the other. "He signed his name, and he supposed that was so well known that just to mention it would be enough. That's why he kept it so secret while he was living on the mountain, you see, and that's why even David himself didn't know it. Of course, if anybody found out who he was, that ended his scheme, and he knew it. So he supposed all he had to do at the last was to sign his name to that note, and everybody would know who he was, and David would at once be sent to his own people. (There's an aunt and some cousins, I believe.) You see he didn't reckon on nobody's being able to *read* his name! Besides, being so ill, he probably wasn't quite sane, anyway."

"I see, I see," nodded Simeon Holly, frowning a little. "And of course if we had made it out, some of us here would have known it, probably. Now that you call it to mind I think I have heard it myself in days gone by—though such names mean little to me. But doubtless somebody would have known. However, that is all past and gone now."

"Oh, yes, and no harm done. He fell into good hands, luckily. You'll soon see the last of him now, of course."

"Last of him? Oh, no, I shall keep David," said Simeon Holly, with decision.

"Keep him! Why, father, you forget who he is! There are friends, relatives, an adoring public, and a mint of money awaiting that boy. You can't keep him. You could never have kept him this long if this little town of yours hadn't been buried in this forgotten valley up among these hills. You'll have the whole world at your doors the minute they find out he is here—hills or no hills! Besides, there are his people; they have some claim."

There was no answer. With a suddenly old, drawn look on his face, the elder man had turned away.

Half an hour later Simeon Holly climbed the stairs to David's room, and as gently and plainly as he could told the boy of this great, good thing that had come to him.

David was amazed, but overjoyed. That he was found to be the son of a famous man affected him not at all, only as far as it seemed to set his father right in other eyes—in David's own, the man had always been supreme. But the going away—the marvelous going away—filled him with excited wonder.

"You mean, I shall go away and study—practice—learn more of my violin?"

"Yes, David."

"And here beautiful music like the organ in church, only more—bigger—better?"

"I suppose so."

"And know people—dear people—who will understand what I say when I play?"

Simeon Holly's face paled a little; still, he knew David had not meant to make it so hard.

"Yes."

"Why, it's my 'start'—just what I was going to have with the gold-pieces," cried David joyously. Then, uttering a sharp cry of consternation, he clapped his fingers to his lips.

"Your—what?" asked the man.

"N—nothing, really, Mr. Holly,—Uncle Simeon,—n—nothing."

Something, either the boy's agitation, or the luckless mention of the gold-pieces sent a sudden dismayed suspicion into Simeon Holly's eyes.

"Your 'start'?—the 'gold-pieces'? David, what do you mean?"

David shook his head. He did not intend to tell. But gently, persistently, Simeon Holly questioned until the whole piteous little tale lay bare before him: the hopes, the house of dreams, the sacrifice.

David saw then what it means when a strong man is shaken by an emotion that has mastered him; and the sight awed and frightened the boy.

"Mr. Holly, is it because I'm—going—that you care—so much? I never thought—or supposed—you'd —*care*," he faltered.

There was no answer. Simeon Holly's eyes were turned quite away.

"Uncle Simeon—*please!* I—I think I don't want to go, anyway. I—I'm sure I don't want to go—and leave *you!*"

Simeon Holly turned then, and spoke.

"Go? Of course you'll go, David. Do you think I'd tie you here to me—*now?*" he choked. "What don't I owe to you—home, son, happiness! Go?—of course you'll go. I wonder if you really think I'd let you stay! Come, we'll go down to mother and tell her. I suspect

(*Continued on Page* 26)

## "Under Frozen Stars" Begins Next Week

**IN our next issue you will find the first installment of our new serial, "Under Frozen Stars" by George Marsh. The hero of the story is in charge of a Canadian fur trading post but finds most of the business going to a rival firm. He is given a year to make good and with two faithful followers he heads into the wilderness to find what is wrong. He locates the trouble and finds plenty of adventure.**

**Of course, there is a heroine in the story and the fact that she is the daughter of our hero's business rival, naturally adds to the complications.**

**To those who read "The Valley of Voices" when it appeared as a serial, we only need to add that "Under Frozen Stars" is written by George Marsh, the author of "The Valley of Voices." Do not miss the first installment next week.**

# New York Farm News

(*Continued from Page* 17)

State but a private duty and we should be more than glad to cooperate with the State in the conserving of our forests.

* * *

PLANS are under way to enlarge the fish hatcheries of the State and to plant several hundred more fish fry this year than have been put out in preceding years. According to State Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., one reason for the increase is the increased economies in the purchase of fish food which through a policy of open bidding will result in a saving of 20 per cent. New extensions and improvements authorized by the Commissioner include the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Hatchery at Ogdensburg, the Caledonia and Bath hatcheries in western New York and the Randolph rearing station also in western New York. Plans to rehabilitate the Linethigo hatchery in Livingston County are also under consideration.

The enlargement of the State hatcheries will enable the planting of thousands of more fish in our game streams than has been possible in the past.

## Holstein Friesian Association Meeting

THE Holstein Friesian Association of America will hold their annual convention at Syracuse, N. Y. on June 3. This is the first time in ten years that the meeting has been held in Syracuse, which was the scene of many of the first meetings of the Association. The ninety nominations for delegates to attend the nomination for New York State have just been announced. From these ninety candidates, twenty-eight delegates will be selected by a vote of the members.

## Planting Potatoes on Long Island

TWO reports as to conditions in New York State have just come to our notice. Cortland County reports snow everywhere while, on Long Island, farmers are commencing to plant potatoes. Around Riverhead and Mattituck, planting operations are going forward rapidly and it is expected that all will be in the ground within a short time. It will be nearly two months before some of our up-state growers can think of planting potatoes.

## Farm Board Announces "Hands Off" Policy

THE chief topic of general as well as of local interest is an announcement by the Federal Farm Board of the discontinuance of stabilization operations. The announcement was made last week Monday by members of the Board that in the future the Government would not make purchases for the 1931 wheat crop.

The immediate effect of the announcement was a sharp break in the wheat market at Chicago, especially on July futures. Other grains fell in sympathy with wheat and the entire grain market showed a weakened condition. The break was partly counterbalanced by a feeling of optimism later in the week and more speculative trading is being done by private interests.

Various solutions for the problem of the western wheat farmer have been suggested but none of them seem to have offered the needed relief. The wheat grower is evidently hard hit. The next question is: "What are we going to do about it?" The backing the Farm Board has given the United States wheat market for a considerable portion of the past year has held the price well above that of the world. It is reported that this has not proven an entire success but what the situation will be when the support is withdrawn from next year's crop is a question.

The farmer of New York State is more or less interested in the outcome of the present situation although he probably will not be seriously affected by the movement. The market for soft wheat is more or less local and probably will not be affected to any great extent by the movement of the Board. Since more grain is consumed in the New York milk shed than is produced, the immediate effect will be lowering of the price of retail grain which should be encouraging to the majority of dairymen in the State. Private interests who have attacked the policy of the Farm Board ever since it was organized, are rejoicing at what they call the failure of the plan. Strong cooperatives, on the other hand, who have been supported by the Farm Board, claim that the Board has not failed but has put the responsibility where it belongs, that is on the farmer and his increase or decrease of acreage for the coming season. Whoever is right we will watch with interest the developments that are due to come both politically and economically this summer.

### Prize Winner

**GLENN BOWERS of Waterville High School is the winner of the first prize of $3.00 for the month of March. This prize was offered several months ago to students in high school vocational agriculture and is still open to those who wish to send in contributions. Our offer was to pay $3.00 as first prize, and space rates to any other items published.**

## Western New York News

MORE than 80 Grangers from Western New York recently clubbed together and made a two-day excursion trip to Washington. While in the capital, they were welcomed at the White House by Mr. Hoover who later posed for a picture with the group on the lawn.

Erie County Deputy, W. A. Clark of Eden, with Mrs. Clark, were among those who went. The trip proved so enjoyable that it may be made an annual affair.

* * *

With a full day of celebration, the new Niagara Frontier Food Terminal and Niagara Frontier Growers' Cooperative Market, Inc. was formally opened on Monday, March 16.

In his address, Charles E. Denney, President of the Erie Railroad, declared the new terminal was designed with full regard for requirements of the future and that its completion was not to be regarded as the finish of the enterprise, it being only the nucleus of a huge food distributing center of the future.

John J. Herman, Treasurer of the new terminal, traced the history of the old Elk Street Market from its founding, 80 years ago, and Mayor Roesch said the new terminal was placing Buffalo in its rightful place as the second largest food distributing center of New York State.

Keys to the new market were given formally to Mr. Denney by John W. Cowper, general contractor of the market. Mr. Denney presented the keys to Francis D. Wood, president of the market corporation, and Henry G. Marquart, President of the Farmers' organization, affiliated with the project.

It was estimated that 50,000 persons visited the new market building during Monday. A buffet luncheon was served all day.

* * *

Last week's notes reported it doubtful whether Erie County could completely fill the third of the three cars being loaded with food produce for the dought sufferers, but there proved to be enough to fill it to overflowing.

* * *

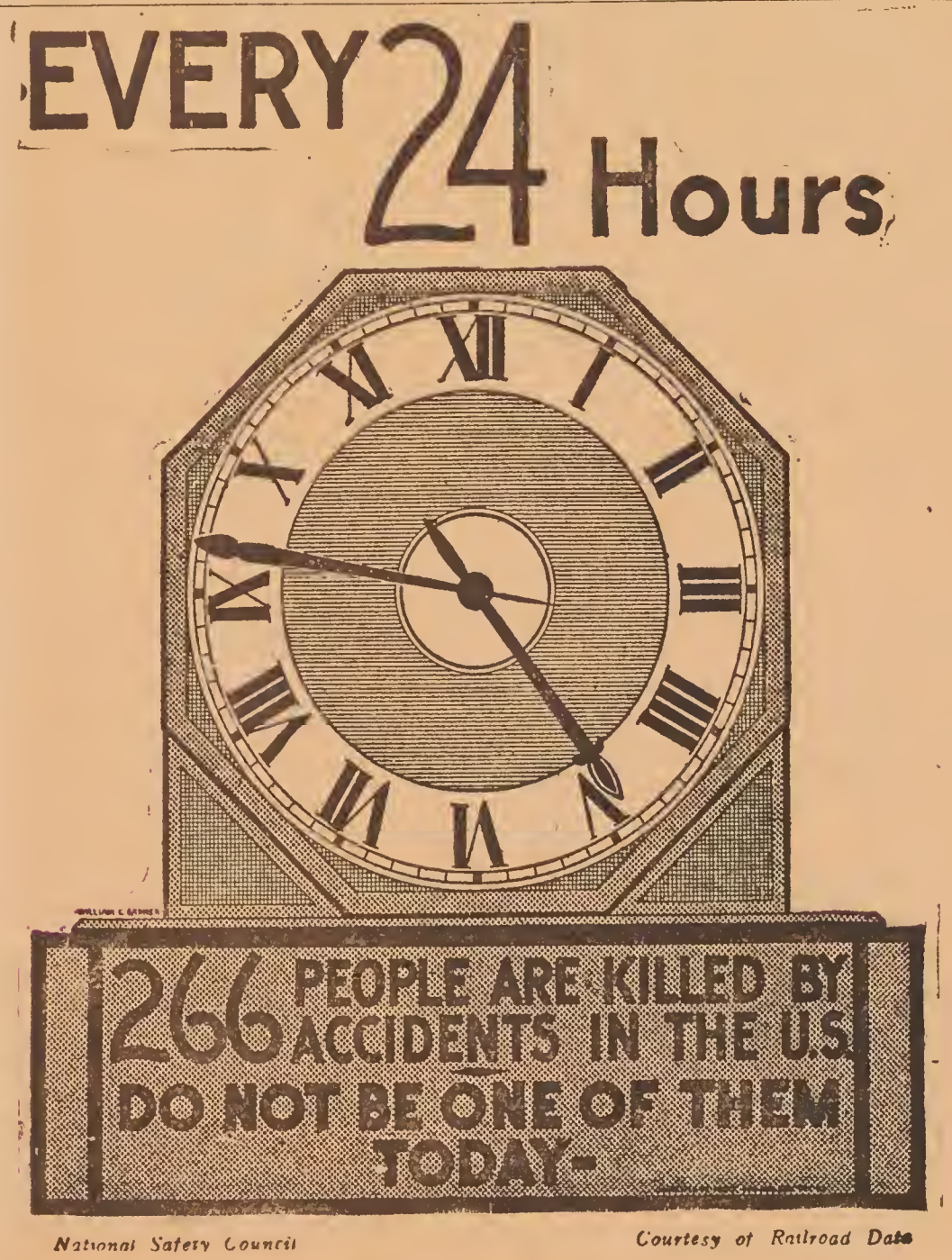
One girl and thirteen boys have joined the 1931 Erie County Baby Beef Club and the steer calves were distributed to the young feeders March 17. All the animals are Aberdeen-Angus, from six to eight months in age, and average 528 lbs.

* * *

Sugaring has begun but is not yet a rushing business at this date, March 23.

* * *

The old folks say that Spring really begins when the sun crosses the equator and that the direction of the wind at that time influences the weather for the following six months. On that day it blew from the southeast.

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HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty hives bees, frame hives. C. HOXSIE Valatie, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail $1.00, 10-lb. pail $1.75, postpaid to 4th zone. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

## COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachite and growth promoting food. Five gallons $6.75; 10 gallons $13 at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 24 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—Get my new list of 200 farms and village homes in the Finger Lakes Region. F. C. McCARTY, 115 Metcalf Bldg., Auburn, N. Y.

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE of Maryland productive farms for sale; waterfront or inland, for any purpose desired, at ridiculous low prices. Located in a mild climate; near best markets; over cement roads. Splendid opportunities for farming. Free catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

145 ACRE FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM—Orleans County, N. Y. State road, near school and churches. 105 acres tillage, 20 acres orchard standard varieties. Stream watered pasture. Basement barn 34x90 with silo. Barn No. 2, 28x58. 10 room house. All recently repaired 10-15 cow capacity. Price $7000. Inquire about our long term easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

## WANT TO EXCHANGE

WANT TO EXCHANGE six family house rented $10,000; mortgage $6,000, for small farm. APARTMENT 1, 509 E. 73rd St., New York City.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Middletown, N. Y.

WANTED: BOY on Farm 18 years. Must be willing to work witb team and do anything that comes along. Protestant preferred. FRED POPPE, Lakehurst, N. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE FIXTURES, LIGHTERS, ironers, gas stoves. Catalog free. STANDISH LIGHTING, Naples, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

PURE VERMONT MAPLE syrup $2.25 gal., six or more gallons $2.00 each. Maple Butternut Candy .85 lb. Prepaid third zone. JOHN GILMAN, Bethel, Vt.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA ORANGES—New spring crop, fresh, firm, full-flavored. Full standard bushel, $1.95 with order, express charges collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

4000 FEET HARD MAPLE 1 and 2 inch. Mostly 12 foot lengths, some 14. Wide widths up to 16 inch, fairly free of knots. $50 per M, seasoned. LEON JOY, Knowlesville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fancy Vermont Maple Syrup $2.00 per gallon. THERON S. HARVEY, Rochester, Vt.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on discase of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 102 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

## TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.25; 10, $2. Smoking, 5 pounds, $1; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; Smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Guaranteed good Smoking or Chewing, five pounds, $1.00; ten $1.50. Send no money. Pay when received. FORD & JETTON, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; Ten $2.00; Fifty Cigars $1.85; Pay postman. 1 pound coffee FREE. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 25c, 5c postage. Rug, patchwork supplies. Wool batts. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

GUMMED MAPLE LABELS—Attractive designs, beautifully printed in colors. Positively stick to tin. Helps sell your product. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 MAPLE LABELS printed, $1.25; 500 envelopes, $1.50. Postpaid. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

## Better Lawns for Small Towns

(*Continued from Page* 3)

was held in his neighborhood. This one-year garden won first prize, although it was pitted against gardens four or five years in the making upon which long hours of back-breaking labor had been expended. Everything was growing luxuriantly—except the rose bed. That was a sorry sight. The reason was that Dr. and Mrs. Turrentine had been especially anxious to obtain beautiful roses and had been afraid to test out the new fertilizers on their bushes. Instead they followed the customary procedure of their neighbors, with lamentable results.

### Easily Applied All at Once

Dr. Turrentine made use of five chemical compounds, generally for sale by commercial dealers. These were potassium ammonium sulphate, potassium ammonium phosphate, ammonium phosphate, ureau phosphate and potassium nitrate.

These are all applied at the same time. They should be mixed thoroughly in equal parts in the powdered form. Then a handful of the mixture should be dissolved in a gallon of water. This should be sprinkled over the soil about the roots of the plants very lightly. Too much will be fatal. The mixture is extremely powerful.

Three types of fertilizer ordinarily are sold to home gardeners in a city—sheep manure, bone meal and cottonseed meal. The first and last contain all three necessary elements. The second has only phosphorus and nitrogen. But all these are of comparatively low grade. Considerable quantities would be required to provide as much plant food as a few drops of Dr. Turrentine's mixture.

The cost of fertilizing a good sized backyard in this way is very small. Ten pounds of each of the formulae should be enough to carry the home owner through the Summer. They should cost him altogether, at retail prices, $3.00 or $4.00.

Dr. Turrentine made one discovery by accident, but he doesn't advise anybody to repeat his experiment until they have obtained some experience in handling the powerful mixture. He spread it, in powdered form, very lightly over his lawn on a hot evening intending to turn the hose on the next morning, so that it would soak into the soil. There was a heavy dew that night and when the sun came up the powder dried all over the yard. He found, curiously, that all the weeds in his lawn died, while the grass was unhurt. Afterward it grew luxuriantly. But he had happened to hit on just the right amount. If he had used a trifle too much the grass also would have been killed.

After applying the mixture to a flower bed, Mr. Turrentine emphasizes, it is necessary to turn on the hose and wash off any that has fallen on the foliage and stalks. Otherwise it will kill them.

### Clay Soil Really a Good Soil

The hard red clay soil which is so prevalent in many parts of the country, and which bakes under a hot sun until it can hardly be broken with a sledge hammer, need not discourage anybody, Dr. Turrentine believes. It is, in fact, one of the very best soils possible when it is properly fertilized, and the trouble is that so much of it is removed in building operations. It can be loosened somewhat with plentiful mixture of organic matter, but this is not necessary.

## Just David

(*Continued from Page* 24)

she'll want to start in to-night to get your socks all mended up!" And with hear erect and a determined step, Simeon Holly faced the mighty sacrifice in his turn, and led the way downstairs.

* * * * *

The friends, the relatives, the adoring public, the mint of money—they are all David's now. But once each year, man grown though he is, he picks up his violin and journeys to a little village far up among the hills. There in a quiet kitchen he plays to an old man and an old woman; and always to himself he says that he is practicing against the time when, his violin at his chin and the bow drawn across the strings, he shall go to meet his father in the far-away land, and tell him of the beautiful world he has left.

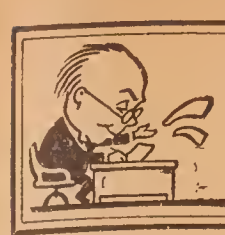
THE END.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Preserve Wood Floor in a Poultry House* — By Ray Inman

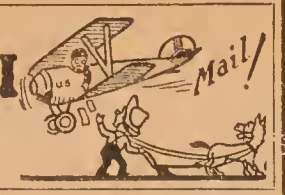
Any preservative treatment should be applied to flooring before it has been laid.

When joists and boards have been cut to shape give them 2 or 3 heavy coats of hot creosote

If floor is already laid several heavy coats of hot creosote will help, but not entirely preserve it.
—I.W.D.



# The Service Bureau




*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Law on Setting Traps

I am a subscriber of the American Agriculturist and wish for some information about game laws. Has a farmer a right to set traps under his own buildings for weasels or in his own saw dust pile under his tumbled-down mill without tags of owner? Is it breaking the law to set a trap under one's own building with small teeth on one jaw? Moreover, would such a trial come under the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace? If not before a justice, what Court would decide it. If this is a crime what is the maximum penalty for trapping without tags and using traps with teeth on the jaws? Has a Game Warden a right to trespass on private property looking for evidence? Will you please answer this at once. Does the law require that a minor have his name on his traps?

WE forwarded this inquiry to the State Conservation Department at Albany who reply as follows:

"We wish to advise you in reply that Section 207, Sub. 1 of the Conservation Law reads as follows: 'All traps set or used for the purpose of taking any wild animal shall be stamped with the name of the owner in such manner that the same shall be legible at all times.' There is no exception made in reference to this subdivision. We therefore hold that the name of the owner must be stamped on all traps set for the purpose of taking wild animals regardless of where they may be set. Sub. 3 of this section reads as follows: 'No trap of the leg-gripping type shall be used for taking wild animals that has teeth in the jaws or has a greater spread of jaws than six inches. No trap shall be set in such a manner that an animal when caught shall be suspended alive.'

A violation of either of the above mentioned subdivisions of Section 203 of the Conservation Law is a misdemeanor. Therefore, a person violating either of these subdivisions may be prosecuted in a criminal action before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction and if found guilty, he may be fined from ten to one hundred dollars for the first offense. He is also liable to a penalty to be recovered in a civil action of sixty dollars for a violation of either of these subdivisions and an additional penalty of twenty-five dollars for each quadruped taken.

We would also advise you that the subdivisions mentioned above are applicable to minors under the age of sixteen years who may set traps.

Game Protectors have a right to trespass on private property for the purpose of investigating violations of the Conservation Laws. They also have a right to search any building other than a private dwelling where they have reasons to believe that the Conservation Laws in relation to fish and game are being violated without a search warrant."

## No Answer

NEARLY a year ago we received a letter from a subscriber saying that he had sent a check for $29.75 to the Lincoln Way Manufacturing Company of Petersburg, Illinois, for a tray cleaner for incubator trays. Our subscriber wrote about this and received no reply. Later he did receive a letter saying that the matter would receive attention but still did not receive the order which he asked for. Our subscriber appealed to us and we wrote two letters to the Lincoln Way Manufacturing Company but did not receive the courtesy of a reply from them.

Later we appealed to another Standard Farm Paper in Illinois who also wrote them several letters without results. We then appealed to the Post Office Department who replied that they did not feel justified in taking action because of the fact that this was the only complaint that had been turned over to them. We secured a report on the owner of the Lincoln Way Manufacturing Company saying that he was financially responsible although he does not seem to take care of some of his customers.

In fact we went after this complaint in practically every avenue through which we usually handle such complaints, without results. Our subscriber has received nothing for his money.

## Collecting Damages for Dogs

The other day a car hit our dog and killed it. We put in a claim with the insurance company but cannot seem to get a settlement for it. Are we entitled to damages in a case like this?

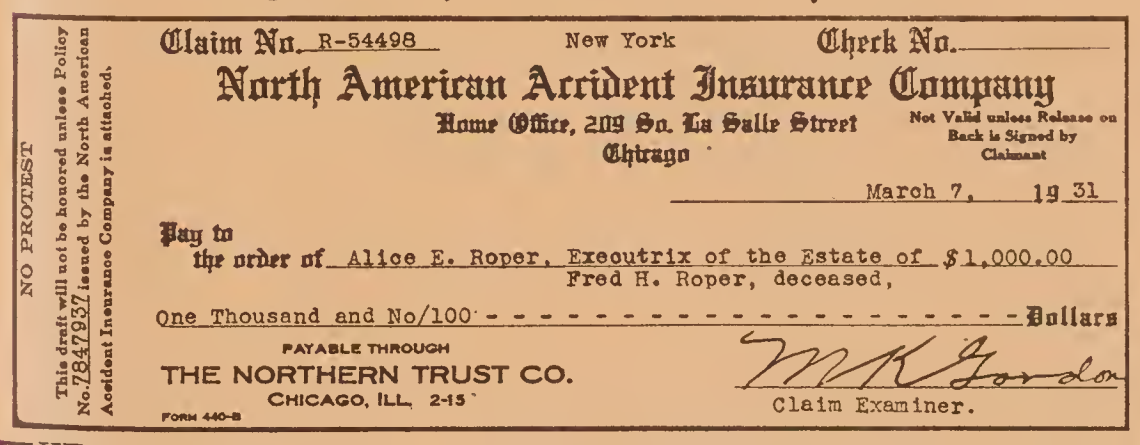
IT is our understanding that while an insurance company might be legally liable for the death of a dog that it is a little bit difficult under usual circumstances to get any indemnity. In order to prove that you are entitled to damages you have to show that the dog is legally licensed, that he was not a trespasser on the highway, and that the injury or death of the dog was the result solely of the carelessness of the driver. This, of course, would be somewhat difficult to do.

On the other hand, if your dog was trespassing on the highway and as a result of it an owner of a car tried to avoid hitting him and ran into a ditch and injured his car, he might have a legal case against you for collecting damages which his car suffered due to the trespassing of your dog on the highway.

## Size of "No Trespass" Signs Changed

A law just passed by the New York State Legislature reduces the minimum size of no trespassing signs for hunting and fishing from the former size of twelve inches square, to a minimum of eleven by eleven inches.

## Tioga County Farmer Killed By Train



NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 7847937 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-54498 New York Check No.

**North American Accident Insurance Company**

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

March 7, 19 31

Pay to the order of Alice E. Roper, Executrix of the Estate of Fred H. Roper, deceased, $1,000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M K Gordon
Claim Examiner.

THE many friends of Fred H. Roper, a prominent and successful farmer in Tioga County, New York, and president of the County Agricultural Society, were shocked to hear of his sudden death.

Mr. Roper was on his way to the Frank B. Tracy farm to get some wheat when his car was struck on the Wicks Crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad. There were no eye witnesses to the accident, but apparently Mr. Roper was killed instantly.

Mr. Roper held a North American accident insurance policy which he purchased from an A. A. subscription salesman and his estate promptly received a check for $1,000 from the Insurance Company.


# Participating Policies On Automobile Insurance Are Popular With New York State Farmers

OUR net premiums last year increased 33½% over 1929. Farmers appreciate their opportunity to buy *Automobile Insurance on a profit-sharing basis.* This participating plan appeals to them strongly, probably because so many are members of cooperative organizations.

We allow 10% off "conference manual" rates as outright deduction when premium is paid. This is $3.00 to $10.00, depending on make and size of car or truck.

Also 10% additional deduction where policyholder has had no automobile accident during past 24 months.

This is a New York State Company, with Home Office in Buffalo. with Claims Service Branches throughout state, and claims representatives from coast to coast.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY COMPANY

Owen B. Augspurger, *President.*

HOME OFFICE: BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Write for rates and exact savings on your car and truck. Ask for Agency Proposition, if you think you would like to represent the "GUARDIAN." You may be in a good territory which is still open.*



# WHO VOUCHES FOR IT?

MOST every one has heard from sales people of something "just as good" as the article he has called for by name and wishes to buy.

It may or may not be "just as good." How are you to be assured? Who vouches for it? How are you to be recompensed if the voucher fails? Does it pay to take chances?

When you see an article widely and continuously advertised, and know that people continue to demand it, you have the highest possible assurance of its worth.

The advertising columns of your home publications are a tolerably safe guide. They tell of what is standard—what things meet with public approval. It cannot be doubted that in general you will be safe in buying such articles, rather than substitutes urged upon you for reasons not always in your interest.

The intelligent, successful buyer first familiarizes himself with standard or reputable goods by reading the advertisements—and then insists upon his preferances.

The reading of advertisements in your publications should be a habit, a persistent habit. Read for the news they contain, news of things that touch your living every day. Read and note. The impressions will not be effaced. They may lie dormant in your mind for a time, but they will come forth to serve you when the need arises.

As your habit grows, you will find the advertisements as fascinating as any other part of your reading.

# *Ask Your Neighbor—*

**In your community there are poultrymen who have used G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash and are using it again this year. Ask these men about this feed. They are using it because of the results secured.**

**This open formula mash has been proved on millions of chicks and while the feed is mixed for results first of all—the cost is surprisingly low.**

---

**On present markets G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash is being delivered to Agent-Buyers in the Syracuse freight zone at approximately $46.00 per ton. To this price must be added the Agent-Buyers' handling charges.**

---

The G. L. F.

COOP. G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | April 11, 1931 | Published Weekly


# Seeing Is Sometimes Hard Believing

## *Master Farmers Visit "the House of Magic" and State Departments*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

"VENI, vidi, vici"—(I came, I saw I conquered). If I am not mistaken, it was that old braggart of a Caesar who boasted of his triumphs in the foregoing words. Speaking of their trip to Albany and to Schenectady the other day, the Master Farmers of New York and their wives might well have changed Caesar's boast to "We came, we saw, we had a whale of a good time!"

There are forty-five Master Farmers of New York State in the classes of 1928, '29, and '30, and the majority of these, many accompanied by their wives, came, under the auspices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, from their homes in all parts of New York State to visit the General Electric Works at Schenectady and the Legislature and Governor Roosevelt in Albany, on March 25th.

A good example of the true Master Farmer spirit was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. James O. Fyffe, of Walton, Delaware County, whose automobile slipped and turned over on the way to Schenectady. Nothing daunted, they righted their car, climbed into it, and drove it on its own power on to Schenectady.

The weather, too, was nothing to brag about. It snowed and rained all day, but in spite of the age of some of the Master Farmers who are old in years but not in spirit, the weather made no difference with the plans or fun of the party.

Master Farmer John Fallon, of Constable, New York, was on time. You know, John sometimes has a little habit of being late. He is a member of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, which has done so much for agriculture during the last two years, and last winter John came into one of the sessions of this Commission about three hours after it had started. He took a seat by my side, looking kind of sheepish, and leaned over to explain why he was late. It seems he had to take a sleeper from Constable to Albany, but when it arrived in Albany in the morning, instead of getting up, John turned over for another snooze and when he woke up again he was way down the Hudson River somewhere below Poughkeepsie. So he had to travel mostly all morning the hundred miles or so back to Albany to attend this meeting. I hope some of John's friends in the North Country will remind him of this little incident.

### The Mystery of Radio

The Master Farmer party gathered promptly at Station WGY of the General Electric Works at nine o'clock and visited the WGY broadcasting studios. I will bet that everyone of you have pictured in your mind what the place looks like from which all of these splendid radio programs come. All of the party saw these studios at first hand and learned a little something about the mysteries of broadcasting. I say that they learned a little, for radio is a great science in itself and even those who have studied its mysteries for years admit that

*(Continued on Page 9)*

*The Master Farmers and their wives who took the trip. In the group are: E. R. Eastman, editor, American Agriculturist; Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, Department of Agriculture and Markets; H. L. Cosline, associate editor, American Agriculturist; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel V. Farley, Mr. James Roe Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riley, Mr. Harry E. Wellman, Mr. George B. LaMont, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Fyffe, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah D. Karr, Mr. F. S. Wright and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice C. Burritt, Mr. Millard Hincher, Mr. John Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boice, Mr. Morgan Myers and daughter, Mr. Carl A. Mott, Mr. Henry G. Marquart, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Robens, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Forward, Mr. J. L. Salisbury, Mr. Thomas R. Fife, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hollowell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vercrouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ameele, Mr. Thomas Marks, Clinton Stimson.*

**BUFFALO ZONE -- See Pages 8, 9, 13 and 21**

# Firestone

## have invested

# $25,000,000.00

## with their TIRE DEALERS

**establishing a great economical distributing and standardized service system with standard prices. This, combined with unusual manufacturing efficiencies, gives Firestone Service Dealers and Service Stores the *outstanding tire values of history*, and places them in a position to**

## SAVE YOU MONEY *and* SERVE YOU BETTER

*"Most Miles per Dollar"*

## COMPARE!

*Here are the* **Cold Facts** *why Firestone gives you* **Greater Values** *and* **Better Service** *at* **Lowest Prices!** ▲ ▲

| Firestone Way | Mail Order House Way |
|---|---|
| **Do have . . . *Organization* . . Do NOT have** | |
| a special and undivided interest in developing and making Firestone Tires better.—Every employee a stockholder. | a special or undivided interest in tires. |
| **Do have . . . . *Rubber* . . Do NOT have** | |
| our own men select and buy rubber direct from plantations. Have our own rubber preparation plant and warehouse in Singapore. Have our own large rubber plantations in Liberia. | a rubber preparation plant or warehouse—dependent on others to buy on the rubber exchange or other markets, passing thru many hands with profits and expenses of handling. |
| **Do have . . . . *Cotton* . . Do NOT have** | |
| our own men select and buy cotton of best staple. Have our own bonded cotton warehouse. Have our own most efficient cord fabric mills. | a bonded cotton warehouse or cord fabric mills—dependent on others to buy and manufacture, passing thru many hands, with profits and expenses of handling. |
| **Do have . . . *Factory* . . Do NOT have** | |
| our own tire factories—most efficient in the world — daily capacity 75,000 tires—EVERY TIRE MADE IN THESE FACTORIES BEARS THE NAME "FIRESTONE." | a tire factory. They are dependent on those who, for the profits, will risk making Special Brand tires, possibly hoping these tires will not do too well in competition against tires they make and sell under their own name. |
| **Do have . . . . *Warehouses* . . . . Do have** | |
| our own warehouses to supply our Service Dealers and Service Stores. | their own warehouses to supply their retail department stores. |
| **Do have . . . . *Car Owners* . . . . Do have** | |
| 25,000 experienced Service Dealers and Service Stores where car owners can buy Firestone Tires and get service. | retail department stores and millions of expensive mail order catalogs. Car owners can buy tires over the counter or order by mail. |

## COMPARE CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

| 4.50-21 TIRE | Our Tire | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire |
|---|---|---|
| **More** Rubber Vol. . | **165** cu. in. | **150** cu. in. |
| **More** Weight . . . . | **16.80** pounds | **15.68** pounds |
| **More** Width . . . . | **4.75** inches | **4.72** inches |
| **More** Thickness . . | **.598** inch | **.558** inch |
| **More** Plies at Tread | **6** plies | **5** plies |
| **Same Price** . . . . . | **$5.69** | **$5.69** |

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store and **see for yourself sections cut from various tires.** *Compare Quality — Construction — Price*

## COMPARE THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

*We list below the leading replacement sizes.*

| MAKE OF CAR | TIRE SIZE | OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, EACH | ★SPECIAL BRAND MAIL ORDER TIRE | OUR DEALERS' CASH PRICE, PER PAIR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ford, Chevrolet | 4.40-21 | $4.98 | $4.98 | $ 9.60 |
| Chevrolet | 4.50-20 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 10.90 |
| Ford | 4.50-21 | 5.69 | 5.69 | 11.10 |
| Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet | 4.75-19 | 6.65 | 6.65 | 12.90 |
| Erskine, Plymouth | 4.75-20 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 13.10 |
| Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight | 5.00-19 | 6.98 | 6.98 | 13.60 |
| Essex, Nash | 5.00-20 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 13.80 |
| Marquette, Oldsmobile | 5.25-18 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 15.30 |
| Buick | 5.25-21 | 8.57 | 8.57 | 16.70 |
| Auburn, Jordan, Reo | 5.50-18 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 17.00 |
| Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker | 5.50-19 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 17.30 |
| Chrysler, Viking | 6.00-18 | 11.20 | 11.20 | 21.70 |
| Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile | 6.00-19 | 11.40 | 11.40 | 22.10 |
| LaSalle, Packard | 6.00-20 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 22.30 |
| Pierce-Arrow | 6.00-21 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 22.60 |
| Stutz | 6.50-20 | 13.10 | 13.10 | 25.40 |
| Cadillac, Lincoln | 7.00-20 | 15.35 | 15.35 | 29.80 |

★A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

***Double Guarantee*** —Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

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# What Will the Cows Eat Next Winter?

## *How to Grow an Emergency Hay Crop for the Dairy*

"WHAT am I going to do for hay this year?" is a question many of our best dairymen in the New York milk shed are asking. The hard winter of 1929-1930, coupled with the drought last summer, seriously injured thousands of acres of new seeding and many dairymen are now running short of hay. At the same time, the prospects for next year are far from bright, and in such a situation, the need of some kind of an emergency hay crop becomes imperative.

There are several plants, both legumes and non-legumes, that the New York farmer can grow, the particular crop varying with the land available, the time the crop can be planted and climatic and soil conditions. In some cases, it is best to grow the various crops alone, in other cases, a combination of one or more may be practicable because of the increase in quality and quantity of the hay produced.

*By* WALTER HOOSE,
*Assistant Editor, American Agriculturist*

### What, When, and How Much to Plant

| *Crop* | *Time to Plant* | *Rate of Seeding per Acre* | *Time to Cut* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oats and Peas | April 1-May 10 | 3-4 bu. | Oats in dough stage |
| Soybeans | May 20-June 10 | 1 bu. | When pods form |
| Sorghum | June 1-June 15 | 10-15 lbs. | Seeds in early dough stage |
| Sudan Grass | June 1-June 25 | 15-20 lbs. | Seeds in early dough stage |
| Japanese and German Millet | June 20-July 1 | ½ bu. | All millets—after blooming until seeds are in late milk stage. |
| Hungarian Millet | July 1-July 10 | | |
| Common Millet | July 1-July 15 | | |

"That all sounds very nice but what good does it do me"? is the question a dairyman up in Chenango County asked me the other day.

"Well", I answered, "perhaps we can go over your particular situation so that we can really supplement your supply of hay for the coming season. For example, did you ever try growing oats and peas?"

"I planned to put in 18 or 20 acres of oats this Spring. I suppose some of it could be used for oats and peas," said Mr. Jeffrey.

"Then, personally," I said, "I think your best bet is to grow oats and peas this year on some of the ground that you had planned to grow oats alone. Mix your oats and peas, about equal parts by volume, before sowing, then plant about three bushel to the acre of the mixture. You can seed satisfactorily with this mixture and a quality hay can be made by using your ordinary variety of oats, such as Cornellian or Swedish Select with an early variety of peas such as Golden Vine. The hay should be cut when the oats are in the late milk or early dough stage since, if harvesting is delayed, there will be serious loss of both oats and peas. The mixture makes a hay that is comparable in feeding value to red clover and it appears that for most conditions, it is one of the most satisfactory emergency hay crops. If you find that you have not sown enough of the mixture, oats cut green make a satisfactory supplement."

"Yes, I have done that," said Mr. Jeffrey, "but, our Farm Bureau Agent suggested that we grow soybeans as a hay crop last year."

"Soybeans seem to be coming more and more into prominence as an emergency hay crop in New York State and since these plants are legumes that are high in protein, they have proven very satisfactory. If the seed is inoculated, soybeans will grow in most soils and under the same conditions as it takes to produce corn. Soybeans should be planted around the first of June on ground prepared in the same manner as for corn, in rows either wide enough to allow for cultivation on weedy land, or else drilled in the same manner as oats. A light application of acid phosphate is recommended for fertilizer. Soybean hay, cut when the pods are well formed and when cured properly, is superior to alfalfa hay in digestible protein content and has proven very satisfactory for milk production. The recommended varieties for most New York State conditions are Manchu or Black Eyebrow. The hay makes excellent winter roughage for all farm animals."

"I believe I will try a small piece this year" added Mr. Jeffrey, "and I have a plot of land down on the lower meadow where I had planned to put corn this year. I heard a neighbor of mine talking about sorghum the other day" continued Mr. Jeffrey. "He said he had some last year and was planning to use some this year. Would you advise sorghum rather than soybeans."

"Well," I said, "It is a question. In most cases, I certainly would not advise sorghum in place of soybeans, as it is not as adaptable to New York conditions. However, the soil and climatic requirements are about that of corn and sorghum

(*Continued on Page* 10)

# A Horseless Potato Farm

## *How a Connecticut Grower Gets Big Yields On a Large Acreage*

WE are swinging fast towards horseless farming. A most striking example of the machine age was demonstrated last summer on the farm of Louis L. Grant, Buckland, Connecticut. One hundred acres of potatoes in three fields were grown from start to finish without the use of horses. On this 100 acre tract of potatoes the vines were uniform in growth, with uniform spacing of rows, and care in every particular—all presenting an object lesson of well-planned farming to farmers in any section of the country.

The largest field is approximately 55 acres. Two other smaller pieces are nearby. It is only these large stretches of land with the long rows that offer advantages to tractor farming. The only hand labor in the field was picking up the potatoes after they were power dug.

### Uses Certified Seed

Mr. Grant, like other successful potato growers, has found certified seed a prime essential for worthwhile yields of potatoes in quantity and quality.

While 95 per cent disease free seed is accepted as seed sufficiently free from disease to be the foundation of good crops, Mr. Grant requires his seed to be 99 per cent free from disease. He secures this highest grade seed partly from inspection of the potatoes as they are maturing in the fields in Prince Edward Island and other seed growing localities. Seed Growers, who think they have a superior growth of resisting potatoes, send him word and he and Mrs. Grant combine business and pleasure by fall inspection of the fields.

*By* ALBERT E. WILKINSON
*Connecticut Horticulturist*

### Uses Own Formula

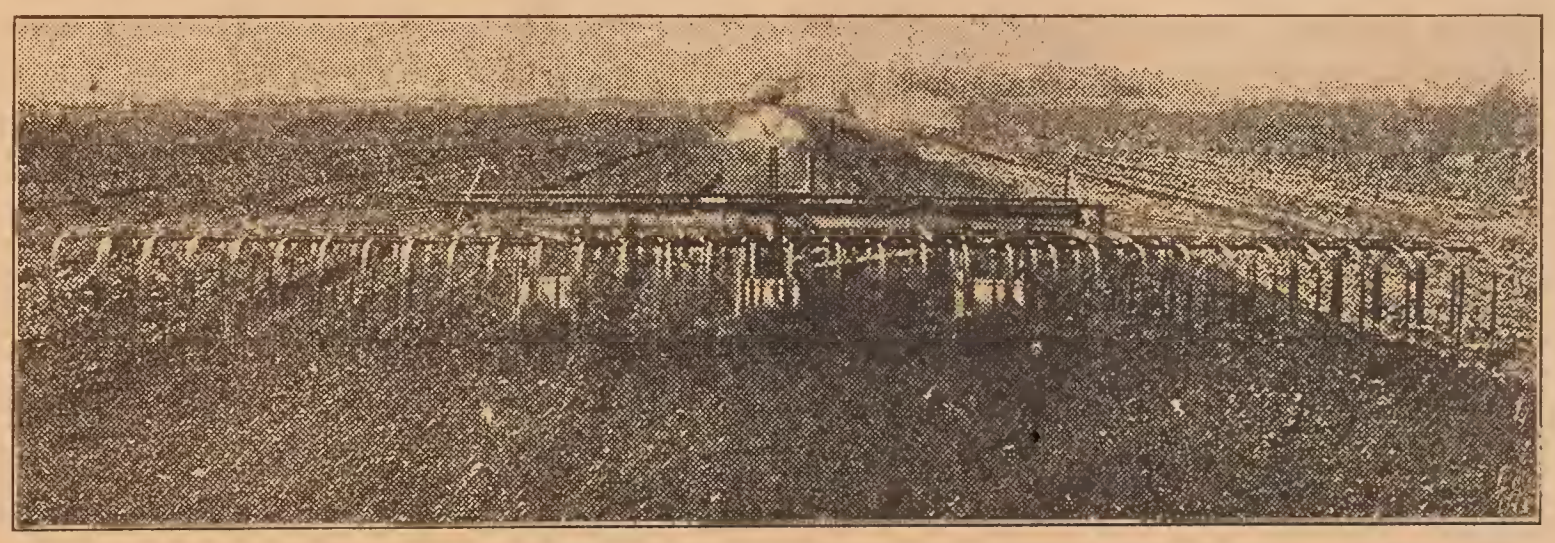
Mr. Grant purchases his seed potatoes and fertilizer in carload lots. This year he planted about seven carloads of potatoes. He buys his fertilizer direct in most instances and mixes it according to his own formula. This work is done by his men at times when it does not interfere with outside work. The materials Mr. Grant uses are nitrate of potash, ammonium phosphate and castor pumice. The three ingredients are dumped on the concrete floor in the potato warehouse, shoveled over several times and passed through sieves to remove lumps.

Mr. Grant secures a 10-16-14 formula from the proportion in which he mixes the nitrate of potash, ammonium phosphate and castor pumice. This gives him a double strength as compared with the usual 5-8-7 formula and enables him with 1,000 pounds to the acre to obtain results equal to 2,000 pounds of a 5-8-7 formula. This concentrated fertilizer saves Mr. Grant a large amount in trucking the three component parts of his fertilizer to his farm, requires fewer bags, and less work in mixing, rebagging, carrying to the fields and sowing the fertilizer.

The seed potatoes are cut by hand, put on specially constructed cutting benches, each with a fixed knife. Fast, accurate cutting results. This work is done at the warehouse. Mr. Grant does not follow the practice of some growers and dip his potato pieces in a scab control solution, but plants the seed as it comes from the cutter. The seed purchased must be as free from scab and rhizoctonia as possible, else no sale.

The bagged fertilizer and potatoes are taken to the fields. Two rows of potatoes are planted at a time. The unit for each row it hitched to a power tractor. Each unit sows the fertilizer and drops the seed. Two disks open a trench four inches deep into which the fertilizer is sowed in two rows six inches apart. While the fertilizer is being sown, the seed pieces are fed from the hop-

(*Con'd on Page* 8)



***A weeder similar to the one Mr. Grant uses after harrowing. It will cover forty acres a day.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Thought for the Week

HIGH up in the Rocky Mountains, on the edge of a great forest, there lived a little boy with his mother. One day, for some misbehavior, she punished him severely. And the child, in temper and rebellion, called out, "I hate you, I hate you, I hate you!" and ran away into the forest crying out, "I hate you, I hate you, I hate you!"

And he came to a great ravine with a towering cliff behind. He stopped in his flight, but trembling in his little rage, he cried again, "I hate you, I hate you, I hate you"—and an echo came back, "I hate you, I hate you, I hate you."

Now thoroughly frightened, he ran back to his mother, sobbing about the bad man in the forest who said, "I hate you."

And the mother, wise as all mothers are, led her little boy to the ravine. And she said, "Son, now cry out, 'I love you, I love you, I love you'."

And the shrill treble of the boy's voice rang out, "I love you, I love you, I love you."

And the echo came back, clearly, sweetly, like far-off bells in a temple garden, "I love you, love you, love you."

And she said, "My son, that is the law of life. What you give, you get."

And we say to our readers, that is the law of business, of society, of all human affairs. What we give, we get. —*Adapted from an old fable.*

## Right Principles of Taxation

MORE and more we are convinced that action must be taken immediately to stop the rising costs of government and the resulting taxation. In taking such action, the situation must be studied not to "bite off our noses to spite our faces"—that is, not to put a stop to necessary public work.

We give below some statements of tax principles drawn up by our friend, Editor Clarence Poe, of the *Progressive Farmer,* a Standard Farm Paper. Read those principles and see how many you can endorse. Read them out loud at the next Grange or local farm meeting. By the way, has your Grange a tax committee for the study of this all-important tax question?

Here are some of the principles as outlined by Mr. Poe:

1. **The proper basis of taxation** is income-producing power during the period when taxes are levied, this principle being subject to minor modifications hereinafter mentioned.

2. **The tax burden should be carried** by those persons and industries most able to bear it and that can bear it with the least injury to themselves and the future development of the state.

3. **The state should tax the gains** of thrift, toil, and enterprise, less, the gains of chance, gift, or inheritance more; luxuries should bear a larger burden than necessities; unearned incomes a larger burden than earned incomes.

4. **The burden of supporting policies** of state government should be equitable between counties as well as between individuals.

5. **The fact should be realized** that visible, tangible, and immovable forms of property are by their nature likely to bear more than their just share of taxation.

6. **Taxation policies should encourage** and not discourage (a) thrift, (b) beauty, and (c) the conservation of natural resources. For example, the man who paints his home and beautifies his grounds should not have his taxes increased in consequence. The man who terraces and enriches his land should not be taxed more heavily than the man who allows his soil to wash away to the perpetual detriment of the state.

7. **Forests and the land on which they grow** should be taxed separately—the land taxed annually on the bare land value and the products taxed at the time sales are made from them instead of annually.

8. **Publicity of assessments** should be recognized as perhaps the best antidote to favoritism and inequality.

9. **The state is increasingly contributing** to schools and roads and other purposes once regarded as local. This justifies and necessitates such effective state supervision of assessments as will constantly insure an equitable distribution both of benefits and burdens.

10. **To reduce tax burdens and yet not set back** the agencies of modern civilization (such as educational, health, agricultural, and welfare work), men and women citizens must more earnestly study all plans for efficiency and economy in government, notably the consolidation of counties or county functions; city and county managers or commissions; stricter regulations of bond issues and taxation; better safeguarding of public funds; and the adoption of well considered standards of efficiency for all forms of public service.

## Do You Want Compulsory Automobile Insurance?

"I have what I believe a very important subject for your readers' consideration and one that has been agitated considerably.

Should Automobile insurance be compulsory and why?

How are you going to collect claims under $50.00 if accident occurs some distance from your home, without costing more than the claims? Insurance seems all right in principle, but practically worthless in these minor cases, in which class, most are listed. I am sure insurance companies are like individuals, not wishing to pay more than is absolutely necessary.

Nearly all of us have carried auto insurance for years and would like to feel that it is some good. I would like to hear from others and I would like to state some of my experiences in such cases."-M.E.S.

THERE is something in human nature, and particularly in Americans that objects to compulsory laws. There is a lot to be said for compulsory insurance and it has been argued in the legislature, but whether its benefits would outbalance its dangers we are not so sure. We would be glad to hear from our readers on this subject.

## Do Farmers Use Much Milk?

THERE is some question about how much milk and other dairy products farmers consume. We have been trying to find the facts. R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture, answered our question as follows:

"Our estimates indicate a consumption on farms equivalent to 1,032 quarts per family per year, or 2.8 quarts per day. Farm families apparently average between four and five persons per family. This is for all kinds of farms. A survey of 891 dairy farms showed a much larger consumption per capita at the rate of 4.2 quarts per family and .86 quarts per capita."

These figures would indicate that farmers consume a little more milk per capita than city folk. Of course they should.

Consumption in the New York Metropolitan area has shown a constant increase each year over the preceding year, but in 1930 instead of showing an increase of 3,000 cans per day over last year, which has been the usual gain, fluid milk consumption fell off 7,000 cans per day making a total decrease, if one counts the normal increase, of 10,000 cans over what might have been expected in a normal year.

This decrease of consumption is exceedingly unfortunate both for consumers and producers. There are those who say that it would greatly help if milk prices were lower to consumers. We do not believe a lower price would have much effect upon the consumption unless the price came down several cents a quart. A small reduction is not enough, and when the reduction is small the dealers seem to have a habit of passing it all on to the farmers.

Coming back to the question of milk consumption on farms, it is good to note that farmers do patronize their own industry, but of course consumption per capita is not yet anything to boast of. If every farm family would increase their consumption during these surplus times two quarts more a day, it would have a material effect on the whole milk situation, and the nice thing about it would be that the additional milk thus used in the farm family would benefit every member.

## Blocking Side Roads By Snow Removal

WE are getting any number of letters from farmers living on dirt roads who complain that snow removal operations on the main roads are blocking the entrances to the side roads. We do not blame these farmers for being irritated. Not only must they, in many cases, contend with snow themselves on their own roads without any help from the officials, but more than this, after they have succeeded in getting through to the main road, they find huge, packed drifts across the entrances placed there by snow removal machinery.

Unfortunately, we know of no remedy by law for this situation. The only thing we can suggest is a friendly talk between those who live on these dirt roads and who have had this trouble and the road officials responsible for snow removal. A good many times, the blocking of these side roads is unintentional. Possibly bringing it to the attention of the highway superintendents or to the local supervisor may help correct the situation.

It seems to us that the town boards might well be on guard to protect the interests of dirt roads farmers in their towns in this matter.

## Neither an Optimist Nor a Pessimist

"Since pessimism does not raise the price of wheat and optimism will not put a pair of shoes on the baby's feet, let's lay both of these gentlemen upon the shelf."—J.G.G.

THE above statement from our friend is just a clever way of stating one of Dr. G. F. Warren's cures for hard times. Dr. Warren is, you know, head of the Economics Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, and one of the most brilliant and sensible leaders of agricultural thought. He says that what we need is to be more pessimistic in good times, and more optimistic in times of depression. In other words, if we humans could only learn to keep in the middle of the road and never go to extremes, how much happier we would be.

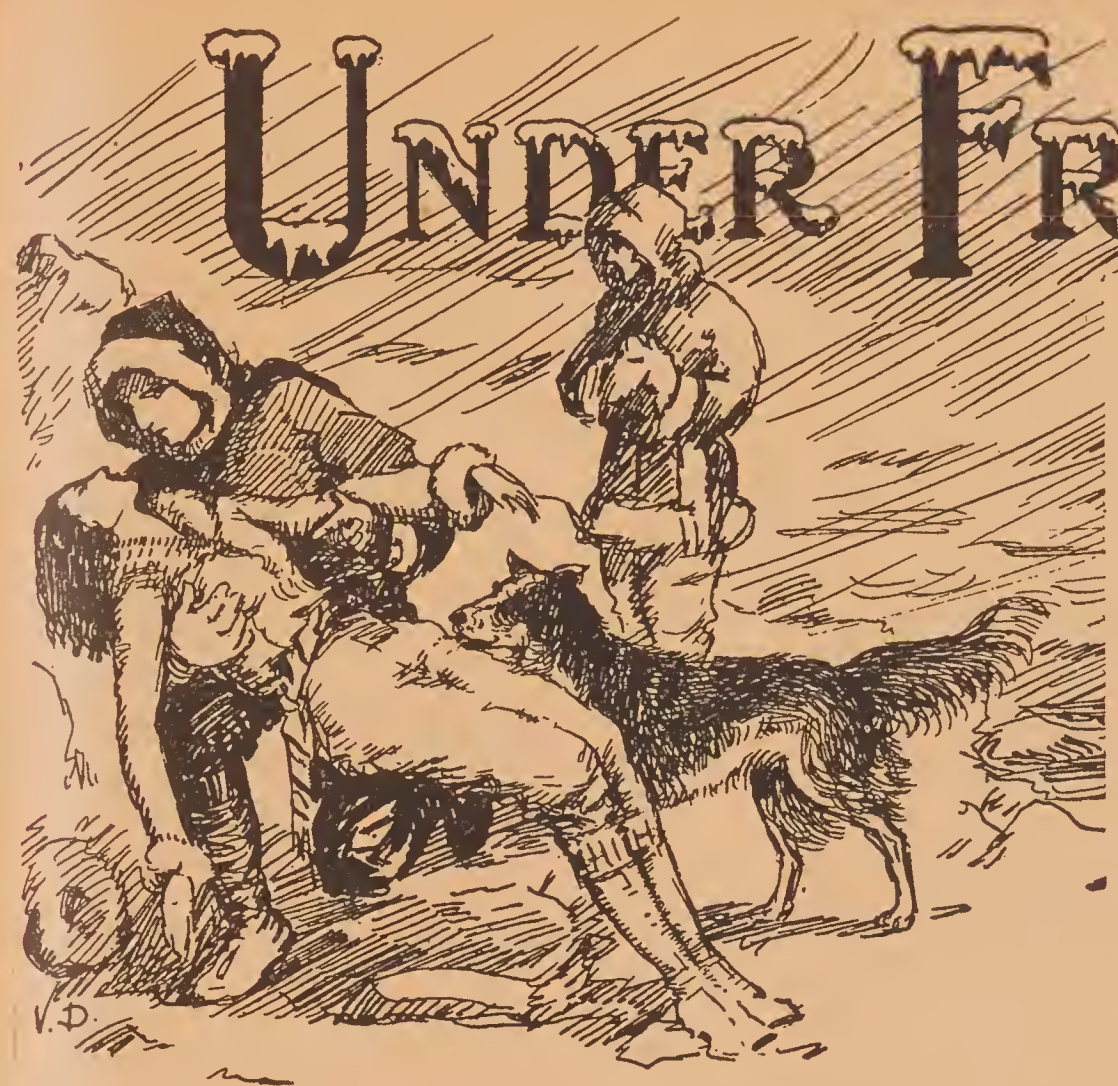
## Eastman's Chestnut

"SHUT the door," yelled the rough man. "Where were you raised—in a barn?" The man addressed complied, but the speaker, looking at him a moment later, observed that he was in tears. Going over to the victim, he apologized.

"Oh, come," he said soothingly, "you shouldn't take it to heart because I asked if you were raised in a barn."

"That's it, that's it," sobbed the other man. "I was raised in a barn, and it makes me homesick every time I hear a jackass bray."

# Under Frozen Stars



By George Marsh

CHAPTER I

"SMOKE, OLD CHUM, there's something adrift out there to the south." Ears pricked, the massive black-and-white husky raised slant eyes to the speaker, while his heavy coat and plume of a curved tail fluttered in the driving wind which beat across the great lake.

Shading his eyes with a brown hand, Jim Stuart watched a distant object, which regularly disappeared, to lift again on the white crest of the running seas.

"Acts like a filled canoe, Smoke. I'm going to get the glasses."

Stuart left the shore where the breaking seas, driven across ten miles of open lake by the southwest gale, pounded, edging the beach with foam. Crossing the clearing, where the grass grew thickly among the stumps, to the group of white-washed log buildings of the little fur post, he entered the tradehouse.

"Looks like a capsized canoe out there, Omar," Stuart said to the broad-backed figure seated cross-legged on the floor, shaping with a draw-knife a slab of birch into a paddle.

The half-breed lifted a swart, square face, seamed with lines, his mouth widening to a grin, as he said:"Wal, w'at you do? Dis cano' come from Nor'-Wes' Companee; eet ees good t'ing, eh?"

"You're too bitter, Omar," said the factor of Sunset House. "We can't let men drown before our eyes even if they are from LeBlond's. Anyway, I couldn't make out anyone hanging to her. She may have drifted away empty. I'll take a look with the glasses."

Stuart took his service binoculars from the case where they hung on a moose-horn gun-rack and joined the dog who waited for him at the door. Crossing the clearing to the shore, he focused the glasses on the wind-harried lake. As he found the drifting object he sought, his lips moved in a muttered: "Man hanging to that boat! How long can he last?"

### To the Rescue

Jim started on a run for the tradehouse. "Come on, Omar! There's someone with that filled canoe. He's drifted miles—probably half-drowned already, the way they're rolling over him!"

The stolid half-breed dropped knife and paddle and, taking the glasses from his chief, stepped outside.

"There, about two miles off-shore!" said Jim, pointing to the submerged canoe.

Slowly the black head of Omar nodded. "Boy wid dat cano'," he said. "He get long ride—from LeBlond's."

"Come on! We'll take the Peterboro!"

The lined face of the half-breed stiffened in a black frown. "We fill, too, out dere! Tough job—put de cano' into dat wind!"

Stuart laughed as he started for the shore, followed reluctantly by his man. "What! The best canoe-man I ever saw —afraid of that water?" he taunted. "You sure hate that LeBlond outfit! But we'll show this fellow some paddling!"

Turning over the Peterboro on the beach, the two men waded with her into the surf, and leaping in, drove the craft into the rolling combers which broke on her bow. Beside them plunged the excited husky. "Back, Smoke! Back!" shouted Jim, and the great dog returned to the beach where he yelped out his chagrin.

Out into the welter of wind-driven seas went the plunging canoe. Free of the shore, the kneeling stern-man eased the nose of the canoe off the wind, quartering into the breaking crests of the seas, in a long reach. For a mile, the dogged "churn-swish, churn-swish" of maple blades fought the fury of the south-wester. In silence, half-breed and white man pitted back and shoulder and arm against the blind violence which whipped their faces with spray, seeking to sweep them back to the boulders of the shore where leaping waves burst into cascades of foam.

On they went for a space, then swung towards the submerged boat. It was grinding toil for the men who drove the plunging canoe into a wind which cut the foaming tops from the combers —quartering into seas threatening to fill the boat; fighting for every yard. The canoes were within short rifle shot of each other when Jim saw the dark head beside the submerged craft move as if to signal the approaching boat.

"He's all right!" panted Stuart. "He'll hang on! A boy!"

### A Girl

Rails awash, the filled canoe bore down on the laboring Peterboro. As the rescuing boat worked closer a huge comber mounded over the wallowing craft burying the dark head beside it. Jim dug desperately with his paddle, fearful of what the lifting boat would reveal. But as the canoe rose he saw the head still there, with the arms circling a thwart.

"Good boy!" muttered the bowman.

Closer crept the Peterboro. Again the boat was drowned in a ridge of black water, topped with foam. Then, as the dark head appeared, the eyes of the toiling bowman widened in amazement.

"A girl!"

His paddle tore at the water. "A girl! Game to the marrow—the way she hangs to that boat!"

Over his shoulder he shouted: "It's a girl!"

It was dangerous work—edging the Peterboro alongside a filled boat yawing in that sea. But Omar Boisvert was a magician with a paddle, and did not hesitate. As they reached the canoe the half-drowned girl turned a face grey from exhaustion and the drenching of the seas, and her blue lips moved.

While Omar fought to hold his bow into the wind against the drag of the yawing canoe, Stuart worked desperately to get the limp body of the girl into the boat without rolling them under a lifting sea. At last, she was in the Peterboro, and, as a ridge of water broke at the bow, they cleared the boat and headed for Sunset House.

"A white girl—from LeBlond's! Short hair, whipcord knickers—who can she be?" wondered Jim as his stiff arms drove his paddle. He glanced over his shoulder at the huddled figure of his drenched passenger covered by his coat. "Cold?" he shouted to the shivering girl. "Get down, out of the wind!"

She nodded, with a gallant attempt at a smile, as he encouraged: "Only a few minutes now!"

"Wet as a beaver," he thought. "She's plucky all right—must be half-frozen in this wind, but there's nothing to do but run for it. We'll soon reach the beach and Omar's wife'll dry her out. Game enough to grin between shivers—and what teeth!"

But two miles of running "white horses" separated the canoe, yawing in the following sea, from the post, and the kneeling bowman had his work cut out.

At length, leaping into the shoal water, Stuart eased the boat in to the beach at the post; then lifted the girl, blue with cold, from the boat.

"Can you walk?" he asked, conscious of the thickness of her drenched, crow-black hair. "Take my arm."

### Marthe Disapproves

The girl's stiff legs, numb from exposure to water and wind, moved uncertainly. With a shrug she raised black eyes to the man who supported her, wondering if he dared pick her up and run to the warm kitchen of Omar's cabin. "I make you—much trouble," she replied through chattering teeth. "You take me—out of—that wet lake. Now you must—dry me."

They laughed together as the lean, young fur trader supported the shivering girl who wore his coat, while moisture from her hair stood in beads on her heavy brows and lashes.

At the door of her cabin the amazed Marthe. wife of Omar, met them with wide and disapproving eyes. Jim Stuart with a short-haired girl wearing a man's coat, a man's trousers, a man's

(*Continued on Page* 20)

## Do Not Miss the First Installment

**ON this page is the first installment of "Under Frozen Stars", a thrilling story of action in the Canadian woods. It was written by George Marsh, the author of "The Valley of Voices" which many of you remember. We assure you that if you will read this installment this week that you will look forward eagerly for the rest of the story.**

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says as sure as fate us farmers must cooperate, a-selling singly we are lost, we can't git what our products cost. If we will try it once or twice we'll find the way to git a price is band together when we sell; and if it takes us quite a spell to git lined up and organize, that's what we'll do if we are wise. Them buyers all are shrewd and they just work together ev'ry day, they know just what they want and so they buy our products pretty low. This market problem ain't no joke, and if we'd keep from goin' broke, we'll git together, man to man, and show the whole world that we can sell off our crops ourselves, and we will git a decent price, by gee.

My neighbor's plan sounds pretty good, and if we'd organize we could just have the market by the tail and make a profit on each sale. The trouble is, too many men just git right in and out again, they stick tight when the price is dear, and when it's low they disappear and sell their stuff some other where, co-ops can bust for all they care. A co-op can't git in its licks unless each member sticks and sticks, we've got to fight for what we git, the battle's lost if fellers quit and go and leave it now and then with burdens on the other men. Our human nature must be changed before our plans can be arranged, if we would rule the markets, we must stick right to the end, by gee!

## Would not plant seed corn without it

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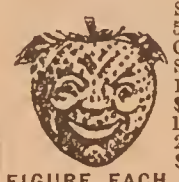
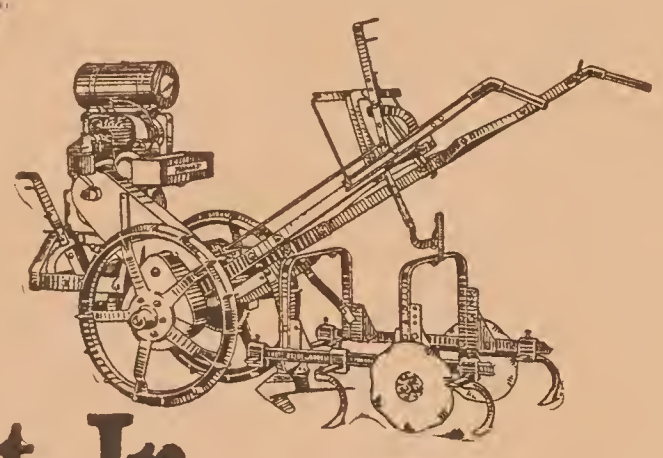


Senator Dunlap, 100, $1.00; 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $5.00; Premier-Gibson, Chesepeak, Cooper, Glenmary, Aroma, Stevens L. Champion. 50 plants, 75c; 100, $1.25; 300, $2.50; 500, $3.50; 1000, $7.00. Can furnish above varieties in large quantities. MASTODON (evb.) 25, $1.00; 50, $1.50; 100, $2.50; 200, $5.00; 300, $6.00; 500, $8.00; 1000, $16.
FIGURE EACH VARIETY SEPARATE. Prices F.O.B.
FERRY G. MANGUS, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.





# Planet Jr.
## Garden Tractor *cuts costs!*

Planet Jr. Garden Tractor does better work than a horse . . . more work and better work than several men by hand. Let it do all your gardening jobs—light plowing, harrowing, pulverizing, planting, fertilizing, cultivating, weeding, spraying. See how it does other chores, too—sawing wood, pumping water, mowing, running the smaller home and farm machines. It certainly cuts your overhead costs. Send the coupon NOW for full information.

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3425 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send me the new Planet Jr. Garden Tractor Catalog and your Time Payment Plan.
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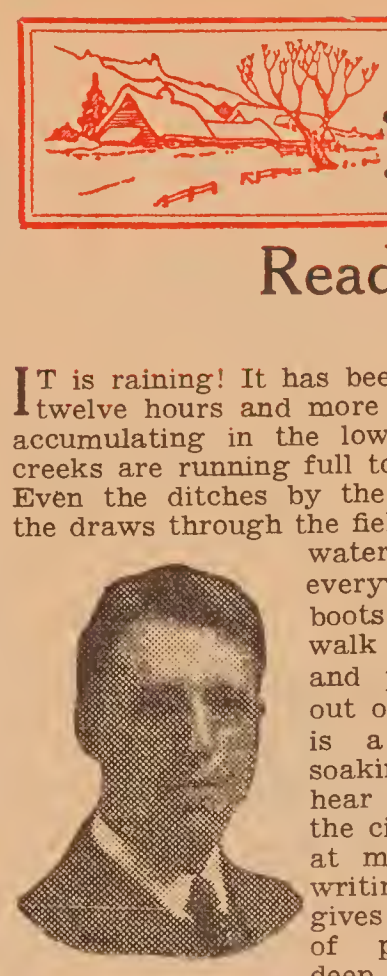



# Ready for Spring's Work

*By* M. C. BURRITT

IT is raining! It has been raining for twelve hours and more and water is accumulating in the lower flats. The creeks are running full to their banks. Even the ditches by the road and in the draws through the fields are full of water. Puddles are everywhere and my boots suck as I walk over the land and pull my feet out of the mud. It is a good, wet, soaking rain. I hear it pouring in the cistern as I sit at my farm desk writing this and it gives me a feeling of pleasure and deep satisfaction. It can still rain—the good hard, old-fashioned kind of rain and I am reassured, for it has been almost a year since we have had this kind of a rain—and how we needed it!



*M. C. Burritt*

Spring is in the air. Except for here and there a snow bank in a fence corner or on the north side of buildings or trees the big snow is gone. The robins and bluebirds are here in considerable numbers. The smell of burning brush is in the air. There are signs of stir among men as well as nature. Here and there in my travels during the week, on warm well drained locations, I have seen a man plowing and another spading in his garden. Soon we shall be back in the rush of preparation and planting again. It won't be long now.

## A Home Made Brush Burner

Well, we are ready. The pruning which we have been working at since December last is done and the brush burned. The boys built a brush burner out of old lime-sulphur barrels at a cost of less than one dollar cash and they cut the barrels up and down and spread them out. Slits about eighteen inches long and six inches apart were cut crosswise in the bottom sides for air and to let the ashes fall through. These split barrels were then fastened to gas pipes on either side which were in turn mounted about a foot above pole runners to prevent burning the wood parts. The team was then hitched well ahead with a log chain, and that's all there is to it. The outfit saved some time and the job was a whole lot easier than hauling on a stoneboat to piles for burning there.

Peaches were sprayed for leaf curl during the past week. As this was before the rain no trouble was experienced with soft ground which was surprisingly firm for this time of year. The peach buds on the three year trees look pretty well. They will blossom lightly. Apple buds are generally strong and except where they bore heavily last year they will apparently bloom well. Baldwins especially give promise of good bloom. In a walk over the orchard today I gathered a bunch of twigs from all varieties which are now in a jar of water in the south window of the house to check up on bud conditions. No doubt hundreds of other growers have already done the same.

The month of March with its blanket of snow has been almost ideal for wheat and seedings. There was little frost when the heavy snow came and covered the ground deeply for two to three weeks and has just disappeared with the present warm rain. So grain and seedings have escaped almost entirely the usual freezing and thawing, resulting in heaving, which has caused so much damage in the last year or two. Of course, there is time for this yet in April, but we are safely through one bad month.

## We Stay in the Poultry Business

My son to whom I have now turned over the entire poultry enterprise, has the brooder houses ready for the first batch of chicks tomorrow. Egg prices have been the lowest I can remember all winter long and are most discouraging. But it is not the time to quit now. We must utilize our equipment. Feed is cheap. Many egg producers are certain to quit the business as a result of low prices and next Fall ought to witness some revival of prices. We want to be ready to take advantage of that situation so we shall raise the usual number of chicks.—Hilton, N. Y., March 29, 1931.

## Home Orchard Management

I would like some information in regard to apple trees. When should they be set out? What age should the tree be set? What variety should we grow and how should they be pruned?

YOUR particular condition will govern to some extent the answers to your rather general questions. As to varieties, I would suggest that you follow the practice of your neighbors. They have had experience with your conditions and know what is best adapted. MacIntosh is replacing Baldwin in many of our central New York orchards. The State College at Ithaca has a new bulletin on apple varieties which they will be glad to send to you free of charge.

As to the age of tree to set, it rests between a one year whip or a two year tree. It is probably better to set a whip since it has no side branches and the grower may select the desirable limbs as they come out and pinch off the others. The tree wastes no energy in building wood which has to be cut off later. It is advisable to space the limbs so that weak crotches and future splitting is prevented. Rapid growth enables the whips to soon catch up with older trees.

The best time of planting varies a little, but as early in the spring as possible after the frost is out, seems to be the best practice. The ground should be tamped firmly about the roots and cultivation started immediately. Cultivation will secure rapid spring growth and a cover crop planted in the

*(Continued on Opposite Page)*

### "The Wise Farmer"

*There was a man in our town*
*And he was wondrous wise*
*He knew that if he wanted crops*
*He'd have to fertilize.*

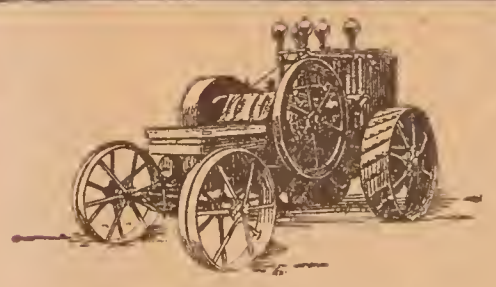
*It's nitrogen that makes things green*
*Said this man of active brain:*
*And potash makes the good strong straw,*
*And phosphate plumps the grain.*
*But it's clearly wrong to waste plant food*
*On a wet and soggy field;*
*I'll surely have to put in drains*
*If I'd increase the yield.*

*And after I have drained the land*
*I must plow it deep all over;*
*And even then I'll not succeed,*
*Unless it will grow clover.*
*Now acid soils will not produce*
*A clover sod that's prime;*
*So if I have a sour soil,*
*I'll have to put on lime.*

*And after doing all these things,*
*To make success more sure,*
*I'll try my very best to keep*
*From wasting the manure.*
*So I'll drain, and lime, and cultivate,*
*With all that that implies;*
*And when I've done that thoroughly*
*I'll manure and fertilize.*

—DEAN ALFRED VIVIAN,
*Ohio State University*

FARMEX FACTS



The first successful gas traction engine was completed in 1901 by C. W. Hart and C. H. Parr in Charles City, Iowa . . . In 1905 Hart developed his kerosene burning carburetor—an outstanding step in helping farmers lower their production costs. In 1907 these men also coined the term "Tractor" which today is used universally to designate these machines.

FARMEX

EXPLOSIVES

With the advent of the tractor, the need for fields free from stumps, boulders and other obstructions became apparent and the value of explosives for such work was recognized. . . . Today Farmex Explosives are made in different grades each one for a certain kind of farm work. Write for particulars.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington Delaware



DIBBLE'S *tested* Seed Oats

**HEAVYWEIGHT**
The heaviest and most productive American Oat. Average weight 42-44 lbs. per bushel.

**TWENTIETH CENTURY,** early, tall stiff straw heavy thin hulled 38 lb. grain. Now reduced to **75 cents a bushel** in 10 bushel lots or over.

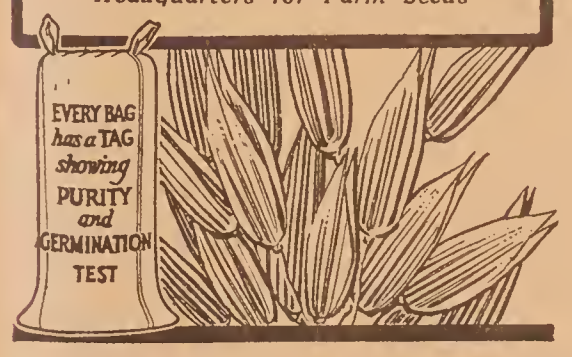
**ALPHA BARLEY** raised on our own farms from 67 bushel per acre crops @ **$1.20 per bushel.**

**CANADA FIELD PEAS,** Disease Free, 100% purity, 98% germination, as low as **$2.50 per bushel** in quantities.

Also Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seeds, Spring Wheat, Soy Beans, Millets, Buckwheat, etc., and Seed Potatoes at prices you can afford to pay.

*Catalog and Price List Free.*

**EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEED GROWER**
**Box C, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.**
*Headquarters for Farm Seeds*



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**Green Mountains Smooth Rurals**
**Irish Cobblers Russet Rurals**
College inspected. Satisfaction upon arrival guaranteed. Graded better than U. S. No. 1 and packed in two sizes. Write for prices.

NEW YORK COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASS'N., INC.
UTICA, NEW YORK



STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns

A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.
EASY TERMS
Walking & Riding Equipment
*Free Catalog*—Does Belt Work

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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
CARMAN NO. 3
N. A. BAKER & SONS, FAIRPORT, NEW YORK

COOK'S CERTIFIED Seed Potatoes RUSSET RURALS. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. IRVING E. COOK, Munnsville, N. Y

Russet Rural Certified Seed Potatoes with no disease count on final college inspection.
J. W. HOPKINS & SON, PITTSFORD, NEW YORK


(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

summer will induce maturing of tissue and provide organic matter to be turned under the following spring.

As to pruning, the tendency seems to be toward a modified leader type of training system. This system provides bearing capacity by combining the spreading of the open center type with the use of the top as in the leader type. The center is well-shaded to prevent sunscald and an injured limb can be removed without ruining the shape or balance of the tree. It seems to provide a satisfactory bearing surface and the proper distribution of limbs to enable economical spraying and harvesting.

## Leafy Spurge, a New Weed

LEAFY spurge is now in eleven New York State counties. It reproduces by seeds and by the creeping roots. It is estimated that a piece of root, one-half inch long is capable of developing into a new plant if left in contact with moist soil. Small pieces of root dragged from one field to another by farm machinery will spread this weed all over the farm.

Any attempt at eradication must aim at the destruction of the root. Salt is ineffective unless used in such quantities that the soil becomes sterile for quite a while. Smothering with straw or paper has been tried but is ineffective. Pasturing with sheep for three or more years and fallowing the ground have been found to be effective in some instances.

## Seeding Sweet Clover in Corn

"If I should broadcast sweet clover in the corn at the last cultivation, would I have a suitable field for pasture next summer? We always get a good catch of alfalfa in the fields and last year we put sweet clover in the orchards in June with a big stand there now. My farm is located here in northwestern Wayne County. I need the pasture. How much would you advise sowing per acre?"—W.L.C., *N.Y.*

THE limiting factor is usually moisture. In moist sections of the state or in times of well distributed rainfall, a good catch is sometimes gotten but the practice is not one that we generally recommend. It is my observation that two out of three seedings of sweet clover made in corn have failed. I, personally, had one experience on a farm southeast of Syracuse. Conditions there were similar to conditions in your locality. We had no trouble in getting alfalfa in the regular way. However, the sweet clover sown at the time of last cultivation did not get well enough established to enable it to survive the winter.

I hate to write a letter that is a "wet blanket" and yet I cannot conscientiously do otherwise. If you try it, do so with the understanding that you are gambling. The enclosed leaflet on sweet clover may help. Sow 18 or 20 pounds of scarified biennial white blossom sweet clover to the acre.—H. B. HARTWIG.

## The Cabbage Aphis

Our cabbages are covered in spots by small green insects that are about the same color of the cabbage leaves. Will they kill the cabbages and how can we control them?—J. K., *New York.*

THE insect that is infesting your cabbages is undoubtedly the cabbage aphid or plant louse. This insect has sucking mouthparts and so cannot be poisoned. It injures the plant by sucking the juice from the leaves. It probably will not get so thick as to kill the cabbages.

The insect can be controlled by dusting with nicotine sulfate at the rate of 5 pounds mixed with 95 pounds of hydrated lime. Better control will be secured if dusting is begun before the insects get too thick.

Make a rock garden of that irregular slope which has a tendency to wash badly. Place rocks firmly, leaving deep earth pockets between. The earth should consist of loam, leaf mould, crumbled mortar, and some sand thoroughly mixed.


SIXTY-TWO TEST MILES PROVE

# New dip treatment

## *BETTER for seed potatoes*

*In a test, Improved Semesan Bel increased the yield 19 sacks or 31 bushels per acre.*

Old, mussy "two-hour" soak treatments have had their day. Now there's a brand-new way to treat seed potatoes! Proved effective by 62 miles of tests in 18 different states. Costs as little as 1½c per bushel of seed. And so quickly applied that one man alone can treat 300 to 400 bushels of seed per day!

### *Just Dip and Plant*

With *Improved* Semesan Bel, all you do is dip your seed and plant. Yet this quick treatment controls seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia fully as well as time-wasting corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde soak treatments. In addition, it prevents seed rotting; produces stronger and more uniform field stands, and gives you a bigger, better and more profitable potato yield per acre.

### *Bigger Potato Yields*

In tests during the past year, many practical growers obtained yield increases ranging from 13% to 20% by treating their seed with *Improved* Semesan Bel.

### *Makes Good Seed Better*

Even certified seed often carries some disease organisms. That is why all seed should be treated with *Improved* Semesan Bel. One pound treats *70 to 80 bushels,* so you can treat seed for only 1½c to 3c per bushel. Ask your regular dealer for pamphlet, or mail a card to Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Dept. 63, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

*New Improved* DU BAY REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

# SEMESAN BEL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

*Instantaneous Seed Potato Dip*

*CERESAN for seed grains and cotton; SEMESAN JR. for seed corn; SEMESAN for flowers and vegetables*



YOU NEED SEED TREATMENT—THIS YEAR MORE THAN EVER!

**Strawberry Plants**
Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKLANDALE, N. Y.

**Gladiolus Bulbs** Topaz 1910 Rose LeMarechal Foch No. 2 $1.00 per 100.
W. H. RADLEY, Morgenville, N. Y.

**Columbian Purple 60c doz.** $3.-100; $25-1000. Kansas and Cumberland Black 60c doz.; $2.50-100; $20-1000. Post Paid.
C. F. WHEELER, - MANNSVILLE, NEW YORK

**SWEET CORN SEED** Whipple's Yellow—Burpee—Golden Early Market. All this seed has been carefully cured in racks by the use of heat and electric fans. Germination 96-98%.
DONALD COON - - GHENT, NEW YORK

Delaware SEED **Potatoes** GREAT YIELDERS prices right. S. H. RUSSELL, Tunbridge, Vt.

**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS**
My hardy field grown plants will mature heads three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Onions: Prizetaker and Bermuda. Postpaid, 200 70c, 500 $1.25, 1,000 $2.00. Express collect 1,000 to 4,000 $1.00 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 90c per 1,000; 10,000 and over 75c per 1,000. Carefully packed, varieties labeled, delivery guaranteed.
P. D. FULWOOD, TIFTON, GEORGIA

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Special wholesale Prices $1-1,000; 10,000, $7.50. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin Va.

# TWO COWS MAY LOOK ALIKE, BUT—

## THE RECORD OF PRODUCTION

## *Tells The True Value*

Half-blood Holstein. Average production 6955 lbs. milk; 266 lbs. of fat.

Here is a "boarder" cow. She isn't backed by the breeding that promotes profitable production. She would cost less to buy, but her poor production would mean low milk profits.

Three-quarter blood Holstein. Average production 13366 lbs. milk; 498 lbs. of fat.

This cow is a profitable producer. She looks much like the "boarder" cow, but costs no more to feed and keep. Yet her yearly production is over 13000 lbs. of milk. This cow is a money-maker.

Two brands of agricultural limestone, like the two cows, may look alike, but it's the record of production that tells the true value. The degree of purity, fineness, and the speed of solubility are the characteristics of every liming material which determine its value *in your soil.*

# USE
# MICHIGAN LIMESTONE

## *Consistent Producer of Profitable Results*

With a firmly established record for getting results and improving soils and crops, **MICHIGAN LIMESTONE** is the choice of thinking farmers year after year—farmers who buy with confidence, knowing that **MICHIGAN LIMESTONE** will never fail to maintain its high reputation for producing profitable returns.

Lower grade limestones may sell for cheaper prices. But profit from liming depends on favorable results. The use of **MICHIGAN LIMESTONE** insures results that will *make money for you.*

Buy your liming material on the basis of Purity and Solubility. With its high Calcium analysis, **MICHIGAN LIMESTONE** combines great purity with a soft, easily dissolved texture. The Cavanaugh Solubility Test shows **MICHIGAN LIMESTONE** to have extremely rapid solubility, which makes it quicker to bring results and quickest to make you a liming profit.

CALCITE BRAND
**MICHIGAN LIMESTONE**
OVER 99% PURE

**MICHIGAN LIMESTONE & CHEMICAL CO.**
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**
*Authorized Dealers In Every Locality*



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*It's a knockout*

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Every Wednesday BEGINNING **Wed., April 1st, 8:15 P. M.**

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SUPREME BAKERS



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NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

Drive to our Poultry Farm and Examine for yourself the reasons why our famous "Pride o' Niagara" Baby Chicks are

***Guaranteed To Live 7 Days***

We sell every chick under that positive guarantee. And full refunds for losses will be promptly made in CASH. Every breeder is BLOOD-TESTED. Every chick is backed up by years of good breeding for vigor, livability. rapid growth and high egg production, with freedom from disease.

We specialize in White Leghorns, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Our mammoth plant, with finest incubating and brooder equipment, will be a revelation to you. Drive to our plant, or write for catalog giving full details and valuable poultry information.

**NIAGARA POULTRY FARM Box 21 RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.**




# A Horseless Potato Farm

(*Continued from Page* 3)

per spout exactly in the center between the rows of fertilizer, so that each seed piece is three inches away from the fertilizer. A seed piece is dropped every fourteen inches. In the rear of each unit are disks which cover the fertilizer and seed two inches deep.

This method of placing the fertilizer and seed on the same level has been found better, Mr. Grant says, than the customary way of covering the fertilizer with a layer of soil and then dropping the potato on the soil.

Ten days after planting the fields are harrowed with a twenty-foot spike tooth harrow, drawn by a tractor, to kill small weeds and loosen the soil. When the potatoes begin to appear and are about two inches high, tractor-drawn machines are used to bury the potatoes about six inches deep.

## Burying Young Plants

This "burying" of the young potatoes though it might seem injurious to one unfamiliar with farming, is really beneficial. When the shoots break through the ground again they are better established for their life work because of increased root development.

As soon as the potato plants show plainly, that is, from one to two inches tall, the tractor-drawn weeder is employed to loosen the soil between the rows and kill weeds.

Spraying begins about June 25. Questioned as to how many times he sprayed, Mr. Grant said "nine or ten times, just as often as we can find time to run the sprayer." He says the repeated spraying increases the resistance of the leaves to disease.

Bordeaux mixture is the spray used by Mr. Grant with the addition of six pounds of calcium arsenate to each 100 gallons of Bordeaux in the first spray to kill the Colorado beetle ("potato bugs"). If aphis (plant lice) threaten one and a half pints of Black Leaf Forty (a tobacco extract.) is added to each 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture.

Eight rows are sprayed at a time. The pump has a pressure of 400 pounds and the spray mist is directed with great force against the vines and also under the leaves.

## Has Huge Warehouse

A few years ago Mr. Grant built a large warehouse near his residence for the storage and marketing of his large potato crop. The warehouse is 120 feet long and 54 feet wide. It is built against a side hill and there is an entrance at grade to the second floor.

There are 54 bins in the warehouse, the bins being on both sides of central alleys. The lower runway is of concrete, and on this runway Mr. Grant sorts and bags the potatoes when sold, and in the spring mixes the fertilizer.

Under the two rows of bins on the lower floor the earth is exposed and every bin on the two floors is exposed to air on all four sides. Each bin will hold about 750 bushels, and the capacity of the warehouse is 40,000 bushels. On the lower floor of the warehouse is a heating plant from which heat can be conveyed to the second floor. The heat is not used unless a prolonged spell of damp weather should cause the potatoes to sweat. Should this occur, Mr. Grant opens the upper door, though the weather be down to zero and drives out the damp air. As the bagged potatoes are brought to the warehouse they are dumped into bins which are left uncovered.

Mr. Grant finds the best way is to leave the potatoes in the bins until he has orders. Then, as the potatoes are bagged, it is easy to detect bruised and imperfect potatoes, and throw them away. The potatoes are sorted on machines operated by electricity, and, as they pass over the wire mesh, drop through according to size into bags.

## Weed Control

Mr. Grant has found that he can secure the best crop if he plants his potatoes during the middle of May. In planting, a tractor drew a two-row planter, one man driving the tractor and one man on each planter to see that the potatoes were properly deposited in each slot of the machine. With this outfit six acres were planted each day. The rows were 34 inches apart and the seed pieces were dropped 14 inches apart.

The next operation after planting is harrowing. Mr. Grant has had a special harrow built. It is 20 feet wide and of the spike tooth type. The entire acreage is harrowed over once, working the field the way the rows were planted. Forty acres per day were covered with this harrow. A week or ten days after harrowing the tractors were used to draw an especially constructed weeder. This weeder is 17 feet 8 inches wide and has 71 teeth.

Cultivation with the tractor is not new but is not in any way common, particularly in Connecticut. Two rows were cultivated at a time, the potatoes being buried as already mentioned. Only three cultivations were given. The shovel teeth were used the last time to ridge the potatoes somewhat. It has been found this year that from 16 to 16½ acres could be efficiently cultivated in a ten-hour day.

One of the big points is the way that Mr. Grant sprayed to prevent insect and disease destruction. It has been thought by many growers that a tractor would injure the tops so much that the yield would be lessened. Mr. Grant has proved this not to be so, as his fields last year, a dry year, averaged him 400 bushels or slightly better. A portion of the field where the soil was relatively moist gave over 600 bushels per acre. Mr. Grant used a tractor to draw his large eight-row sprayer. The sprayer has three nozzles per row and spraying at a pressure of 400 pounds. On an average, 25 acres per day are sprayed with one machine, tractor drawn. On the 55-acre piece from 30 to 32 acres per day could be sprayed. This is due to the fact that the rows are much longer, and therefore require much less turning of the machinery.

In digging Mr. Grant used a tractor and two diggers in one gang. These diggers are of the largest size, the apron being 36 inches wide and of extra length. The power for the apron is derived through a take-off from the tractor. Two rows are dug at a time. It is easy to dig from six to seven acres per day. This requires a large force of men in order to pick up the potatoes.

In addition to this field Mr. Grant has 90 acres near his home. A portion of the work on this 90-acres has been done by tractors; namely, the plowing and the harrowing. The cultivating and spraying have been done with horse-drawn tools.

Mr. Grant is enthusiastic over his success with power farming. This year. according to his present ideas, his entire acreage will be managed entirely by power.

## Bulletin on School Grounds

THE new bulletin prepared by Professor D. J. Bushey of the New York State College of Agriculture gives pictures and plans of school grounds with diagrams for the laying out of athletic fields, for foot ball and track, for a baseball diamond, basket ball court, tennis court, for volley ball and for other sports. It also gives valuable suggestions as to the manner in which the school grounds may be beautified by plantings. This bulletin is free to residents of New York state and may be obtained from the mailing room of the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for bulletin No. E-194.

The number of years that the Papec Ensilage Cutter has been on the market is brought to attention by the fact that the Papec Machine Company is distributing its thirty-first annual Ensilage Cutter catalog.

This is a particularly handsome book with a 4-color process cover and with the several different sizes and types of cutters reproduced in colors. It contains interesting facts and figures showing how largely the use of silage increases profits from dairy cows, beef cows, calves and lambs. Any feeder can have a copy o fthis new catalog by addressing the Papec Machine Company, Shortsville, N. Y.

# Seeing Is Sometimes Hard Believing

(*Continued from First Page*)

we have only scratched the surface of the radio's possibilities. Radio is still much of a mystery.

Leaving the broadcasting studios, we started on a trip through the main avenue of the General Electric Works. This avenue is a mile and a half long, and lined on either side with mammoth manufacturing buildings all devoted to the business of making electrical apparatus.

## Take Care of Sick and Injured

Personally, I am, of course, interested in machines, but to me people are the most interesting of all, so when we came to the General Electric Hospital and Dispensary, it was good to know that this large employer of men (the Company has 20,000 employees on its payroll) thinks enough of its personnel to maintain one of the most complete hospitals and emergency outfits of any industrial concern in America. In the early days of manufacturing in this country, laboring conditions were cruel and hard. For example, all middle-aged country people can remember conditions in the old tanneries. The hours were long, the pay was poor, and compensation insurance, carefully-guarded machinery, and adequately-equipped hospitals in manufacturing plants as we know them today were unknown a few short years ago.

Did you ever stop to think where all of the thousands of miles of wire comes from that is used in telephone, telegraph, and electrical transmission service? A lot of it is made by the General Electric Company, and our Master Farmer party saw where it was done.

But I think most of the Master Farmers and their wives in the party will agree that so far as the different manufacturing departments of the General Electric Works are concerned, the electric refrigerator department is the most interesting. It is rather strange, is it not, when you stop to think about it that man has made a machine that will freeze better and purer ice than nature itself. There are several large refrigerator manufacturers in the country, as you know, and after visiting the place where these are made at the General Electric Company, I am convinced that the old-fashioned ice houses and the inefficient peddling of ice in the cities are doomed. Milk cooling on every farm by refrigeration is not far away.

## Where Seeing Is Not Believing

I have saved a description of the most interesting part of the visit to the General Electric Works, however, until the last. Everybody has heard of the famous Steinmetz Laboratory, often called the "House of Magic." For over an hour our Master Farmer party sat in the E. W. Rice Auditorium of the General Electric plant and listened to and watched the wizards of the "House of Magic" explain its wonders. Demonstrations were shown to illustrate what the scientists have done to increase efficiency in the production of electric lights. The first Edison light was not very much stronger than a good oil lamp, but since its invention scientists have been constantly busy to improve the efficiency of the light.

Possibly the most interesting phenomena in the world are the different kinds of waves, such as light waves, sound waves, radio waves, short waves, long waves, and so on. Waves are the result of vibrations, and much of the development of modern science has come through a better understanding of vibrations and the resulting waves.

Under the control of the demonstrating scientist, waves were made to travel through space and light lights and ring bells. We saw a practical application of this with a burglar alarm. We saw waves light up vacuum tubes at some distance from the source.

Probably light is the fastest traveling phenomenon known to man. Yet our party was treated to a demonstration whereby light was actually frozen and then thawed out under our very eyes. White balls and black balls were graded, the selection being made entirely on the basis of the color of the ball. The operator explained that the machine would grade beans in the same way.

Liquid air is magic stuff. It is ordinary air treated to such low temperatures that it actually freezes. If confined when it thaws, it expands so rapidly that a small amount of it will blow up a large building.

## How "Talkies" Are Made

Turning again to the application of waves to modern science, we saw a sound picture showing Walter Damrosch, the musician, record one of his compositions on a "talkie." The sound film uses light waves for pictures and sound waves to record sound on the edge of the film.

There is not much use in my trying to describe these demonstrations, for even after seeing them it is hard to understand how they are done. As I sat with our party in the "House of Magic" watching and listening, I thought of the old story of Salem witchcraft and how not so many years ago, as history measures time, our forefathers burned people at the stake for witchcraft. Then I wondered what would happen to some of these modern research scientists if they had lived in Salem Township in 1692. What would any of those same forefathers of ours think if they could have been with our party of Master Farmers and watched demonstrations of the wonders of modern science? What would any man who lived even a hundred years ago think if he could come to life, live for a week now, and see the modern automobile, the telephone and telegraph, the electric lights, and all the other results of the work of scientists? The old boy would certainly think he had a bad case of delirium tremens!

## What Will the Future Be?

Just as those who lived a hundred years ago seem behind the times to us, so will our times seem to our children's children. Just a few minutes in a laboratory like that at Schenectady is all one needs to set his imagination to work on the wonders that the future will bring forth. We have just scratched the surface. Think what will happen when a real storage battery is discovered. Imagine this world of ours when a simple way is found to turn sunlight into electricity. Soon we shall be able to throw away stoves and furnaces and heat our homes by turning a switch.

After an hour spent in this Research Laboratory our party was conducted to the General Electric office restaurant where as guests of the Company we did full justice with farm appetites to a good dinner. After lunch another interesting talk was given by Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Vice President of the General Electric Company and Director of General Electric research work. Promptly at 1:15 big buses carried the party to Albany where we soon found places in the visitors' gallery to watch the New York State Senate at work. The Master Farmers were much

(*Continued on Page* 17)

*"John, will you please look at the mouse-trap? I just heard it snap."*
—JUDGE.


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*—Samuel Broughton, Farm Supt., Utica State Hospital*

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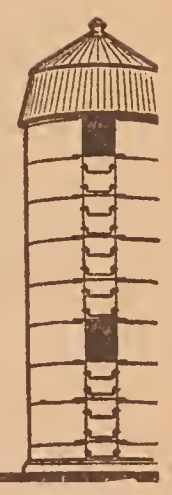



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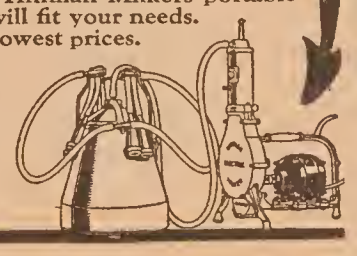


# With the A. A. Dairyman

## Breed Herd Testing in New York

NEW YORK breeders of dairy cattle are showing an increasing interest in testing under the herd test plan. During 1930 the number of breeders testing under the herd test plan increased from 38 to 54 and the number of cows increased from 968 to 1315. At the present time the number of herds and cows being tested under the supervision of the New York State College of Agriculture are as follows:

| *Breed* | *No. Breeders* | *No. Cows* |
|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 20 | 597 |
| Holstein | 24 | 538 |
| Jersey | 5 | 99 |
| Guernsey | 5 | 81 |

A number of Ayrshire herds in addition to those given above are being tested under the supervision of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred.

### Keeps the Cost Down

The herd test is conducted under rules that insure a high degree of integrity and at the same time keep the cost down to a minimum. The tests are conducted the same as are dairy herd improvement association tests with the exception that only two cows may be milked at one time, that the number of milkings that may be supervised in any one day are limited to 40 or 48 depending on the breed, and that each milking must be weighed and tested separately for butterfat.

Members of dairy herd improvement associations may have their regular association tester do their testing if he meets with the approval of the supervisor of advanced registry testing at the New York State College of Agriculture. Surprise tests are made by other testers when a Breed Association deems it advisable and retests are made on cows that produce above a certain amount of butterfat in any regular monthly test.

Breeders who are not in dairy herd improvement associations may test under the herd test plan through the use of advanced register supervisors at a slightly higher cost.

Certainly a great many more New York breeders should be making herd tests. A constructive breeding program requires a knowledge of the producing ability of each individual cow in the herd, that can only come from keeping records of production on the entire herd. The best proof of a sire's ability to transmit production is obtained only when the producing ability of all of his daughters is known. The breeders who are testing under this plan and who have herds of high quality will also find the recognition and publicity given their records by their breed association to be of commercial value in the sale of stock.

Breeders who wish further information about the herd test plan now being used by the Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey breed organizations should write to their association or club to American Agriculturist, or to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

—W. T. CRANDALL,
*Cornell University*

## A Sanitary Milk House

What points should I consider in making my milkhouse as clean and sanitary as possible? I plan to build this spring.

THE approved milkhouse should be well lighted, well ventilated, floors and walls easily kept clean and located at some distance from the stable.

In the construction of a milk house, concrete is universally used for the foundation, the floor, and for at least 1 foot of wall above the floor line. Concrete is chosen because it is easily kept clean and is non-absorbent. Since light is an aid to cleanliness, the window area should be approximately 10 to 20 per cent of the floor space. Cross ventilation may be insured by the proper location of the windows. Ventilators in the gable ends of the milk houses are recommended.

"Construction above the foundation walls may be of wood, tile, concrete, or brick. Elevating the floor a foot or two above the ground level and extending is as a loading platform outside the building will make it possible to handle the milk conveniently."

## Pasturing the Herd Sire

Is it against the laws of New York State to pasture a bull, which is over eight months old, in one's own pasture with his own cows, that is, if the bull is not very ugly?

WE are taking an excerpt from the Agriculture and Markets Law on the pasturing of live stock.

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or in the possession of any bull of the age of more than nine months, any stallion of the age of more than eighteen months, or buck or boar over five months of age, to suffer or permit such animal or animals to go, or range, or run at large on any lands or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such land or premises. (As amended by Chapter 38 of the Laws of 1925)."

It would seem that you can turn your herd sire out in your own pasture but, can you guarantee that he will not get into your neighbor's pasture? There are many advantages in a safe bull pen where he can do no harm.

## Cooling Milk

Would you advise cooling over an aerator or is can cooling in a tank all right for the average farmer?

ACCORDING to tests at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, cooling in well-constructed farm tanks is easier and equally as efficient from a sanitary point of view as cooling over an aerator. The electric refrigerators now being offered for sale for use on dairy farms are practical and reliable. Whether the farmer uses a tank of the old style using ice or one of the new ice machines, the tank should be large enough so that when filled with cans of milk, there will be twice as much ice and water as milk. A tank 35" wide, 60" long, and 26" deep has a capacity of six cans. When the six cans are in, there are two gallons of water and ice for each gallon of milk.

## What Will the Cows Eat Next Winter?

(*Continued from Page 3*)

will do well even during a dry summer."

Sorghum can be planted later than soybeans since it matures fairly rapidly and the Amber variety, when drilled in good land, free from weeds, will produce a very satisfactory hay crop. The hay should be cut when the seeds are in the early dough stage and cured in the ordinary manner. Something also to be considered, although perhaps not so important in New York State, is the possibility of the poisoning of cattle by pasturing the second growth. No cases of poisoning as far north as New York have ever been reported but in the south, pasturing the second growth of sorghum is out of the question.

Another crop more or less related to sorghum and requiring about the same soil and climatic conditions is Sudan grass. Sudan grass may be drilled or sown broadcast after the middle of June and the hay has about the same feeding value as timothy.

"Have you ever tried millet," I asked.

"Yes, I have, I usually don't get

around to sow until after all the rest of the crops are out of the way. I have planted as late as the first week in July and still had very good results. I usually sow the Japanese millet although I understand that some of the neighbors have grown the foxtail millet and got somewhat larger yields but the hay was a good deal coarser. I have usually tried to grow millet on good soil although I have used the land next to the orchard in late years that has always been badly infested with quack grass as I find that millet chokes back the weeds very nicely. I sow about a half bushel to the acre broadcast and then forget about it until along the latter part of August", he added. "Immediately after blooming I cut the entire piece and cure it and pile it in the small stacks. I have never had any large amount and have fed from the stacks until it was gone as by that time, I have usually had cabbage roughage to use as supplemental feed."

Analysis has shown that millet hay has a feeding value of somewhere between the red clover and Timothy and since yields are usually fairly good, it will serve very satisfactorily as a supplement far into the winter. Millet should be fed very sparingly to horses as it acts as a laxative and diuretic but when fed once a day to cattle has never been known to cause serious results.

We walked back up towards the barn where Mr. Jeffrey's son was preparing to milk their 35-cow dairy with a milker and as we walked down between the rows of fine sleek cattle, I noticed that the cows were picking away at something that looked like alfalfa but yet was different.

"Why," I said, "You never told me about growing sweet clover for hay."

"I have been growing that for several years," said Mr. Jeffrey.

"Is it satisfactory?" I asked.

"Well, you know sweet clover is a biennial and one year I had a small piece that I thought I would use as pasture so I put in sweet clover early in the spring without a nurse crop, using inoculated seed and having the ground in fine shape. As it turned out, I did not use the piece for pasture and so I cut the clover for hay the first year. I cured it and the cows seemed to like it and after cutting the crop the next year early, got enough growth to turn under a fine leguminous sod."

"Probably more farmers would like to know about this," I said. "I never thought about sweet clover as being a particularly good hay crop but I see now where in certain cases, it might prove very useful."

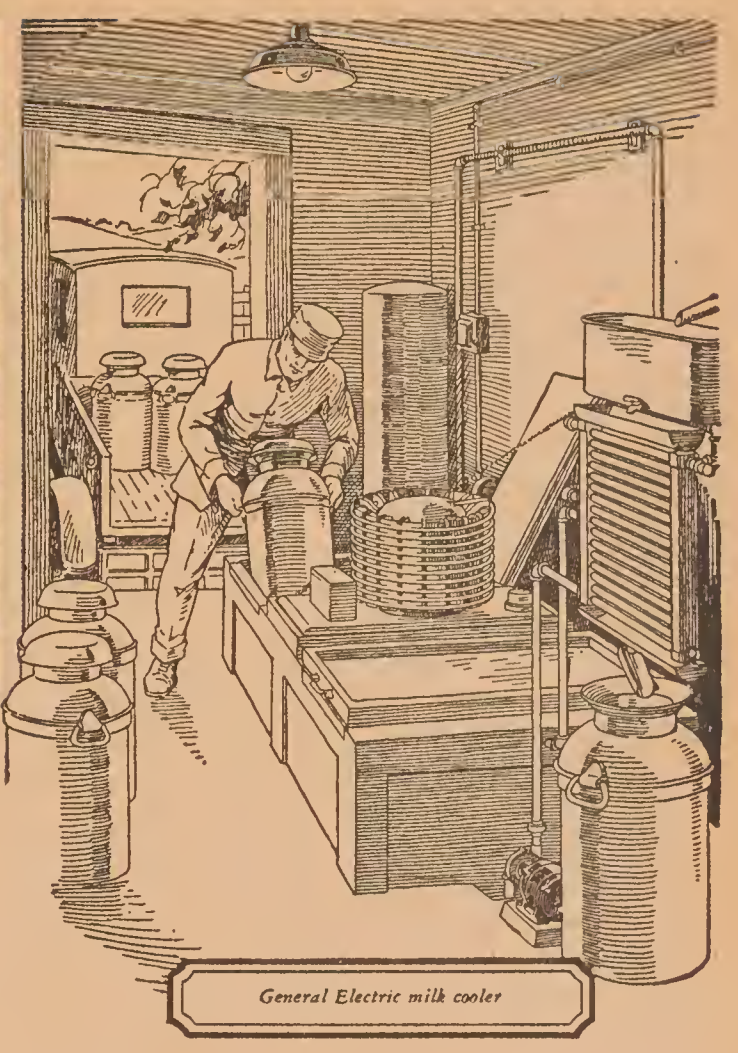
"Well," he said, "I have grown it every year, but I find that we have to inoculate and apply a certain amount of lime each seeding."

Inoculation and lime are important in the growing of any legume, and should never be neglected, especially if one is trying to grow a legume as an emergency or catch hay crop to utilize land where the main crop has failed. I suppose the ideal farmer would manage so he would never be compelled to buy hay or have need for enlarging his forage crops. However, when the farmer is struck with a combination of situations such as the dairymen of the milk shed have during the past two years, it is absolutely necessary that he know what crops are available and best suited to his conditions to meet the emergency.

## Clean Milk

Two things are important in producing clean milk. These are cleanliness and coldness. Cleanliness means a clean cow, clean utensils and a clean dairyman. This does not mean a great deal of extra expense or fancy equipment.

The next greatest essential in clean milk is to cool it quickly enough. Milk should be brought to 50 deg. F. or lower within an hour after it is produced. The milk tank seems to be the most satisfactory and cheapest method of cooling milk on the average dairy farm. Clean milk can be produced with a milking machine as readily as by hand providing proper sanitary measures are observed.

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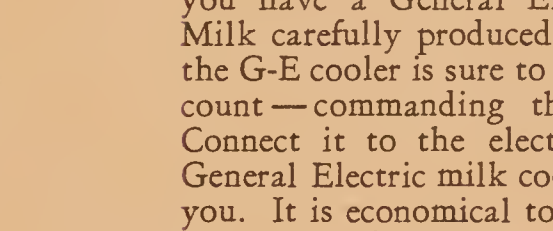

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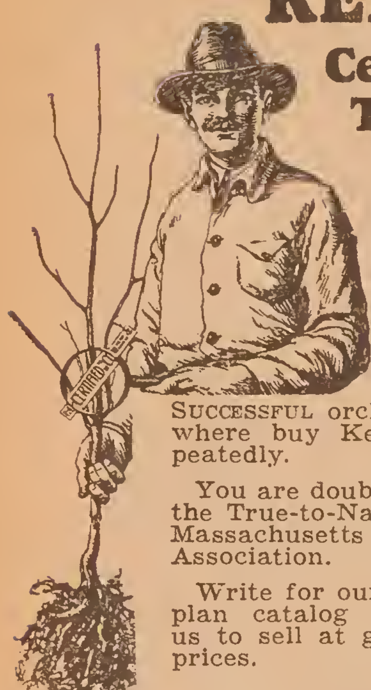

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*Bonded Commission Merchants*
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**LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED**
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

**BROILERS WANTED**
Quick Sales. Checks mailed within 24 hours. Coops returned immediately. Service and results unparalleled. Over $4,000,000 worth of Live Poultry handled during 1930. Ample Capital. Established 1884. Give us your next shipment. Compare results.
**SOL FRANKEL INC.**
West Washington Market, New York City
Reference: Your Bank.

**EGG PRODUCERS**
*Get Best Net Results*
by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.
ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.,
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

GLADIOLUS State inspected 100 bulbs mixed $1.50 LLOYD PINE, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

**Sacrifice Sale**
***Baby Chicks***
Too many eggs hatching. All carefully culled two and three year old breeding birds—eggs 24-26 oz. per dozen.

| | *Per 100* |
|---|---|
| Wh. & Br. Leg., Anconas | $ 9.95 |
| Buff, Barred & Wh. Rocks | 10.95 |
| S. C. & R. C. Reds | 10.95 |
| Wh. & Bl. Minorcas | 10.95 |
| Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyan. | 10.95 |
| Light Brahmas | 16.00 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 16.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10.95 |
| Pekin Ducklings, each | .25 |

Order direct. Save catalog money. Add 1c per chick on 25 or 50 orders. Cash with order or we will ship C.O.D. plus postage. Send only $1.00 deposit.
**D. Thomas Hatcheries**
BOX 212, BELLWOOD, PA.

Toulouse GEESE EGGS from old stock 50c each. postpaid. Martha Taylor, Friendship, N.Y.


# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### April Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for April 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter a Shade Lower, Steady*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Apr. 3, 1931 | Mar. 27, 1931 | Apr. 4, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 28¾-29¼ | 29½-30 | 39½-40 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 28¼- | 28¾-29 | 39 - |
| 84-91 score | 26 -28 | 25½-28½ | 32½-38½ |
| Lower Grades | 25 -25½ | 24½-25 | 31 -32 |

Shortly after we closed our report last week the butter market broke a half cent. On Monday, March 30, the market held steady and firm at the lower figure. Early in the day there was a slight flutter when the opening sale on the exchange was made at 27¾c for creamery extras. This brought out the buyers in full force and the price was quickly bid back to 28¼c. As the market closed nothing was offered below 28½c. From then on throughout the week the market has moved along very satisfactorily and prices have fluctuated only to a very slight degree. The official daily quotations have not shown any change.

There are two or three outstanding features worthy of note this week, the principal one being that the New York market has been very short of intermediate and cheaper grades of fresh butter.

Another feature of the market has been the sharp differential between Chicago and New York prices. Op April 1, New York and Chicago were on par for the first time in several weeks. If Chicago is able to hold steady for awhile it may mean an advance in New York City.

On March 27 the four cities reported storage holdings totaling 8,949,932 pounds of butter compared with holdings on the same day a year ago amounting to 12,111,228 lbs. From March 20 to March 27 the four cities reported an out of storage movement totaling 1,009,800 lbs. compared with an out of storage movement during the same period a year ago totaling 1,300,181 lbs.

## *Fresh Cheese Easy*

| STATE FLATS | Apr. 3, 1931 | Mar. 27, 1931 | Apr. 4, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 15-16½ | 15½-16½ | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | 24-26 |
| Held Fancy | | | |
| Held Average | 21-22½ | 21 -22½ | 23- |

The market on fresh cheese eased up this week when some lots were sold as low as 15c. Trade has been very quiet and the demand very limited for fresh goods. It was to be expected that prices would move lower when one could see the situation existing in the trade. Although, the market on cured cheese is not very active nevertheless it is holding fairly steady.

By March 26 the ten cities reported cold storage holdings totaling 10,765,000 pounds. On the same day a year ago holdings totaled 12,582,000 pounds. From March 19 to March 26 holdings increased in the ten cities to a total of 131,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year holdings decreased 68,000 pounds.

## *Good Call For Cheap Eggs*

| NEARBY WHITE | Apr. 3, 1931 | Mar. 27, 1931 | Apr. 4, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 25 - | 25-26½ | 32 -34 |
| Average Extras | 23½-24 | 23-24 | 30 -31 |
| Extra Firsts | 23 - | 22-22½ | 28 -29½ |
| Firsts | 22 -22½ | 21-21½ | 26½-27½ |
| Undergrades | -21½ | | -26 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 25 -26 | 24-26 | 30 -33 |
| Gathered | 21½-24 | 20-23 | 26 -29 |

Cheap eggs have had the call all during the week ending April 4. Independent retailers have been actively seeking these bargain goods in order to compete with the chain stores. Accordingly, the higher grades and more desirable eggs have not received all the attention due them. On March 31, some of the fancy Jerseys went as high as 27c but the market soon slipped away. The fact that the Pacific Coast producers announced a two cent drop on their product for next week had an immediate dampening effect on fancy nearbys. Buyers were more conservative because of the prospective lower prices on Pacific Coast eggs and a great many sold rather than store. As the market comes to a close there appears to be a little more speculative interest but we see nothing to indicate any material improvement in prices in the near future.

On March 27 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 892,000 cases of eggs whereas on the same day last year they held 880,000 cases. From March 20 to March 27 storage holdings in the ten cities increased 262,000 cases whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 302,000 cases.

## *Poultry Market in Good Shape*

| | April 3, 1931 | Mar. 27, 1931 | April 4, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 30-41 | 24-26 | 30-33 |
| Leghorn | 35-37 | 22-23 | 26-27 |
| CHICKENS | | | 24-34 |
| Colored | | 22-30 | 24-34 |
| Leghorn | | 21-23 | 25-42 |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | 38- | 30-37 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 13-14 | 12-13 | -15 |
| CAPONS | - 45 | 42-45 | 40-50 |
| TURKEYS | 30-40 | 30-45 | 30-42 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-26 | 22-26 | -22 |
| GEESE | 15-16 | 15- | 18-19 |

The poultry market winds up in very excellent shape. On Friday, April 3, buying was active at the terminals and the situation looked good. There did not appear to be any possibility of a burdensome oversupply of poultry for the holiday.

We omit the quotation on fowls above as up to the time this report was written no definite price has been established. Colored fowls were placed chiefly at 27c. But the market was left open to test the situation. The price represented a 2c advance over the early part of the week. Rock and Red broilers were selling in a runaway market. On Friday night colored broilers had reached 41c but if the situation continues and no heavy shipments arrive there is no telling where the market will be before it closes. The majority of the Reds and Rocks are being placed at the top quotations, Reds topping at 38c and Rocks at 41c.

There has been a serious accumulation this year of baby rabbits, both white and colored which are having no outlet and receivers have been at a loss in trying to dispose of them. Someone is going to be very disappointed when they get the returns on these baby rabbits which were undoubtedly sent to the market to be sold as live Easter bunnies. It is not wise to ship any merchandise of this type unless you are absolutely sure that the man who is handling the goods has a ready market in which to dispose of them.

## *Hay Market Improves After Poor Start*

The hay market eased off during the early part of the week ending April 4 due to a half hearted demand and plentiful supplies. Buyers showed more life and receipts were lighter toward the weekend and prices strengthened materially. As the market comes to a close straight timothy brings from $22 to $27 per ton; clover mixtures $20 to $25; grass mixtures $20 to $25. Although grass mixtures are quoted the same as clover, they have not been as strong and in some cases concessions have been made.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Load medium 1059 lb. steers about steady at 8.50. Cows steady, few good grades 5.50-5.75. Common to medium 4.00-5.25. Low cutters and cutters 2.50-3.50.

HOGS—Few medium grade 200 lb. weights steady at 7.75.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were liberal during the week. Slow to fair trading was up to and including Thursday. Friday's receipts were moderate and buying slow. Prices were unchanged but irregular. Market closed weak and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 12-14c; fair to good 10-12c; small to medium 5-10c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts liberal to heavy during the week. Demand fair to good and higher on fancy Thursday and Friday. Market steady. Good to fancy, each, 8.00-10.00, a few higher; fair to good 4.00-7.00; imitations, each 2.00-4.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts liberal to heavy during the week. Demand slow to fair at irregular prices. Market closed weak at 15-25c per pound.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market steady; United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, 2.25-2.35; No. 2, 1.75-2.25; No. 3, 1.65-1.75 (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3). Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

WOOL—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound, 20-30c; ½ blood 20-26c; ⅜ blood, 20-23c; ¼ blood 17-22c; low quarter blood 17-19c; common and braid, 17-19c.

* * *

Dandelion greens from New Jersey appeared last week on the Philadelphia market for the first time this season and opened at $1.50 to $1.75 a five-eighths-bushel basket. Some also were reported at New York, selling at $2.00 a bushel. Prices soon fell away to 50c to $1.25.


## Seeds and Plants

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN
**FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS.**
Our hardy, field grown plants, will stand the cold and mature three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre. Bermuda Onions. 500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50
Why take a chance; pay on delivery.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free.
PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Ga.

If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown
**"FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS**
Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen and Flatdutch 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 expressed collect. Onion plants same price. First class plants delivered in good condition or money refunded. Now booking orders for Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet potato plants.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

**Millions Cabbage Plants,** field grown frost-proof, disease proof Jersey-Charleston-Copenhagen-Flatdutch. Insure profitable crop buying better plants. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00, prepaid. Expressed $1.25-1000; 10,000-$10.00, leading varieties tomato, May-June delivery.
J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

**Frost Proof Cabbage Plants** open field grown, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Enkhuizen, Jersey Wakefield, Prepaid 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.25. Tomato Plants Express collect $1.00-1000. Tomato Plants, same price as cabbage plants. Ruby King Pepper Plants Prepaid 500-$1.50 Collect $2.00-1000. Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75-1000. Roots Mossed. Safe arrival guaranteed.
SIMS POTATO PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA

**SEND NO MONEY**
C. O. D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS
All varieties mailed promptly.
500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83
STANDARD PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA

**Pay the Postman; Send No Money**
*Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants.*
Leading Varieties
500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 4000, $3.60.
ALBANY PLANT CO., ALBANY, Ga.

**C. O. D.** Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants
Quick shipments, all varieties.
500 63c, 1,000 98c, 3,000 $2.83
FARMERS PLANT CO., TIFTON, GEORGIA

**C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY**
*Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants.*
Good plants mailed promptly.
500, 65c; 1000, $1.; 3000, $2.70.
GEORGIA FARMS CO., ALBANY, Ga.

**Frostproof Cabbage Plants,** large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties $1.00. 1000. Bermuda onion plants $1.00. Collard $1.00. Brussels Sprouts $1.00. Tomato $1.25. Porto Rico Potato $1.75. Ruby King Pepper 50c, 100 or $4.00, 1000.
QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA

**TOMATO PLANTS.** Tough hardy field grown eight inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $2.00 per 1000; 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. Prompt shipments and first class plants guaranteed.
P. D. FULWOOD, - - TIFTON, GEORGIA

# New York Farm News

## *N. Y. City Stops Sale of Apples by Unemployed*

POLICE Commissioner Mulrooney of New York City has sent out an order that the selling of apples on the street corners by the unemployed in the midtown area of Manhattan be discontinued on April 15. Readers will remember that the sale of apples by the unemployed, an idea originated by Joseph Sicker, began around Election Day last Fall. Unquestionably, thousands and thousands of bushels of apples were sold to consumers who would not have bought except from the unemployed. To this extent, it has meant an additional outlet for the apple crop.

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of New York growers, the apples sold at first consisted entirely of western boxed apples. More recently, quite a number of men have been selling New York State McIntosh.

The order that this method of selling must stop April 15 applies to the midtown business and theatre sections. Several merchant associations have protested, claiming that it has degenerated into a "racket." Many of those who started to sell apples branched out, some hiring several men to sell for them, others offering other products for sale, mainly tangerines and chocolate bars.

It will still be possible, of course, for pushcart men, by obtaining a license, to sell apples and other fruit in the section mentioned. The city temporarily permitted these unemployed men to sell apples without first securing a license.

### Time for Master Farmer Nominations

**SEVERAL weeks ago we mentioned that it is time to make your nominations for the 1931 class of New York State Master Farmers. To be considered, nominations must reach us before May 1. The majority of New York State counties now have at least one Master Farmer. If your county does not or if there are others that you feel deserve this honor, will you not send their names and addresses?**

**Remember, that to be a Master Farmer, a man must not only raise good crops and animals, but also be willing to work for his community and provide a good home for his family.**

**In making nominations, your name will be held confidential. Although you have until May 1, to send in nominations, why not sit down now while you think of it and send us the name and address of a man you believe should be honored in this way.**

### Road Investigation Rumored in Erie County

OUR Erie County correspondent writes that District Attorney Moore of Erie County, has asked for a $25,000 appropriation which has been granted by the Board of Supervisors for an investigation into county road building operations. We understand that one contracting firm has already been indicted.

We are informed that this investigation came as a result of some concrete work on a road near Buffalo that went to pieces the first winter after it was put in.

### State Grange Master Sets Goal

The following program for New York State Granges for 1931 was sent to us by State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, New York. Certainly it sets a goal which every subordinate Grange in the state could well attempt to reach.

**Organization and Membership**

(a) Ten new Granges in 1931.
(b) Net Gain of at least five members in every Grange.
(c) Personal work to avoid dropping for non-payment of dues and in re-instating old members.
(d) Careful and complete survey of community for worthwhile candidates.
(e) Each subordinate Secretary report promptly at close of quarter to State Secretary.
(f) Increase Pomona membership.
(g) At least one new Juvenile Grange in each County.
(h) Not one lost or dormant Grange in 1931.

**Fraternal and Ritualistic**

(a) Strive for Honor Grange reconigition; not less than one hundred additional Honor Granges this year.
(b) At least one Degree Team in every Grange; conferring degrees without the manual preferred.
(c) Stress the fact that our organization is a fraternity.
(d) Open and close ALWAYS in full form; without manual is more impressive.
(e) Present flag at altar, if possible, for Grange salute.

**General Activitites**

(a) Singing Contest at State Fair.
(b) Revolving Scholarship Fund, every Grange contributing.
(c) Grange outstanding organization in community.
(d) Publicity—tell the Grange to the world.
(e) Deputies call conference of every officer in the county, Pomona and Subordinate, Plan County program.
(f) National Grange Monthly in every Grange family.
(g) Support Grange Insurance—Fire, Life, and Automobile.
(h) Support all moral activities in the community.

### Legislature Rebuked

LAST week, Governor Roosevelt sent a special message to the Legislature rebuking both Democratic and Republican members for killing the measure that would do away with the collection of fees by Supervisors in the payment of state money to rural school districts. The Governor stated that the only service which the supervisor renders in the transaction is to deposit the money in his account and write a check for the same. For this, under the present law, he collects a fee of one percent of the money.

The Governor in commenting on the killing of the bill said that it was local political patronage which should be discontinued.

### State to Raise Game Fish

AN arrangement whereby New York State will get an increased supply of light bass for lakes and rivers has been made by the New York State Conservation Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce.

The Superintendent of the Federal Hatchery at Cape Vincent on the St. Lawrence, has been instructed to take 500 male and female adult black bass from fishermen in Lake Ontario and place them in the bass breeding ponds newly constructed at the Cape Vincent Hatchery. The bass fry and fingerlings reared at the hatchery will be distributed entirely in New York State. The rearing ponds at Cape Vincent will be similar to those in the State hatchery at Ogdensburg.

### Western New York News

ERIE COUNTY Pomona Grange was held at Hamburg March 28. Van C. Whittemore, Steward of New York State Grange gave the principal address of the evening lecture hour on "Adjusting Our Farm Practices to Meet the 1931 Farm Situation". Mr. Whittemore is a son of old Erie, having grown to manhood in the township of Collins where his forbears were among the early settlers.

Cattaragus County is preparing to

(*Continued on Page* 21)

# Are Your Buildings Under the Shadow of Grime ?

GOOD paint—Larkin Paint—is a farm investment that pays remarkable dividends. Well painted buildings denote a well run farm—and more, they protect the farm investment. Paint protects your expensive barns and silos, just as it does your house. If your farm buildings are under the shadow of grime, here are the Larkin Guaranteed Paint Products that will give you the greatest protection with the smallest investment.

**Larkin Guaranteed House Paints**
IN 43 BEAUTIFUL COLORS

**Larkin Barn and Roof Paint**
IN RED AND SLATE GRAY

**Larkin Porch or Deck Paint**
IN FOUR DURABLE COLORS

**Liquid Fiber Roof Coating**
STOPS AND PREVENTS LEAKS

**Larkin 4-Hour Dry Varnishes**
AND ALL PURPOSE ENAMELS

LARKIN Paint Products are guaranteed to satisfy or new paint will be put on free. Apply Larkin Paint according to directions, and if for any cause you are not entirely satisfied, we will furnish new paint and pay the cost of putting it on your building. You take no chances when you deal with Larkin.

**LARKIN *Food* STORES**

# DAIRYLEA
## Dried Skim Milk

### *A Quality Product*

***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

*My feed dealer is*.....



# Just "Paint" the Roosts

Paint the top of the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40". The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes, which kill lice.

**No Handling of Birds**

Recommended by Experiment Stations and Colleges everywhere.

To Kill Mites: Spray nests and inside of house with "Black Leaf 40" according to directions.

If your dealer does not have it, send $1.00 for 100 bird size.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c. 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.



## Baby Chicks

**KERLIN LEGHORN CHICKS**

**40-page book free**—Describes—quotes low prices, **"Kerlin Quality"**: Trapnested. Contest Winners. Greatest winter layers. Disease free. **Highest quality. Low cost. Free feed** with chick order. Big discount. Chicks—stock—supplies.

**Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.**



**CHICKS** —100 Rocks or Reds, $12; Leghorns, $10; **C. O. D.** heavy mixed, $10; light, $8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.



**9c** CHICKS—Pullets, Barron White Leghorns only. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

*With the A. A.*
# Poultry Farmer

## Can the East Beat Missouri ?

*By* L. E. WEAVER
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

RECENTLY, I had a long talk with Professor Berley Winton who is one of the poultry extension men in Missouri. Ten years ago or more I worked with him in Kentucky; he was a County Agent then. For the past six or seven years he has been down where they have to be shown, and he has been showing them. the results they have been getting in chick raising were interesting and I believe are worth a little study.

*L. E. Weaver*

Do you remember when we used to say that in estimating how many chicks we should get in the spring we should first figure how many pullets we wanted next fall and then start with three times that many chicks? We counted on losing one-third of them and having half of those that were left roosters. How far out of date those figures have become is shown by the results of the Missouri poultrymen.

### Preventing Losses

In the first place, they could see no good reason for such a heavy loss every year. They thought it could be prevented to a certain extent, at least. So they worked out a set of rules for preventing losses in chick raising. Since it was largely a matter of keeping the chicks free from disease they called them "Healthy Chick Rules."

The first year only five people followed the rules and reported, they were trying them out. In the five flocks together 2250 chicks were started, and 1980 of them were raised. That figures out to 88 percent or almost 9 chicks raised out of every 10 that were started.

That was back in 1924. Every year since then more and more farms have followed the plan, and the percent reared has never been less than 83; once it was up to 89 percent. Last year was their biggest season. On 826 farms 427,677 chicks were started and 363,764 were raised, an average of 85 percent. Perhaps that is one reason that eggs are so cheap now.

### Rules Are Simple

It certainly looks as though this Missouri plan is getting results. They are not up to 100 percent yet so there is a chance that our Eastern men may do even better. I know there are many who are actually beating those figures right along now. I am afraid that the average is very much below that figure, however.

Here are the rules as Professor Winton gave them to me:

1. Start the chicks before May first.
2. Raise the chicks on clean fresh range.
3. Brood each hatch separately.
4. Feed a growing ration.
5. Separate the cockerels from the pullets.
6. Maintain sanitary, roomy quarters.

In looking over these rules one is impressed at once with their simplicity. There is nothing at all unusual or mysterious about them, just good old-fashioned common sense. In fact, what they say is briefly: "Start early, feed well, keep everything clean, and give plenty of room." And the emphasis is placed on keeping everything clean. That seems to be the one thing that we can't learn. With modern brooding equipment and with modern feed formulas and feeding methods, it is no longer any trick to raise chicks *if* we can keep disease and parasites away from them, and keep them away from the disease and parasites. New range and clean houses are the best insurance against the hazards that we know of.

Surely if Missouri can get such results with such simple rules the eastern poultrymen can do at least as well.

## Marketing Duck Eggs

"We are interested in raising Indian Runner ducks for egg production but we know nothing about marketing them. Could you tell us where we could get in touch with a good buyer. We would like to be informed about the shipping of eggs—how many dozen eggs will a special duck egg crate hold, etc.

MOST duck growers raise ducks for meat and the egg production is only incidental. Therefore, the market for duck eggs is not so well developed as the hen egg market. Most any dealer in eggs will handle duck eggs and I would suggest that you write to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 53 Park Place, N. Y. City for a list of bonded egg dealers.

Duck eggs are packed in the case in the same manner as hen eggs, that is, five fillers on each side of the case with a flat between each filler. Since they are larger a case will not hold as many eggs. There are ten fillers in a duck egg crate and each filler holds twenty-five eggs. Complete sets of fillers and flats can be obtained from the Indiana Board and Filler Company,

(*Continued on Page* 16)

*"I wish you'd put in an oil burner, Mrs. Brown, that coal man's a mess."*—JUDGE.


# Danger of Infection
## Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

**Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks**

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**Never Lost One After First Dose**

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

**You Run No Risk**

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will reduce your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa**



## Baby Chicks

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**BABY CHICKS** from heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds price ten cents each; Five hundred, forty-five dollars; One thousand, eighty dollars, delivered. Cat. free. Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Del.



When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# BABY CHICKS

**PINE TREE**
**IMMEDIATE APRIL DELIVERIES**

| On All Our Breeds | Per 50 | Per 100 | Per 500 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $6.00 | $11.00 | $50.00 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 6.75 | 12.00 | 57.50 |
| Rhode Island Reds | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 |
| Wh.Rocks & Wh.Wyandottes | 8.25 | 15.00 | 72.50 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 9.50 | 18.00 | 87.50 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.25 | 9.50 | 47.00 |

Special Matings 4c per chick higher

Dependable Chicks from Country's Oldest Hatchery
Parcel post prepaid, safe arrival and full count guaranteed. Send check or money order, full amount or $5.00 per 100, balance c.o.d.
Pine Tree HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARMS
BOX 55. Stockton, N. J.

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE
**BABY CHICKS**

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**
NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, MOTTLED ANCONAS SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

**OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS**
State Supervised—2c Per Chick
Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $12 per 100 |
| Bl.Min.,Bd.& W.R'ks.,R.I.Reds | 13 per 100 |
| R. C. White Wyandottes | 14 per 100 |

Heavy Mix, $11-100; Reg. Mix, $10-100
500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less.
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now
5% off cash with order. Catalogue Free.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY,
Dept. A, LEWISTOWN, PA.

**QUALITY *Baby Chicks*** 10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100,
provided you return this advertisement with your order. Leghorns, Wh., Br., Buff, Black—$12 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas—$14. Buff and White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons—$16. Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas—$18. Broiler chicks, light, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. 500 orders, $1 less. 1000 orders, $2 less. Small quantities a trifle more. Better order now. Sent C.O.D. Thousands hatching daily. Prompt shipment. Postpaid live delivery. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. Custom Hatching. Eggs for hatching.
**Schoenborn's Hatchery** 335 Main St., Hackensack, N.J. Phone 2-1603

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**SUNNYSIDE CHICKS**
Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 9.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
**SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**
**Box 2 Liverpool, Pa.**

**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**
the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure. bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.
**NUNDA POULTRY FARM,** DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

**HILL SIDE CHICKS** WILL SHIP C. O. D.
**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |

Heavy Mixed.....$9 per 100; Light Mixed.....$7 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

**CHICKS That** LIVE GROW LAY PAY
367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
**$4.73 PROFITS PER DAY**
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.
CLAYMORE FARMS, R. J. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg $7 per 100; Barred Rocks 9 per 100; S. C. Reds 10 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$7 per 100. Order Direct
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

*With the A. A.*
## FARM MECHANIC

### Will Soon Be Whitewash Time

IT will soon be time for spring house cleaning about the premises as well as in the home. Hog houses, outbuildings, poultry house walls and roosts, barn and stable interiors, and so on need recoating not only for appearance but as an efficient aid to better lighting and sanitation. Booklets giving a wide variety of well-tested recipes with full directions for both plain and disinfectant whitewashes can be obtained free from the National Lime Association, Washington, D. C.

Whitewash should be looked upon more as an aid to appearance than as any protection against weather or decay, although some do have some protective value. The appearance will be improved for one or two years, after which it will have to be gone over again. After a surface has had a number of coats of whitewash it is likely to start peeling, and then will have to be gone over with a stiff wire brush before good results can be obtained. For outside protection, whitewash cannot compare in effectiveness with good paint.—I. W. Dickerson.

### The Cost of Pumping Water

"What does it cost to pump water by electricity?

THE total head involved determines the cost. Head may be part suction, part elevation (or corresponding pressure above the pump) and part pipe friction. However a quarter horsepower motor will pump 600 gallons per hour to a height of 35 feet or against a pressure of 15 lbs. Such a motor takes about a quarter of a kilowatt hour per hour and at an eight cent rate that would be two cents for pumping 600 gallons of water.

For a given consumption of water every 24 hours a small motor and pump would have to start oftener and run longer than would a large motor and pump. The small motor and pump would have a lower first cost and would pump at practically the same cost gallon for gallon as the large pump. The ideal size would be one that could keep up with the maximum demand of the day, which would therefore require only a small tank and which would be pumping a large part of the time except at night. A large unit would either require a large tank or it would pump for very short periods with long rests between and that is not something for which we want to spend our money.

### Wiring Buildings

"How can I ask for a good job of wiring when I don't know anything about it?"

THE best way to do is to ask your power company for a sample specification and a contract form. Nearly every power company now has a specialist on this rural work who will be able to give you the desired information.


**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

**Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks**
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHIX** Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks 10c; Reds 10c; W. Rocks 12c; Heavy Mix. 8c; Lgt. Mix. 6½c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest, Layers & Payers. Circular
A. E. HAMPTON, Box A, PITTSTOWN, N. J.

# It *always pays to start them on this*
# OATMEAL FEED

Any chick worth growing is worth giving the right kind of a start. Future production and profits depend upon the development of the bird during the first few weeks after hatching. Years of experimentation have repeatedly proved the superior value of oatmeal in chick starter. Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a generous quantity of pure oatmeal. Cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses, essential proteins, minerals, and selected grain products have been added to make it a complete, balanced feed. See your Quaker Dealer at once.

*It's real economy to feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter during the first six weeks after chicks hatch. Then it will pay you to continue their rapid growth and development with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.*

# QUAKER
# FUL-O-PEP
# *Chick Starter*

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS**

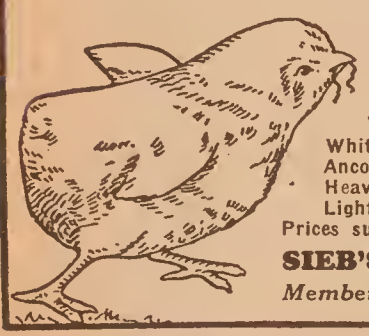
# BABY CHICKS


## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

### BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up We want to do our share in helping the farmer and poultry raiser by giving them the greatest bargain we have ever offered. These chicks are all Sieb's very finest pure-bred OVERSIZE chicks. No second or third grade, but the kind we have bred and cultured for many years to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. If there ever was a time when the poultry raiser needs more eggs and more pounds of meat per bird, it's now, and Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks should meet this emergency. Make every dollar count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks. They pay. We can ship you 100 or 10,000 of these fine chicks the day you want them. Send for catalog or order from this ad. 100% live prepaid delivery guaranteed.

**LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE**



| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

**SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 332 LINCOLN, ILL.**

*Members Int'l, Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*



## Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — 312 Eggs

BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

**Quick-Maturing, Heavy-Laying Strains**

The result of many years of scientific breeding on our own farm.
BIG-TYPE ENG. LEGHORNS—Strain of Storrs Laying Contest Winners.
NON-SITTING R. I. REDS—We originated the non-broody strain.
ENG. WYANDOTTES—From Barron's 1914 World Champion Layers.
BARRED ROCKS—"Improved" broiler type; males from 300-egg dams.

**Hatching Eggs—Chicks, day old and "Started".**
**Pullets, all ages to layers.**
**SPECIAL—A few choice Cockerels, $5.00 each.**

*Write for new low prices and illustrated Catalog No. F.*

**MORRIS FARM** ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**



## Buy C·M·L·Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks

**C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.**



## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

**WHITE LEGHORNS**

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
**EIGENRAUCH FARMS** DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY



## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D. ORDER NOW.
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*
**DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY**
BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND



## Bigger Poultry Profits

With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 7c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

**THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,**
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.



SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,
Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.



## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks.....$10.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain)
Black Giants (N. J.).....$14.00 per 100
Mixed 8c. Prompt Del., C.O.D., Guaranteed
**S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa**



## QUALITY CHICKS FOR MAY

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 6.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders. Price $10-100; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

**JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.**

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, $10-100; $47.50-500; $90-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)

**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.



**CHICKS** S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Tancred and Baron Strain, none-better $7.50-100; Bar. Rocks $9-100; Reds and White Rocks $10-100; Mixed $7-100; Add 1c per chick in less than 100 lots. My Chix are from the best laying strain of free-range flocks. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE,
Islip, L.I., New York



**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd.
Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.



White Holland **Turkeys** Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.



**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L. W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.



## American Anconas—Record Layers—

Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.

**AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.**


(*Continued from Page* 14)

Urbana, Ohio or any other dealer in egg cases and supplies.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture issues a free bulletin on duck raising and you can obtain a copy by writing to the Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Bulletin No. 697.—F. E. Andrews.

## Postmortem for Poultry: Inquest Held at M. A. C.

OF interest to poultrymen who are having trouble with disease or other disorders in their flocks is the diagnostic service offered by the department of veterinary science at M. A. C. The department will examine specimens of poultry and determine the trouble affecting it under the following conditions.

Cool specimens thoroughly promptly after death, wrap in an airtight container and send prepaid, marked Perishable, directly to the Department of Veterinary Science, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass. Avoid shipment on Friday or Saturday as specimens may decay in the mail.

A specimen (shipment) consisting of not more than five chicks or two adult birds from one farm will be examined for two dollars. Make check or money order payable to the treasurer of the college and send it with the letter of history of the specimens at the same time the shipment is made.

## How to Break Up a Setting Hen

IF you will try this you will have a laugh on the hen and still break her up.

In the nest place an alarm clock and set it to ring in a half hour and cover it with hay and wait until it rings. The hen will become interested in the ticking of the clock and will listen patiently to it, but when it goes off the hen will jump from the nest and will not enter it again until she gets ready to lay again.

## The Target Is Being Raised

I WAS reading a report from Harry I. Nickerson about his 38 Rhode Island Red pullets. He said that he got 42 dozen and five eggs during the month of January, 1931. I can beat that. I have 38 Plymouth Rock pullets that were 9 months old on January 15, 1931. During the month of January, 1931, I received 47 dozen and 6 eggs. Who can beat that?—Edward Fuller, Potsdam, New York.

ON page 14 of the March 14th issue of the American Agriculturist for 1931 under the heading "A Challenge Answered" Harry I. Nickerson of Dolgeville, N. Y. he states that he has 38 Rhode Island Red pullets, and in the month of January 1931 he got 42 dozen and 5 eggs.

According to averages that is a total of 509 eggs averaging 13½ eggs a day for a 31 day month or a percentage of 35½% flock production.

I have 34 Rhode Island pullets hatched May 10th and for February 1931 laid 52 dozen and 1 eggs or a total of 625 eggs averaging 22 1/3 eggs a day for a 28 day month or a percentage of 65 2/3 flock production. I have kept a daily egg record of these birds from the date of their hatching and these records can be inspected at any time. Now from all that I have read regarding challenges please throw my hat in the ring and consider me a contender by printing the record of my birds. I also have approximately 500 White Leghcrn pullets and these birds for flock production are averaging between 55% and 60%. I have kept accurate records regarding feed and can tell by


*Don't Experiment!*

**Know the Quality You Buy!**

Brookside chicks come to you from properly bred healthy flocks, they are incubated under the latest and best hatching methods and every chick that leaves our place has been carefully inspected. Following are our low prices:

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $5.50 | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 6.25 | 12 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Assorted for broilers | 5.00 | 9 | 45.00 | 87.50 |

We have weekly hatches and ship by prepaid parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or send for catalog. Visit our farm and hatchery. Nothing can prove the quality of our chicks so quickly as to raise them. Try them. PULLETS:—3000-12 wks. old, ready in May—S.C.W. Leghorns $1 ea; Bd.Rocks $1.10 ea; R.I.Reds $1.15 ea.

**BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Dept. R,**
*E. C. Brown, Prop.* Sergeantsville, N. J.



## JONES

*Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorn*

313 EGGS *Per Year*

**BABY CHICKS**
*LOW PRICES*
WRITE FOR CATALOG
**A. C. JONES**
*Poultry Farm & Hatchery*
Georgetown and Dover, Delaware



*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed (R.O.P.) Breeders*

*Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!*

Insist on **Taylor's**—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males **officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.**

**LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS**

| Std. Cornell S.C. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel. & Pcd. S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St. W. Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

**Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm**
Box A, Newark, New York



THIS YEAR TRY

## Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices**

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.
Write today for big FREE Catalog.
**SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY**
204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.



## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks or Reds | $10.00 | $47.00 | $90.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.00 | 70.00 |
| White Leghorns or Heavy Mixed | 8.00 | 37.00 | 70.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 | 27.00 | 50.00 |

Prompt delivery & 100% live arrival gt'd. Free circular.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.



## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |
| Light Mixed.....$6.50-100. Heavy Mixed.....$8.00-100 | | | |

100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.



## QUALITY CHICKS

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.



## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2



**Custom Hatching:** Hatch chicks from your own hens. Send me your eggs. Circular on request. L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

# BABY CHICKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $8.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 8.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 10.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.50 | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| White Wyandottes | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

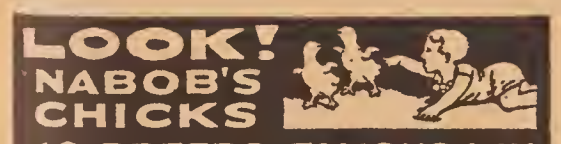
J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## WENE CHICKS

**APRIL DELIVERIES AT REDUCED PRICES**

Get our low April prices on Specialty-Bred White Leghorns, "Wyan-Rock" Broiler Cross Breds, Straight Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wh. Wyandottes. Write today.

**WENE CHICK FARMS** DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.




## BETTER BABY CHICKS

| Ship C. O. D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.75 | $5.25 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.75 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 110 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.

*For Greater Profit* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY
*Hatchery Chicks.* Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR MARCH and APRIL

| S. C. White Leghorns | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred & Barron Str. | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Barred Rocks & Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mixed $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1000; Silver Laced Wyandottes $14.00. Free range, carefully selected. 100% del. Order direct. Catalog free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**TURKEY EGGS** from our famous PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks $4 for 12 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, Ohio


records what these birds have consumed and produced. These records can be inspected at any time also.—Rufus E. Wilson, Elmer, N. J.

## Seeing Is Sometimes Hard Believing

(*Continued from Page 9*)

amused by a laughable debate that took place in the Senate while we were there on the TB indemnity bill. It was a special bill to pay a farmer for a cow that had burned up in a barn after she was condemned but before she was appraised. One Senator compared her to Mrs. O'Leary's cow who kicked over a lantern and burned up the city of Chicago.

Lieutenant Governor Herbert Lehman, President of the Senate, and Senator John Knight, Majority Leader, welcomed our party to the Senate and made a little address to them.

We then visited the Assembly Chamber which was also in session, and were received by Assemblyman Frank Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly.

### Governor Roosevelt at Home

Leaving the State Capitol, the Master Farmer party who by that time were beginning to drag their heels, walked to the beautiful new State Office Building, the highest and finest building in Albany. Here we were received by Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., head of the State Conservation Department and publisher of American Agriculturist, and by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, head of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. After brief addresses by these gentlemen, Assistant Commissioner C. P. Norgord introduced the various bureau chiefs of the Department of Agriculture and Markets who explained briefly but in a very interesting way the many and varied responsibilities of their positions. One Master Farmer remarked afterwards that he had never before realized the great amount of work which the State Department of Agriculture and Markets carries on for the farmers of the State.

The large party then was shoved into elevators and dropped like plummets to the lobby of the office building from which we traveled across the road to the great Educational Building. Here we were received by Commissioner Frank P. Graves and by the various department heads. We were ushered into the Regents room where Commissioner Graves explained briefly some of the work of the Department. He said, "This is where the Regents meet. Many people believe that Regents examinations are made here, but as a matter of fact, of course, the Regents papers are made by various educators scattered throughout the State."

By this time it was nearly five o'clock when we were expected at the Executive Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, so again shepherding our flock together we hustled them into cars and went to the Executive Mansion, that historic home of New York's Governors. A pleasant hour was spent here visiting with one another and with the genial Governor of the Empire State and his Lady. By that time everybody was willing to call it a day.

---

Your winter bouquet can be planned now. Plant seeds of straw flowers of various colors and shapes, follow the directions given on the packets for cultivating them, and after they blossom cut the flowers from the plant before wide open. Then hang head downward to dry, and your winter bouquet will follow without difficulty.

* * *

The lupine produces long spikes of pea-shaped flowers. These are obtainable in about six shades of color.


## KERR'S NEW LOW PRICES

PLACE your order now for Kerr's Lively Chicks. These prices are attractive for chicks that have a rich laying inheritance from birds that have made big records in leading egg-laying contests.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Department L

PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TRENTON, N. J. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LOWELL, MASS.
CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders Blood Tested under State supervision. That means that our chicks LIVE

**New Low Prices to April 18, 1931**

| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20c | 20c | 22c | 25c |

Special Mating chicks, 2c additional. Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For 50 chicks add $1.00. ½c discount on orders for 500; 1c off on orders for 1000. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% delivery. New catalogue.

HALL BROTHERS, Box 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. 645-5

## CHICKS on EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.**

## CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mixe, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $8.00-100.
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Quality Chicks

**From Healthy Free Range Stock**

Barred Rocks $80-1000; S.C.W. Leghorns $60-1000; Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

**$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.**
Highest Quality 6c up. Barred Rocks, Large Eng. Leghorns. Heavy and Light Mixed. Cir. and Prices free. 100% Gtd.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

| JUNIATA CHIX | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood W. Leghorns | $10 | $90 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 10 | 90 |
| R. I. Reds and Bd. Rocks | 12 | 110 |
| Heavy Mixed | 9 | 80 |
| Light Mixed | 8 | 70 |

(Started Chicks 2 to 4 weeks old)
**Juniata Poultry Farm**
BOX 3 RICHFIELD, PA.

Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks
TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

## KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS

$12.00 a hundred. Golden Buff Orpington Chicks $14.00 a hundred. Extraordinary matings. Catalogue.
F. KEISER, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $8; Light Mixed $7; Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CHICKS

REDUCED CHICK PRICES
Wh. and Brown Leghorns, 8c

Barred & White Rocks, Reds, White & Col. Wyn., Minorcas, Orpingtons, 9c. 5% discount in lots of 500 or over. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $12 | $57.50 | $110 |
| R. I. Reds | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| White & Buff Leghorns | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed | 10 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | 7 | 35.00 | 70 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

*"Hello! Folks.*

**COOLEY'S** Cut Prices
1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds, Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write
ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

**7c** CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

**BABY CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

EDWARDS METAL ROOFS

*Greatest Values-Lowest Prices*

**DURABLE** Roof your house or barn with Edwards Metal Roofing, and it's roofed for good! Fire-proof, rust-resisting, lightning-proof, wind and weather-proof. Pure steel, painted or galvanized, or Edwards famous rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel.

**BEAUTIFUL** Styles for every purpose and effect. Shingles (individual, cluster, Spanish tile). Sheets (plain or corrugated, v-crimped or standing-seam).

**ECONOMICAL** We roll our steel, make our roofs and sell direct to you at amazingly low factory prices.

SEND US YOUR ROOF MEASUREMENTS. Get our quotation, FREE SAMPLES and Roofing Book 162.

We Pay the Freight

The Edwards Manufacturing Company
412-462 Butler St. Cincinnati, Ohio
(B)


# Cook Roasts Slowly

## *Vegetables the Best Spring Tonic*

WHEN a housewife cooks a rib roast of beef or a leg of lamb she must consider how much loss there is likely to be from shrinkage. Naturally she wants the meat to "go as far" as possible. Dietitians in schools, hospitals, and other institutions have the same problem on a larger scale; they must be able to estimate both the number of servings and also the nutritive value of each serving. Shrinkage of meat during cooking means a dollars' and cents' loss to the manager of a restaurant, cafeteria or hotel dining room, or to a delicatessen where cooked meat is sold. The shrinkage affects the appearance, palatability, nutritive value, and the quantity of meat available for serving.

In the last four years the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has been accumulating meat-shrinkage data in connection with the nation-wide cooperative study of the factors that influence the palatability of meat. There seems to be a close relation between shrinkage and oven temperature; that is, when meat is roasted from start to finish in a very hot oven the shrinkage is greater than when the meat is first seared at a high temperature rapidly reduced. For example, if, after beef ribs have been seared in a hot oven, the temperature is rapidly reduced so as to finish the cooking very slowly, the shrinkage of the meat when rare is only about one-eighth of the fresh weight; whereas if the roasting goes on to the end in a hot oven the shrinkage is about one-fourth of the fresh weight.

Well-done beef shrinks more than rare beef, other things being equal. Well-finished, high-grade beef and lamb roasts lose more fat and less water during cooking than very thin meat of the same kind and cut.

## Avoid Tonics

IT will not be necessary to resort to iron tonics in the spring if large quantities of vegetables which provide iron are eaten all during the winter. Neither is it necessary to spend a lot of money for such vegetables, since spinach and lettuce are usually priced reasonably in the larger markets. These are rich in iron and vitamins and should be served often. Three times a week is the rule for leafy vegetables.

Two vegetables a day in addition to potatoes should be served. These vegetables may be selected from carrots, beets, cabbage, onions, turnips, squash, lettuce and spinach. The methods of serving vegetables should be varied so that they are attractive and do not become monotinous. This in itself will avoid much of the trouble which mothers have in getting children—and their fathers—to eat the proper amount of vegetables.

On the farm where vegetables have been canned fresh from the garden, it is easy to supplement the above list with excellent vegetables from the can. There is somewhat of a protest against canned vegetables, but those which have been canned while in prime condition are to be preferred to those which have been shipped from long distances and arrive in the market in a condition which would not be accepted by the best canneries.

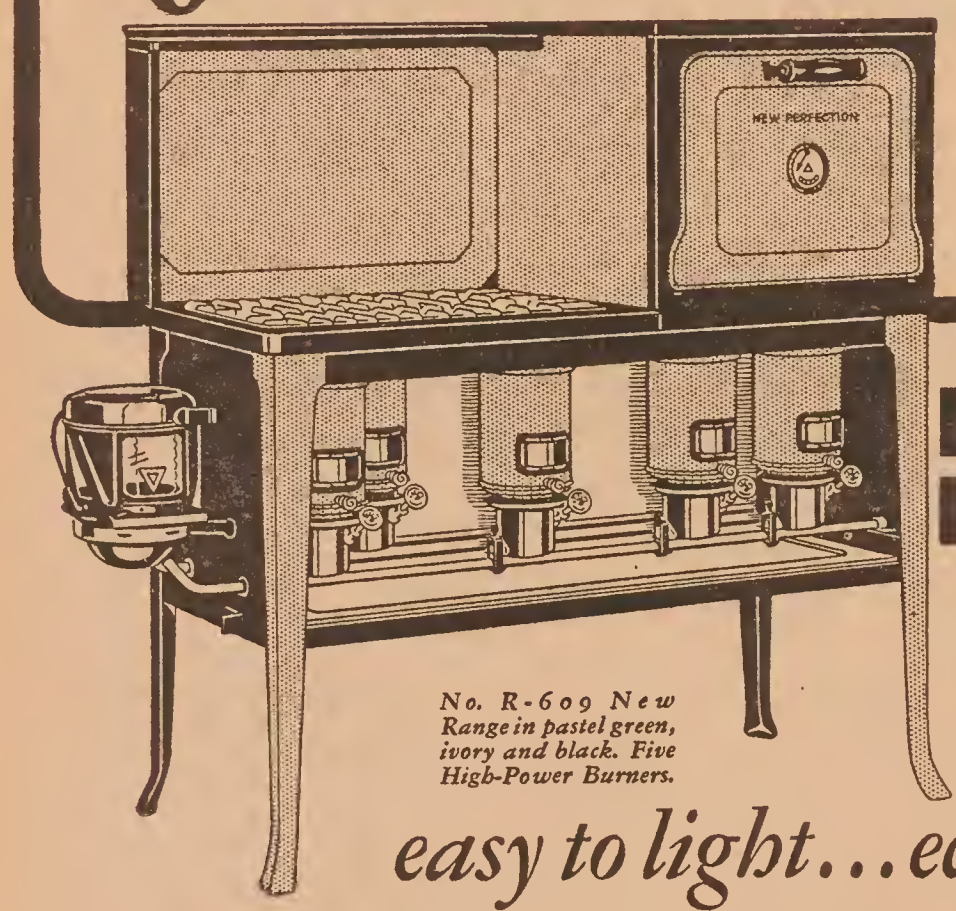
*The fish net sweater blouse is one of the smart, new ideas of the season and is very easy to crochet. The illustration shows the body of the sweater in white with trimming rows of black, scarlet and green. Shetland floss may be had at 25 cents per ball, 4 balls of white, 2 balls each of black, scarlet and green being required for the 16 year size. Other colors may be had upon request but unless otherwise specified, the colors used in the illustration will be sent. Crochet hook of right size for this floss is 10 cents. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

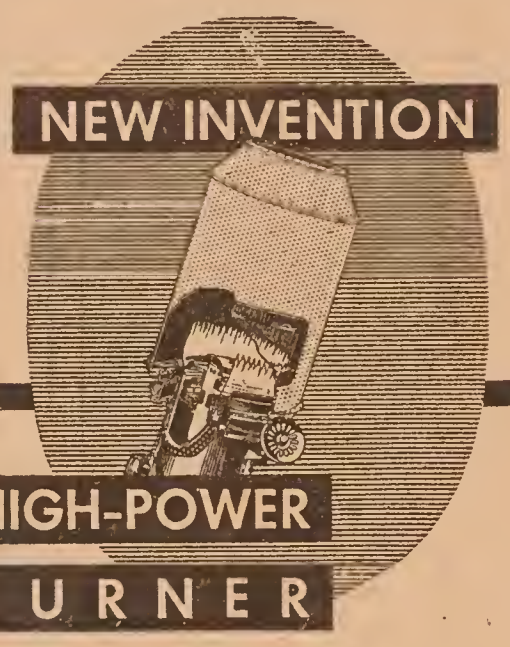
*Instruction sheet is sent with the order.*

One of our readers in anxious to get a recipe for Montgomery Pie. She has been told that it is familiar to the housewives in Berks, Bucks and Lancaster Counties, Pa. If you have one which you have tried and know to be good, send it in to the Household Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Plan to have a rotation of bloom by planting a batch of gladioli corms every ten days from early spring until the end of June.


Upsets old ideas OF *oil stove* speed




*No. R-609 New Range in pastel green, ivory and black. Five High-Power Burners.*

*30% faster . . . easy to light . . . economical of fuel*

Greatest oil stove improvement in 25 years! High-Power speed, as fast as a standard city gas burner! Here's heat to boil the kettle in a hurry. Heat to make a sizzling hot frying pan in less than 2 minutes!

All the heat you can ever need for quick roasting, yet easily controlled for custards and angel cake.

Over 30% faster, with a saving on fuel! High-Power cooking uses less kerosene per meal.

*New Perfections in color from $18 up*

Every Perfection has a new dress of modern color. Soft pastel green, dainty ivory and lustrous satin black. Smooth porcelain, lacquer and baked enamel finishes. Sturdy steel construction.

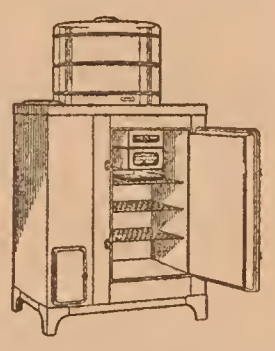
See the new Perfections at your dealer's. Choose the one you like best, and start this week to enjoy its speed and convenience. No pipes or wires, no chimney connection—just place it where it saves most steps.

NOW! MODERN ICELESS REFRIGERATION EVERYWHERE!

Superfex Oil Burning Refrigerator. Light the burners only once a day. Keeps food fresh and pure . . . right in your kitchen.

Also made for use with gas. Send for free booklet.

Some distributors' territories still open. Write for franchise details.



BEFORE YOU BUY ANY STOVE

Consider the cost of fuel. Kerosene is the cheap, dependable fuel. High-Power Perfection stoves give you the cooking speed of the more costly fuels using the economical fuel . . . safe, clean kerosene.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY · *Cleveland, Ohio*

PERFECTION *Oil Burning* STOVES

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *How Readers Manage for Time to Sew*

THE letter from "A Reader of the Home Page" in a recent issue of American Agriculturist brought scores of letters from friendly readers of the Corner who wished her to benefit from their experience. Every single letter which came in had one or more excellent suggestions and, best of all, they were couched in such friendly terms that it seems as if all understood the "Reader's problem and wished to help her solve it.

It will not be possible to print all the letters which came to American Agriculturist, but we are giving here a few of those written by people who have found several ways of shortening work in order to leave time to do family sewing.

—Aunt Janet.

## First Prize Letter

MOST of us women with families have the same problem as the "Reader of the Home Page." Before my marriage 17 years ago I was a high school teacher. My husband is a farmer on a 200-acre farm, so I know full well what work is. During those years, the family has varied between 9 and 4, not counting wood cutters, ensilage cutters, threshers and transient workers. In that length of time I've found certain ideas helpful.

The Reader is fortunate in being able to get machines. If she hasn't these, she should get them as a starter; mop wringer, kitchen stool, brushes of various kinds, especially floor, dust mops, and window washer, large baking sheet, large dripping pan, adequate supply of stainless steel sharp knives, sufficient pans and basins, pressure cooker.

Why do those shut-up rooms have to be swept and dusted? If the rooms lived in are kept decently clean, those closed rooms should be left alone till it is time to use them again.

Does the Reader think she must iron all of the underwear, nightgowns, sheets and kitchen towels? Such things should be hung out carefully when wet, dried thoroughly, then put away without an iron touching them.

Do the children wait on themselves and pick up their own playthings? They should have plenty of simple things to play with—dolls, blocks, toys, crayons, etc. and then should be left alone as much as possible to play with them. When it is time for meals, naps, outdoors, or other things, they should pick up their own things. If there is no good place to put them, a

(*Continued on Page 22*)

## Lingerie Ensemble

LINGERIE PATTERN NO. 3028 *has been designed for both the slender and the full figures. A youthful detail is the flaring legs of the side closing panties. The centre-front shirred bandeau closes at the center back. It requires* 1⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 5¾ *yards of the binding for the* 16 *year size. The pattern may also be had in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years, and* 36, 38 *and* 40 *inches bust.* PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## For the Smart Matron

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3018 *is one of the smartest designs of the new season in simple good taste for day wear. Its lines are designed for a slimming effect. The neck line is very becoming with flat applied band trim and softly falling jabot frill. The wrapped skirt adds height to the figure. Plaided sheer woolen in dark blue tones trimmed with a plain shade, jersey tweed, or flat crepe silk would be suitable for this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46-*inches bust. Size* 36 *requires* 3¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅜ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.


# WHAT A KITCHEN KNIFE CAN TELL YOU ABOUT WASHDAY

A kitchen knife and easier washdays! They may seem miles apart. And yet...

Unwrap a bar of Fels-Naptha and cut into it. As the blade eases through the big generous bar, what do you see? . . . from top to bottom a smooth, velvety texture that plainly says, "This is unusually good soap!" But don't stop here, for the best is yet to come.

Hold this soap up to your nose and sniff. Naptha! You can smell it. Naptha, the grease-dissolver! Plenty of it *all through the bar*.

So every time you use Fels-Naptha you get the help of two safe, active cleaners instead of one. Plentiful naptha working hand-in-hand with good golden soap. Briskly, busily, this sturdy pair loosens the most stubborn dirt and washes it away without hard rubbing. And that's why millions of women say Fels-Naptha is the real washday bargain. It brings you not merely "more bars," but more help. *Extra* help that saves *you!*

Next washday, try Fels-Naptha. Try it any way you choose. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. See how much quicker and easier it makes your washing; how sweetly clean and fresh it gets your clothes. Notice, too, how gentle Fels-Naptha is to the hands. That's because it loosens dirt so quickly that you don't have to keep them in the water long. And every golden bar contains bland, soothing glycerine.

Your grocer sells Fels-Naptha. Get a few bars today. Or, better still, ask for the convenient 10-bar carton—then you'll have *extra* help aplenty for all your washing and cleaning tasks.

◆ ◆ ◆

SPECIAL OFFER—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a Fels-Naptha Chipper and a sample bar. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use it and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only four cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Dept. 1-4-11, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa. ©1931 FELS & CO.

FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

*In the Very Center of New York*

One block from Penn Station, subway station and railroad terminals by direct private entrance; in the heart of New York's retail and wholesale centers—an ideally located hotel no matter what mission brings you to New York. 1931's new rates make the Martinique New York's best hotel value.

Room with use of Bath 1.50 to 2.50 PER DAY

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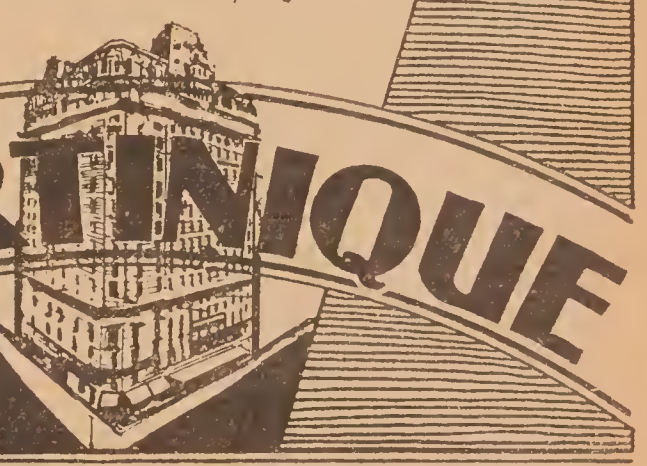


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# Under Frozen Stars—*By George Marsh*

high laced boots! A costume for women unknown in Kiwedin.

"W'at —w'at you do, Meester Jeem?" she feebly gasped, overwhelmed with embarrassment.

"She's been in the lake, Marthe," explained Stuart. "She upset and drifted across from LeBlond's. Needs hot soup and a fire—quick! I'll rustle dry clothes for you, Miss—Miss—"

With a flash of white teeth the girl laughed: "Oh, didn't you guess? I'm Aurore LeBlond!"

Jim Stuart was startled. The blood showed in his tanned cheeks as he replied: "No, I didn't know." Then he said: "Marthe will take care of you, Miss LeBlond. Get those wet clothes off and dry out. My cook will have some supper for you shortly."

LeBlond's daughter, at Sunset House! Impossible to get her back across that lake until the wind died! What a situation! What would LeBlond, his rival and enemy do? He'd saved the life of LeBlond's girl. It was a huge joke on the free-trader. Now what would he do?

As the girl followed the Ojibwa woman into the log house, she turned in the doorway and called to Stuart: "Merci, monsieur, oh very many thanks for saving me from a watery grave!" With a laugh she disappeared.

## The Next Problem

"Well, Omar, sne's surely a cool one! Half frozen in those clammy clothes, she stops to make fun of our breaking our backs to reach her before she let go that canoe. Gratitude, eh—and nerve?"

"Ah-hah!" grunted the half-breed, "Louis LeBlon', he ees lak dat. He don' care for nobodee. How you get her home?"

"Get her back—against this wind? She'll have to stay till it drops."

With a grunt Omar stopped in his tracks, his face black with disapproval. "You know w'at dat mean?"

"I know. He'll make a fuss, no doubt, but there's no help for it. She can sleep in my quarters with old Sarah. I'll stay with you."

"We tak' her back by de shore, now, w'en she dry out and eat," insisted Omar.

"Now? Alongshore—in a canoe? If we didn't smash the boat on the rocks, it would take us most of the night," objected Stuart.

"Ah-hah! But eet weel be bettair. We breeng her back to LeBlon' een de morn' an' we have troubl'. You don' know dat feller."

"No, I don't suppose I do, Omar. But I know that he's putting us out of business, and that will mean all our work here is lost. No, I don't know LeBlond, but he'll know me before I quit."

### CHAPTER II

THE SQUAT SARAH, the Scotch-Ojibwa who presided over Jim Stuart's kitchen, was in a ferment of irritation, as she bustled about her stove. The daughter of the hated free-trader, LeBlond, whose influence with the Indians and ability as a fur man was threatening the very existence of Sunset House and the future of "Meester Jeem" Stuart, was shortly to test her cooking. She had seen the canoe land and watched Stuart, followed by Omar, lead what she imagined a half-drowned boy to the cabin. Then, to her astonishment and wrath, Stuart had appeared to announce that this girl in men's clothes—this shameless daughter of his rival across the lake, was to be fed.

With her fire well started and the kettles on, the outraged Sarah had lost no time in shuffling over to the rear entrance of Omar's cabin for a whispered council of war with the equally indignant Marthe. Yes, it was true what Sarah had seen. Short hair and men's breeches! No Ojibwa woman would bring shame to her sex by shearing her hair, and as for the "gibodiegwason"—the breeches? Marthe's rolling eyes and hunched shoulders eloquently portrayed her thoughts. But then, some white women are mad!

Yes, Marthe informed Sarah, her swart face sobered with the gravity of the news, this girl of LeBlond's was now calmy seated by the stove in a calico slip and the underwear Stuart had brought her from the trade-house, waiting for her clothes to dry. She was going to put them on again—wear them, to eat with Stuart. Sit at his table in those breeches of a man! She would put a spell upon him—the shameless one!

With much wagging of dark, braided heads the women parted.

## The Daughter of an Enemy

Jim Stuart's knock at the door of Omar's cabin brought the reply: "Coming!"

Shortly the door opened and the daughter of the man who was rapidly driving him out of the fur trade at Mitawangagama—Ojibwa for The Lake of the Sand Beaches—stood in dry woolen blouse caught at the neck by a scarf of crimson silk, and whipcords; on her stockinged feet a pair of the begrudging Marthe's beaded moccasins.

"You're warm again—no chill?" he asked, poignantly aware of the picture she made in the frame of the door.

"Yes, my heroic rescuer," she began archly, "and now, Monsieur Sourface, that I'm warm and dry again and look less like a drowned fish, do you not like me better?"

The fluttering of her black hair in the wind; the allure of her thick-lashed eyes; the clean lines of her build held the appraising sweep of Stuart's gaze, as she posed, hands on hips, free of all self-consciousness, watching him in frank amusement.

"But you do not answer me!" she said impatiently.

"No, Miss LeBlond," he replied in mock gravity, "I think I prefer you as a 'drowned fish.' You were then more respectful to your 'heroic rescuer.'"

"But my hair was plastered with water and my eyes red!" she objected, vehemently. "See it now—how it waves when it's dry!" and she ran her fingers through the crow-black plumes of her wind-tossed locks.

"Yes, it's very—nice!" he replied, aghast at her amazing candor, as he walked beside her toward his quarters. So this was the new girl, the younger generation!

"Very nice?" she countered with a toss of the head. "In Winnipeg, they call it beautiful!"

## Trouble Ahead

"I'm sure they do," he said absentmindedly, his eyes measuring sky and wind-whipped lake; his face suddenly grave with the thought of Omar's warning: "We breeng her back to Louis LeBlond een de morn' an' we have troubl'."

But how could they paddle her back to-night against that wind, he asked himself. Then he heard the girl at his side say:

"You are not polite to your guest, Mr. Stuart. I have said twice that, since you have shaved, you are quite good-looking."

Stuart's lean face reddened. What would she say next? He had not been "outside," down to the railroad and civilization, since his discharge from the army on his return from France. But in the stray papers and magazines which had reached him in the hinterlands of Kiwedin, he had read of the manners and dress of the younger generation. The frankness of this "specimen," however, was startling.

"I'm sorry," he said. "Now you haven't told me how you happened to paddle that canoe from your shore past the lee of the islands. You see what a risk you took?"

"Sorry you're good-looking?" she teased. "What a modesty! . . . Oh, I was tired of listening to that fool, Paul Paradis," she explained, "and it wasn't rough inside the islands. But, outside, before I knew it, the wind caught me and I couldn't turn back. You know the rest."

"You had a close shave, Miss LeBlond," he said quietly, wondering at her seeming lack of gratitude for the battle two men had made with wind and sea for her life.

She turned impulsively, placing a hand on his arm, as her face sobered.

"You don't have to tell me that," she said, and the raillery left her brilliant eyes. "I died out there, today. I knew I couldn't last—hang on, much longer. . . . Then I saw you coming!"

He looked suspiciously at her dark face. Was she acting? But the straight gaze which met his betokened sincerity.

"I thought you didn't know," he said, lamely.

"Didn't know?" she cried, almost savagely. "You think me a fool?" Then, swiftly, her mood changed. "Ah, I will now make amends to my heroic deliverer from the raging waters of Mita—Mitawangagama—is that right? —The Lake of the Sand Beaches!" she laughed. "Sir, you have rescued a water-logged maid from the fishes! She will never forget your bravery—or your surprise at her whipcords! She thanks you with all the heart she has —left!" Aurore LeBlond bowed grotesquely, until her hair touched the long grass of the clearing.

He watched her in silence, with a quizzical smile, puzzled, wondering, half-charmed, partly repelled. "Let's see what Sarah has got for us," he suggested. "I'm hungry, aren't you?"

"Starved! She won't poison me, will she? Marthe's eyes snapped fire when she saw me in these." The girl lifted a shapely leg and curled her toes in the smoke-tanned moccasin, far too generous in size for her foot.

"You did startle them—in those," he laughed. "You rather startled me; I haven't been in Winnipeg since the war."

## Introducing Smoke

"You poor man!"

"No, I've lived in Winnipeg—and prefer this. Hello, Smoke!" Bursting from the spruce at the edge of the clearing where he had been hunting rabbits, Smoke loped up to the man and girl approaching the dog stockade built of spruce slabs, surrounding Jim's quarters and his vegetable garden.

"What a handsome dog!" she cried. "Why, he's much larger than any of father's! Where did you get him?"

"He's a Hudson's Straits Ungava," said Jim, proudly, rubbing the erect ears of the massive head. "He's always glad to see me. Aren't you, old scout?"

The hairy throat of Smoke rumbled a reply as he reared and placed his great fore-paws o Jim's chest.

"He's a raving beauty! Why did you name him Smoke?"

"When he was a small pup, he was almost entirely black, except his nose and feet."

"The darling! Will he let me touch him? Most of father's won't."

"Smoke, this is a friend of mine," said Jim, rolling the great black-and-white head from side to side. Dropping the husky to his fore-feet, he commanded: "Shake hands with her!"

With a red grin which bared his formidable tusks, the Ungava raised a hairy paw which the girl took.

"Smoke," she said, with a laugh, as the dog's slant eyes watched his master's face, "You're not polite; you don't look at the lady when you shake hands."

"Like his master, he's embarrassed by beautiful ladies," said Jim, as they left the dog at the gate of the stockade and entered the house.

"Is that why you prefer this life to Winnipeg—because of your shyness of the ladies? But you'll be lonely when this beautiful lady goes."

Here indeed was no false modesty. "What makes you think so?" he teased.

"Oh, everyone is. But you're hardly polite. How nice and comfortable you are here!" she went on, her eyes moving from the chairs built of spruce and birch in the round, the caribou and bear-skin rugs, to walls bare except for moose-horn gun-rack and two shelves of books.

He reddened under his tan. "You're laughing at my humble quarters. They're not much like your father's place, are they?"

Ignoring his remark, she faced him with: "Why do you men hate each other? Can't you trade with the Indians without fighting?"

Stuart laughed at her frankness. "We haven't exactly got to fighting yet; but I admit he's making it pretty rough for me."

*(To be Continued next Week)*

BURGLARIOUS PERSON—*Wait, doctor. Can't I have an anaesthetic?*—JUDGE.

## Western New York News

(*Continued from Page* 13)

send a carload of foodstuffs and clothing to drought sufferers in the South. Officers of its Farm and Home Bureaus assisted by the Master of Pomona Grange are in charge of the work. The car will be loaded at Salamanca, April 4.

To its many projects for the improvement of crop lands the Farm Bureau of Genesee County is adding one for the improvement of lawns and flower gardens. With the cooperation of the Home Bureau a contest is on under the name of Home Grounds project. Genesee is setting an example that neighboring counties might do well to follow.

From Olean comes the report that trappers of that section recently found a mother bear and four little cubs enjoying their all-winter snooze in a large hollow stump and although there was no shelter over it, apparently nothing had interfered with their slumber. Game protectors have warned that they are not to be disturbed.

The transfer of the Boston Valley Telephone Co., which serves a rural area in Erie County with a population or about 1000, to the New York Telephone Co. was authorized March 25 by the Public Service Commission.

Niagara County Board of Commerce Fruit Committee has voted to adopt the appelation "Niagara Fruit Council" as a permanent title. Plans for the Apple Blossom Festival are already takin shape.

March is leaving a record of much cold and snow and little sunshine but wild geese are flying northward, robins have been seen and April is at the door. Unless April proves a better month for sugaring than March has been, the sweet crop will not be large. Syrup is selling locally at $2.25 per gallon.

## Farm Products Prices Up One Point

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a one point increase in the general price level of farm products from February 15 to March 15. On March 15, prices on farm products were 91 per cent of the prewar level while a year ago, they were 126 per cent of prewar level.

During the month, increases were reported on eggs, chickens, butter, lambs, horses, sheep, and hogs, while lower prices were reported on grains, hay, potatoes, apples, veal, calves, and wool.

## *New York County Notes*

**Columbia County**—Spring weather half of last week and snow, rain, sleet and strong winds the other half. Farmers are busy repairing damaged roofs caused by a windstorm two weeks ago. Others are getting their next year's wood supply cut in the farm wood lot and sawed up into stove lengths in the farm yard. A car of western horses arrived in Hudson and many farmers have purchased. Two carloads of second-hand horses arrived there also from New York City. Many of them are all right for farm work, where they can be worked on soft earth, without wearing shoes for a time, as the only trouble with many of these city horses is their foot soreness from city pavements.

Town roads are soft and muddy as usual this time of the year. There seems to be a farm auction each week with prices good for first class stock and equipment.—Mrs. C.V.H.

**Clinton County**—The snow is mostly gone in the fields and the frost out of the ground. The roads are still lined with snow banks and will be for some time. The ice on Lake Champlain is still solid. Clinton County had the heaviest snow the past winter in many years. The men in charge of the roads did wonderful work in keeping them open. Those who live in the cities have no idea what those who live on the lonely roads were up against.—R.J.M.

**Oswego County**—March has been a fine month, came in like a lamb and going out colder.

The snow went in a few days. No frost in the ground. Has been a fair season for maple products but not as good as a year ago as it did not freeze enough nights. Syrup selling for $2.00 a gallon. Had our first heavy rain on the 28th. Streets and wells filled up.

Farmers are hoping for a better year. A number of cars of things have been sent to the drought area. Baled hay—$20.00 a ton; loose, $10 to $18. Milk is lower. Eggs 25 to 30c a dozen. —J. A. M.

**Franklin County**—At this date (March 27) sugaring is going on. It is late this year and indications in most sections are that there will be a short season. There is very little frost in the woods.

The Malone Fish and Game Club starts a drive for new members soon. Many farmers belong and more will probably join.

Reforestation on quite a large scale is starting this spring. Many private individuals as well as corporations are ordering young trees. High school boys in Brushton have formed the first 4-H Forestry Club in the county, each of its eighteen members ordering a thousand trees, making a total of 18,000 trees to be set by them on lots selected from waste land on their home farms. Other 4-H members in various towns have ordered trees. Many will no doubt compete for the free trip with the State Reforestation Tour in September.

Thaws have been so gradual that we have heard of no high water damage. The Salmon, which carries off much of the melting water from mountain banks and streams, has not risen; is in fact at summer level in places. Farmers whose wells have been dry and who have drawn water and driven stock long distances to drink, all winter, are glad to have that necessity removed. The ground is rapidly soaking up surplus moisture.

Malone Light and Power Co. plans to plant 1,000,000 young trees on their lands this Spring. This will employ many for a while.—Mrs. W. R.

**Steuben County**—Some of the snow has gone and the fields are very muddy with some snow; a heavy rain arrived here on Saturday. There are many good gas wells in this county and nearby counties. Potatoes are now 75 cents. Most of the good lumber has been cut. Merle Tadder expects to saw near here soon. An R. D. mail carrier examination will be held April 11 at Bath.—D. C. F.

**Genesee County**—A two day's rain has settled the ground which is so warm that a mist rises from it when the sun shines. The winter was so mild and ground froze so little that the sap yield is small. Roads are fine for this time of year.

The farmers of Genesee County sent two carloads of farm products and foodstuffs to those suffering from the effects of the drought.

Everyone is busy getting ready for Spring's work with an optimistic outlook on the fact that even though prices may remain low, the yield may be larger.—Mrs. R.E.G.

**Wyoming County**—Through the efforts of Farm Bureau committeemen of Wyoming County, a refrigerator car of farm produce was donated to the drought area of Kermit, West Virginia. Despite the bad roads and the short period of time during which the collecting was to be done, a great deal of produce poured into Gainesville, where in ten days, the car was loaded. The assortment consisted of potatoes, cabbage, beans, turnips, apples, onions, carrots, maple syrup, honey flour, canned goods, wheat barley and oats, and was donated principally by farm bureau and home bureau members. The Onawa 4-H club of Strykersville gave the largest collection of canned goods. Altogether it is very gratifying to note the generosity and cooperation of these farm organizations in helping the less fortunate despite the impassible roads. —A. S.

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75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

## Aunt Janet's Corner

(*Continued from Page* 19)

large box from the grocer's answers nicely for storing.

If the Reader is not a Home Bureau member she should join the most convenient local unit and attend the meetings. She will learn many short cuts and efficient methods besides enjoying herself.

She should have a definite time each midday for a rest. Usually it is best when the children have their naps. This rest should not be omitted any more than getting the meals or other necessary work.

Plan ahead for a regular day of sewing. In the Reader's case, it would be either Wednesday or Friday. The day before, clean a double mess of potatoes, prepare enough roast to have left over, prepare the vegetables and fruit or plan to use from a can. Make the dessert ahead. Plan a midday meal that requires little dish washing. Then with a whole day ahead (maybe) go at the cutting of garments. Cut all the pieces for each garment and roll it up by itself. If there is some special detail to remember, write it down and pin the written slip to the material. Try to have an hour or two at a stretch for stitching. When all is organized, short parts of work can be worked in other days along with mending and other hand work.

To summarize these ideas, they are: use adequate tools; omit unnecessary cleaning; omit unnecessary ironing; supply children with playthings; have children wait on themselves; join the Home Bureau; have a daily rest period; plan ahead for a day's sewing.

A Well-wisher.

### Second Prize Letter

An aunt of mine once said, "Be a law unto yourself when the dinner dishes are done that your housework will stop. Leave the afternoon free for sewing, mending or recreation. Housework is never done, so be its boss or it will boss you."

Have the morning work—breakfast, dishes, separator, daily sweeping and dusting—done by nine o'clock. From nine until noon, wash, iron, bake, churn or clean. At ten-thirty prepare and start the vegetables cooking, make a dessert. Have both dinner and allotted task finished by twelve.

I suggest you wash Monday, churn and bake bread Tuesday, Wednesday iron and clean upstairs, Thursday churn, Friday do up big batch of cooking, Saturday clean rooms lived in and churn. With mid-week churnings small cleaning jobs may be worked in, like scouring sink or cleaning the lamps.

Make a list of daily duties, and find a way to speed up each one. I use a dish drainer, make simple desserts, iron only clothing and fancy pieces. I insist on the children's helping themselves and each other. They pick up their own toys and do many little things for me. I weed out unnecessary things and cut time leaks, such as gossiping over the 'phone. Sunday is for rest, with a simple dinner and no extra work of any kind.

My circumstances somewhat resemble yours. Married seven years, have a girl six, boy three and a baby. Power washer and pressure iron for conveniences, also tea cart. While my house is not always perfectly kept, I do accomplish a great deal and carry on a moneymaking occupation besides home work.

Try my ways, Lady!

—M. McC. F.

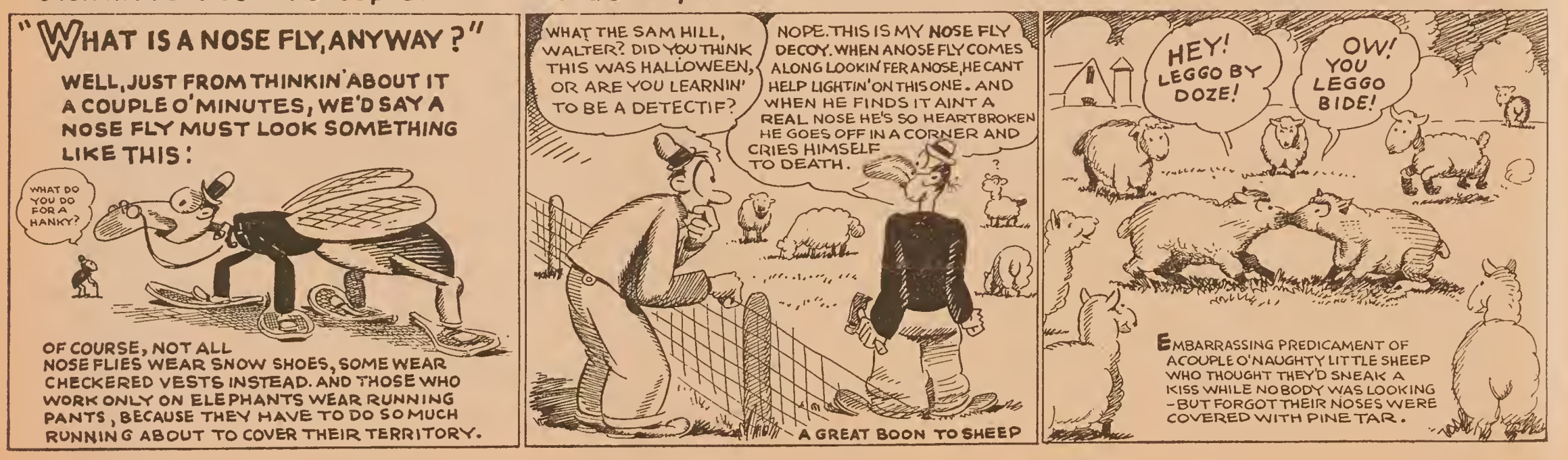
### Prevent Runs

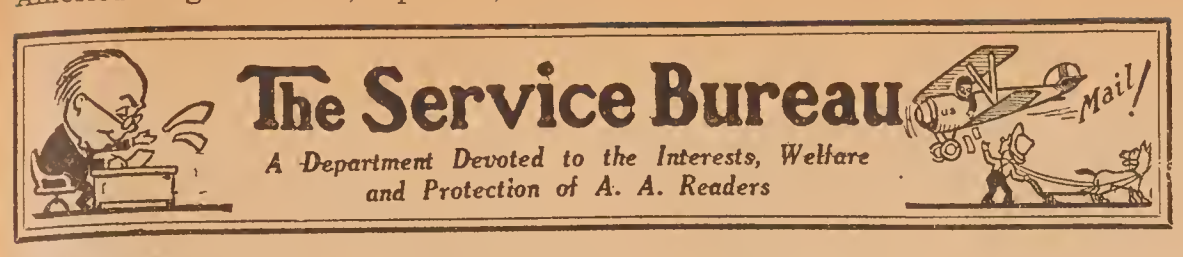
THERE is a right way to put on hose. The leg of the stocking should be rolled down, the foot slipped in, and the stocking rolled up over the heel to prevent unnecessary strain on the delicate threads. It should not be pulled up too quickly or too tightly. The holes which lead to runs may be caused by rings, shoe buckles, roughnesses on furniture, or carelessness in fastening the hose supporter. The supporter should not be made too tight, as this causes too great a strain when the knee is bent. It should not be fastened too low down in the stockings, but in the reinforced portion intended for this purpose.

Proper washing is another important factor in stocking care. A mild soap and lukewarm water should be used, with as little rubbing as possible. Strong soap, hot water, and rough treatment roughen the weave and may often lead to holes and runs.

The child enjoys his meals more if they are served at a small table and he is provided with a comfortable chair high enough to allow his elbows to rest on the table and low enough for his feet to rest firmly and easily on the floor.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Keep the Nose Fly Off Your Sheep* — By Ray Inman






# Weather Advertising Clock Service

LAST fall we published a little item about the Weather Advertising Clock Service of Erie, Pennsylvania. At that time a subscriber wrote us that he had made a deposit with them and was unable to get delivery of the clock. They finally located R. Q. Rodgers, who, we understand, was handling the business. We referred this to the National Better Business Bureau and they reported that Mr. Rodgers had promised to fill this order. However, a later letter from our subscriber said that it never had been filled.

Just now we get another letter from central New York saying that a man representing himself to be Mr. R. Q. Rodgers, manager of the Weather Advertising Clock Service, came to his town and sold business places each a share in an electric clock and weather advertising unit at $20.00 per share, said unit to be placed in front of one of the stores and to be delivered in 30 days. As yet these business houses have not received their clock and all mail sent to Mr. Rodgers at the address he gave has been returned uncalled for.

We are publishing this story for the information of our subscribers. The fact that mail sent to the address given by Mr. Rodgers has been returned unclaimed would not add to the confidence with which this scheme might be regarded.

* * *

Since writing the above account, we have received a bulletin on this concern put out by the National Better Business Bureau, in which they report numerous complaints from business men who state that they have received absolutely nothing for the money they gave to Mr. Rodgers. We also have a letter from the National Better Business Bureau to the effect that they have been advised that R. Q. Rodgers is now being held in Erie, Pennsylvania, and that persons who are interested in the case might well get in touch with William F. Detzel, Chief of Police, Erie, Pa.

## Will They Make Good?

I am a subscriber of your paper and would like to inquire as to your knowledge of the financial responsibility and integrity of the Seneca Salt Company of Tiffin, Ohio. They are makers of a medicated salt for cattle feeding and guarantee a substantial increase in the milk check or money refunded, and also guarantee to pay all veterinary bills if cattle become sick or diseased while feeding this salt.

THE guarantee as explained by our subscriber, seems to cover the same ground as the one put out by the Continental Salt Company of the same address. Naturally, we wonder whether there is any connection between these two companies?

We have always wondered how a company could possibly live up to such a sweeping guarantee. We suggest that our subscriber ask this company for a list of consumers in his own locality or county and see whether or not they have been satisfied with the dealings they have had with the company.

## A Reader's Experience

I AM writing you to warn your subscribers against so-called Sales companies who advertise to sell your business or property at a fine price, advertising all over United States (so they say) and ask a premium in advance to defray advertising, etc.

It's only a scheme to get your money and that's the last one hears from them. A well established real estate company is the only one to trust. They do not require an advance deposit.

—A SUBSCRIBER.

## Ellison Piano House Bankrupt

IN 1928 we published several stories in our Service Bureau columns concerning the activities of the Ellison Piano Company of Syracuse, Buffalo, and Albany. Recently we received a letter from a subscriber indicating that they are still in business. We started an investigation and have learned that Lawrence Ellison was never brought to trial because of the congested condition of the court and various excuses which he put forward. He has, however, been under a $5000.00 bail. In 1930 he went into bankruptcy and the trustees in bankruptcy are putting forth every effort to collect outstanding bills.

The letter referred to from our subscriber indicates that they are bringing considerable pressure to bear on him in an attempt to collect on a piano he purchased from the Ellison Piano House. We, of course, are unable to say whether they will be successful in their effort to collect.

The indictments secured against Mr. Ellison about three years ago charged him with using the mail to defraud and with devising a scheme to obtain money under false pretences. The scheme roughly involves the giving of credit checks, each credit check being good only as part payment for a piano. It was charged by those responsible for the indictment that the price of the piano was raised to cover these credit checks, and therefore they had no value.

As a general proposition, the A. A. Service Bureau advises against credit checks and would suggest that our subscribers place no value on them. It seems probable that they are used mainly to convince people that they are getting something for nothing.

## Accidents Mean Expense

**I RECEIVED my insurance policy check and was very thankful for it, for I had a lot of expense with my accident. $280.00 just to fix the car, so you see $40.00 helped.**

**I think the insurance is a great thing for a little money and I thank you again for your great service.**

**Yours truly,**
**A. M. Meyer.**
**Hamburg, N. Y.**

**Mr. Meyer was injured Jan. 23rd when his automobile skidded and he sustained fractured ribs.**

## Will Always Take A.A.

**I WISH to let you know the.... Co. have sent me a money order for the $3.98, so they have settled with me for the paintings. I thank you very much as I must say if it had not been for you I would have been cheated out of both my money and the pictures.**

**I am very pleased to think there is such a great thing as the American Agriculturist. We take the paper and always expect to. I thank you many times for your wonderful help and good work you have done for me and the great help your paper is to everyone that reads it.**

## Road Contractor Fails to Settle for Damages

It seems to me that there should be some way for the State to see that road contractors pay their help. I know of two families who were practically destitute this Fall because road contractors claim that the State did not pay them their money and, therefore, they could not pay their help. I, myself, have a bill for $66.96 against a contractor for gasoline sold to his truckmen working on a job near here. The job is finished. I have written to him several times about the bill but get no reply.

WE have had an unusual number of letters from subscribers stating either that they were unable to get pay for materials furnished road contractors, or that they were unable to get settlement for damages which contractors did to their property or for land used in widening or building roads.

Of course, the State Highway Department cannot make the final payment to a contractor until the road is inspected and accepted. For that matter, claims which subscribers send in, have not all been against contractors who are working on state highways. In some cases, the highways were being built by County Highway Departments.

The State Highway Department seems to take the attitude that the matter is entirely between a property owner and the contractor. Doubtless, they are justified in that position yet it seems evident that our subscribers look to the State Highway Department as responsible for the construction of the road and have a distinct feeling that they should do something to require contractors to deal fairly and squarely with property owners.

For some time past we have received quite a number of letters from subscribers concerning dealings they have had with representatives of the National Board of Trade, a New York City collection agency.

If other readers have had dealings with this concern we would be more than glad to have them drop us a line telling us about their dealings with them.

## Family Gets Check from Farm Machinery Policy

Claim No. R-53579 New York Check No.

**North American Accident Insurance Company**

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

January 13, 1931

Pay to the order of Maudé Wigham, Administratrix of the Estate of Howard L. Wigham, deceased, $2,000.00

Two Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

W. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

ABOVE is a reproduction of a check sent to Maude Wigham, administratrix for the estate of Howard Wigham of Franklin, Delaware County. Mr. Wigham had a farm machinery policy which he secured from an A.A. subscription salesman.

Mr. Wigham was struck in the arm by fragments of a bursting fly-wheel on a buzz saw. He was not discovered for some time and lost a large amount of blood. His arm was amputated and later a transfusion was made in an effort to save his life.

The accident occurred December 18, and the check to Mrs. Wigham was dated January 13.

ADD NEW SOURCES of INCOME to your farm

Put idle land to work for you night and day with profitable timber. Other crops are overproduced more each year, but a future shortage of trees is predicted. Plan, then, for a good income after a few years *(and make your land more salable NOW).*

Sell **Lumber. Pulpwood, Posts, Poles, Firewood, Christmas Trees.**

For high yield, low loss, choose hardy, vigorous Northern Grown Evergreens. Send for our profit study and planting guide booklet, "Evergreen Trees."

We furnish stock to state and commercial nurseries in increasing amounts. Our prices and stock *must be right.*

**Put Idle Acres to Work!**

*Mail this coupon today:*

BROWN Company — Desk G — FOUNDED 1852 — Portland, Maine

Please mail me your free booklet
Evergreen Trees ☐ Price List ☐
*(Please print below)*

Name_____

Address _____

Anything else _____

*Post Your Farm*
AGAINST TRESPASSERS
American Agriculturist
*Write the*
Service Bureau of
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of American Agriculturist published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for April 1, 1931, State of New York, County of Dutchess, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediatcly thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding onc per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). American Agriculturist, Inc., 461, 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. C. Weatherby, 306 Elm St., Ithaca, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1931.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

# RICH IN SUNSHINE VITAMIN D

## The Growth Food for Growing Birds. Rich in Nourishment. Complete in Vitamins. Nothing Extra to Buy or Mix

Three things about Pratts interest every poultryman with new pullets to grow. First of all, it is complete in Vitamins. Second, rich in every food element that growing birds need. Third, its ingredients are always perfectly uniform and, therefore, promote growth that is perfectly uniform.

That's a lot to say about one growing mash. Complete in Vitamins! What a story by itself. Thanks to our colleges, we now know that vitamins *must* be present in feed before the nourishment in that feed can make growth.

So Pratts have processed or added every Vitamin to their growing mash. Sun-Vitamin D in abundance because it enables birds to absorb the kind of nourishment that promotes big strong frames, full healthy bone, generous coat of feathers.

Growth Vitamins A and B because they enable birds to get the things from their feed that build size, weight, strength, health, vigor, ability to lay. And we all know that these Pratt ingredients are chock full of nourishment: Oat meal; dried buttermilk; corn meal; wheat middlings; meat scrap; fish meal; alfalfa meal; and the major minerals, too.

Rich in nourishment—Complete in vitamins—And uniform! Every good poultryman likes to see uniform flocks. They will only grow that way if feed is uniform. And Pratts guarantee not only the quality, but the uniformity of every bag of Growing Mash, regardless of how the market price of ingredients may vary. Yet Pratts does not cost one cent more than any other good feed.

Put your birds on Pratts now. See your local dealer. We will send you his name, gladly.

### THE POULTRYMAN'S VITAMIN GUIDE FREE

The supply of these is almost exhausted. Poultrymen everywhere want them to get the facts on the vitamin story. Send for your copy free and postpaid while they last. Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Dept. 000, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Name* .....

*Town* .....

*R. F. D.* .....*State*.....

# PRATTS *Buttermilk* GROWING MASH

• COMPLETE IN VITAMINS •

*Prices for Pratts Quality Feeds are the lowest in their history*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year | April 18, 1931 | Published Weekly

# New York Has A New Trespass Law

## *Posting Made More Effective Against Irresponsible Persons*

NEW YORK State has a new trespass law or rather an important amendment to the old Conservation Law in relation to trespassing on private lands. This law just passed by the State Legislature and signed by Governor Roosevelt increases the protection which farmers may have by posting their lands.

Under the old law, posting only protected against hunters and fishermen. The new law will keep out everybody if you so desire. The posting law now provides that signs not less than eleven inches square shall be posted warning all persons against trespassing thereon, which notices shall be posted not less than forty rods apart, close to and along the entire boundary of the property. Posting of such notices shall be sufficient, provided that illegible or destroyed signs be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August, or September."

The suggested word "posted" set forth in conspicuous lettering on such notice shall be sufficient, but in our opinion it is much better to be specific with the wording on the sign. The following is a good example:

NOTICE!

No Trespassing

***PRIVATE LANDS: all persons are warned against Hunting, Fishing, Berry-picking, Fruit-picking, etc., hereon, or Trespassing hereon for these purposes, or for any other unlawful purpose, under penalty of the Law. Posted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 361 and 362 of the Conservation Law and Sections 1290-1299 and 1937 of the Penal Law by***

***Name***

***Address***

All trespass signs must now be signed with the name and address. If your signs are already posted without your signature, you had better see that they are signed.

A person who violates any provision of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto is liable to a penalty of from $10 to $50, together with the costs of the suit, in addition to the actual damages, all of which may be recovered in the same action. It shall be the duty of the State police and game protectors and all peace officers to enforce the provisions of this law and to prosecute all violations thereof.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was instrumental in securing the passage of this bill, because of the thousands of letters we receive from farmers complaining about trespassers. More than half of these complaints have not been against hunters or fishermen at all, much of the trouble being caused by thousands of irresponsible people who have wandered at will across farmer's crops, camped on his property without permission, leaving debris behind, broken down his fences, and in many cases actually stolen his products. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has maintained that it was unfair to decent sportsmen who hunt or fish to post land against them, while at the same time permitting under the law, other people who often cause the most damage, to enter upon the land without hindrance.

It is interesting to know that it is not necessary to post to get protection under the trespass law against certain individuals or groups. For example, maybe you do not want to post everybody off from your farm, but there are certain persons whom you know who may have caused you trouble before and whom you want to keep off. All that is necessary is to hand them a written notice containing a description of the premises and warning them against trespassing thereon. Maybe on another day you will find a group who are on your land causing damage or disturbance. Under the law you can go to them and hand them a written notice, as suggested above, and if they do not leave immediately, they may be arrested and fined.

*A true sportsman of this type will respect farmers' property rights and should be welcome as a guest. It is the irresponsible sportsmen and other trespassers that require strict trespass laws.*

In general, however, the new posting law still does not help the man who does not post his land, and we are not urging farmers to post unless they absolutely have to. Many have little or no reason for posting. As a matter of fact, any farmer should not put up posting signs, if he can possibly get along without doing so. It is probably better to give the public a chance, as long as that public appreciates its privileges and acts accordingly. After all one of the finest assets in the world in the great outdoors. In order to maintain health and happiness it is necessary for city folk to get out into the sunshine and air as much as possible. Most farmers have no objection to decent people who come upon their lands and conduct themselves in an orderly manner without doing damage to property. It is only when the farmers cannot protect their rights in any other way that they should resort

(*Continued on Page* 16)

# Powered with Socony Special + Ethyl

## this plow equals ten horse plows

This four-disc plow, powered with Socony Special *plus* Ethyl, does the work of ten horses and does it without straining the muscles and sinew of the "plower."

THIS four-disc tractor plow takes the place of ten horse plows. And Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl gives it the power to turn six times as much dirt in one trip around the field as a one-horse plow.

Be economical this year: use Socony Special *plus* Ethyl to power your tractors for spring plowing. You'll cover more ground in less time and do it better.

Farmers in New York and New England who have large acreage recognize that Socony Special *plus* Ethyl and the New Socony Motor Oil service their tractors more efficiently, more economically than other fuels and lubricants.

Farmers more and more are useing Socony products on their farms.

**Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil,** made for farm and household purposes where a light oil is required. It is useful for lubricating lawn mowers, guns, and all kinds of light machinery.

**Socony Kerosene** is a high-quality burning fuel. It is made especially for lamps, oil stoves and farm lanterns.

**Socony Disinfectant** is a concentrated coal-tar product with more than twice the strength of pure carbolic acid. It quickly kills disease-producing germs and disagreeable odors. It is especially useful in keeping stables germ-free and healthy.

In addition, we make many more products for use on the farm.

**How many of them are you using?** Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) . . . Leather Dressing . . . Mica Axle Grease . . . Parowax . . . the New Socony Motor Oil . . . Socony Banner Gasoline . . . Socony Herd Oil (Cattle Spray) . . . Socony Tree Spraying Oils.

# SOCONY

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM**

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# New York State Needs Regional Markets

## *How the Sale of Nearby Farm Products Would Be Helped*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*There is much interest right now in regional food markets in upstate cities. Commissioner Pyrke tells why in the article on this page which was originally broadcast by him over Radio Station WGY.*

*By* BERNE A. PYRKE
*New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets*

ONE noon time in January last, a busy office manager entered a down-town restaurant in New York, and gave his luncheon order in a crisp businesslike tone, as follows:

"A lettuce and tomato sandwich, strawberry shortcake and a glass of milk." The waiter accepted the order without even a tilt of the eyebrows and the other patrons of the eating place showed no interest. It was treated as a commonplace transaction, and so it was in nineteen hundred and thirty-one, but forty years ago it would have aroused consternation, because no part of the order would have been understandable in mid-winter, except the glass of milk. A person attempting to give such an order would have been set down for a third rate joker or a likely candidate for a mental observation pavilion.

The filling of such an order at the present time is the result of a revolution, a chilly revolution, not a revolution in Chile, though such things are not unknown in the South American continent, but a revolution in transportation by the application of the art of refrigeration to the carriage of perishables. Until relatively a few years ago food could be transported only for the distance in which spoilage at the temperature of the season would not ensue, now with the aid of artificial refrigeration it is transported from the ends of the earth, frequently crossing the equatorial belt on its destination to northern ports.

This revolution was and is fine for the consumers of our great cities, but at the same time has greatly intensified the competition of the farmers of New York and neighboring states.

—Photo By Ewing Galloway.

***Icing cars of perishable Western products on the way to the largest market in the world—New York City.***

***Western New York lettuce that will meet heavy competition from other parts of the country.***

When I was a lad the most baffling statement which I heard was that the "sun never sets on the British Empire." Upon observing the regularity of the habits of the sun which served our locality, I had for a long time difficulty in understanding the apparent curious behavior of the sun of the British Empire. The understanding of advancing years later on cleared away the mystery, but the challenge of the statement remains with me. For present purposes, it might be paraphrased by saying that the sun is always shining on the gardens from which New York City derives its monumental supplies of fruits and vegetables and it is always harvest time in at least some corner of those fertile and far-flung gardens.

Getting back to the business manager's luncheon, it is to be observed that until comparatively recently lettuce, tomatoes and strawberries were in season but a few months of the year and were simply pleasant memories in the long winter period. Let us concen-

(*Continued on Page* 15)

# Making Milk and Money With Alfalfa

## *How to Grow This Popular Legume Under Average Conditions*

THE average farmer hears so many recommendations from so many different sources that quite frequently he is at a loss as to just what he should do. An agent will say "you must grow alfalfa." Some neighbor will say, "nobody ever grew alfalfa in this town." Someone else tells the farmer that only soil containing lots of lime can be used for alfalfa cultivation.

The collecting and boiling down of all the facts to meet the particular situation is an individual job. Perhaps the best way for the farmer to secure an idea of how to go about it is to talk with some one, preferably in his own locality who has had experience in the growing of this crop.

Calling on a neighbor of ours up in Cortland County, I was struck by his splendid crops of clover and alfalfa. I knew that the region was not too heavily supplied with lime, that the surrounding country had numerous wet spots and that it was not considered an ideal alfalfa section.

"How do you manage to get such a nice crop in this section?" I asked.

"It is quite a long story," he began, "I have made no attempt to grow alfalfa on all of my farm as yet, and probably never will. There are some sections of it to which alfalfa is certainly not adapted. You see the first requirement of alfalfa is a well drained soil. I have managed to secure this by continuous plugging year after year, tile draining where I could and using open ditches on the very worst spots. Of course, it would be best to tile drain the whole farm but under present conditions, I can not see that I am justified in doing so."

"How much lime do you use?" I inquired becoming interested.

"When I first started growing alfalfa, I had all of the soil on my farm tested by the county agent. I had always been able to secure a moderately good growth of Red Clover without much lime, but I had heard so much about the soil test that I resolved to have it done. The agent came around with a soil auger and took samples of both the top and the sub-soil. He explained to me at the time just how it was tested, and the main point was, that the lime content here was not sufficient for the growing of alfalfa although ample for Red Clover. He did tell me, too, that probably one ton of lime to the acre would meet my needs: also, if I needed more than a ton, that I should apply it the year before alfalfa on the cultivated crop." He continued, "I always grow potatoes or corn the year before seeding as this keeps down the weeds that would choke the alfalfa."

"How about fertilizer?" was my next question.

"I always use a little fertilizer on all my crops and I usually sow around three or four hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre when seeding. When an alfalfa meadow has been down about three years, I use a little superphosphate especially on the poor places, although I try to get over all of the piece. I usually apply lime in the fall or as early as possible in the Spring of the year before seeding."

"What kind of seed do you use?"

"Well," said Mr. Jones, as we walked down across the end of the field where the odor of fresh cut alfalfa filled the air, "I imagine any reliable seed company would be all right. The most important thing is to see that the seed is hardy and suited to the conditions here. Northern grown seed is almost a necessity. I usually sow a mixture of Grimm with Ontario Variegated, although some of my neighbors have tried common. The results from common seem to vary, usually giving a wonderful crop one year and winter-killing entirely the next. I find that my alfalfa stands the winter and yields as well as any in this section."

"How long do you leave a field down?"

"Right here is a field

(*Continued on Page* 11)

***Not every dairy farm in the East can grow alfalfa, but where it can be produced without too great cost, it certainly pays. It is generally recognized as the best roughage for dairy cows.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

**10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, $1 a year, three years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and foreign, $2 a year.

**Vol. 127 April 18, 1931 No. 16**


## Thought for the Week

ARE we our brother's keeper? Farmers of New York State, led by county agricultural agents in several counties, have answered that question emphatically in the affirmative by collecting and shipping sixty carloads of farm produce collected from thirty-two farm counties for destitute farmers in the drought regions. No finer example of the splendid generosity of farm people has come to our attention in many years.

## Nominations for Master Farmers

NOMINATIONS for Master Farmers, Class of 1931, will soon be closed. If you have a friend, neighbor or relative who, you are sure, meets with the very high requirements of the board of judges, send in his nomination to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Remember that this man not only must be a very successful farmer, but more than this he must be an outstanding citizen, beloved by his friends and neighbors, and he must have created for his family a high type of American farm home.

## Back to a Simpler Way of Living

WITHIN the memory of living men, even on our own Eastern farms, farm people produced a large part of what they consumed. There was always home-grown pork, a very frequent killing of beef, a fine garden, and a cellar stored full of both vegetables and fruit. What a lot of pride Mother always took in those great shelves of canned fruit and how good was that home-made bread that Mother used to bake, to say nothing of her pies and cakes, cookies and doughnuts.

But today in this age of specialization, we have swung to the other extreme, until farmers are just about as much consumers as people who live in the cities. And in this change, it seems to us, farm people have lost something of value. After all, what we are all trying to do is to live right and get something of happiness out of life. If farming has anything to offer it is in those satisfactions which are not measured in dollars, and one of these was the large use which our fathers made of home-grown products. Nothing that one can buy equals them in quality or taste or freshness. Standardized, machine-prepared food products are not in the class with most of those that Mother prepared.

We have a reason in bringing this matter up at this time. There may have been some excuse in recent years for ceasing to grow and to prepare stuff for the farmer's own table. Many argued that with the high prices paid for farm products and labor it did not pay to grow gardens. Help was scarce both on the farm and in the house, and it is a job to pick fruit or vegetables and can them. It simplified matters a lot to buy them from the local grocer. Then there was the butcher's cart coming by the house nearly every day. How much easier it was to buy the meat than it was to grow it and kill it.

There may have been something to this argument during the last ten or fifteen years, but we believe the situation is changing and that it is going to remain changed. We will never return of course, entirely to old time conditions but neither are we going back, at least not in many years, to the high prices that have recently prevailed. Prices are going to be stabilized on a permanently lower level—more as they were in the time of our fathers. Labor already is plentiful and while they are not down much yet, wages are certainly going to be much lower. Money on this lower price level will be harder to get, although it will go farther. We still believe that farmers will continue to specialize, but in recent years they have gone to the extreme; now there will be a tendency back to some at least of the simpler old time customs. In actual practice, this will mean that a lot of farmers will find that it does pay to grow good gardens, to kill beef cows occasionally, and to plant more small fruits for home use. Some even may separate their milk at home and have more home made dairy products. Inside the house the womenfolk will turn again at least a little way toward the customs of their mothers in supplying the table with more home-grown and prepared food with less dependence upon the grocery, delicatessen, and meat market. If our prediction comes true, then we believe also that more comfort and happiness will result than farmers get from the present tendency to factoryize farming.

## Impossible to Free All Roads of Snow

MANY sections of the East have had a real old-fashioned winter, with the heaviest snow in years. This meant constant difficulty and irritation in many country communities in trying to keep the roads, particularly the dirt roads, open. Farmers on these roads are insisting, and we believe they are right, that from the standpoint of taxpayers and citizens they have just as much right to expect that the authorities keep their roads open as those do who live on the hard roads, and yet to be fair, the town authorities were faced with practically an impossible task this year in keeping the dirt roads free of snow. They had neither the facilities nor the money with which to do the job.

One town in New York State started out with the determination to keep the main dirt roads clear of snow. A heavy snow plow was purchased to be used in cleaning the main roads in each section of the town, but because of the insistent demands of the people, the work was extended to other traveled roads, until nearly $4,000 for snow removal alone was spent. This additional bill added to the other road taxes has put the town on the verge of bankruptcy. This town has proven that on the basis of the present income for town roads, it is impossible in a bad year to keep all of the roads free of snow.

Just about the same situation exists in many towns in keeping the dirt roads properly worked throughout the year—that is, it is practically impossible to give every one road service without causing a ruinous tax.

Last year New York State passed a law greatly increasing the aid to dirt roads in most of the towns of the State, but it is plain that even with this additional aid much more must be done by the State to give the farmers who live on the main traveled dirt roads anywhere near the kind of road service that those enjoy who live on the hard roads. This whole dirt road question is certainly a perplexing and irritating problem to both officials and farmers.

## No Milk Investigation

ANOTHER milk investigation by a New York legislative committee has been suggested. We understand that the resolution will not pass. We hope not. There is plenty of reason for studying the situation in the milk market where the consumer pays so much and the producer gets so little, but political investigations get the milk industry nowhere. On the contrary, they excite the consumer by making him believe that he is paying too much for milk so that he cuts down his consumption, and at the same time, such investigations never result in better prices for farmers.

## Sportsmen and the Farmer

WE call the attention of our New York State readers to the new and better trespass legislation which is explained in the feature article on the first page of this issue. It has been evident for some time that farmers must have better protection against trespassers, particularly from the vandalism type, who come each year in increasing numbers from nearby cities. We cannot help but be a little proud of the fact that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was instrumental in securing the passage of this important trespass bill increasing the farmers' protection.

Another bill of great interest to both sportsmen and farmers has just been passed by the New York State Legislature and signed by the Governor, fixing the last six days in October as the open season for pheasant shooting, instead of four scattered open days in October and November, as at present. The bill also provides that the open dates for shooting other game, including deer, bear, squirrels, rabbits, and partridge, are made to correspond.

There were several principles underlying this change in the open season. It was thought that a scattered open season favored illegal shooting and also tended to disturb and harass game not open to shooting at the time. It was also the thought that the nuisance of having so many sportsmen roaming across the farmers' lands will be confined under this new law to one period instead of scattered several times during the fall, as under the old system.

## Eastman's Chestnut

MANY years ago when safety razors first came around, I volunteered to shave one of my friends with the new safety which I had just purchased and of which I was very proud. He was very patient, but the razor did not come up to my expectations and when I got through with him, he looked like a battlefield, and I never got a chance at him again.

I am sure my friend would sympathize with the man who was getting shaved by a barber, and after submitting in agony for several minutes, he yelled to the barber to get him a glass of water.

"What's the matter, what's the matter?" said the barber. "Got a hair in your throat?"

"No," shouted the man, "I just wanted to see if my neck would still hold water!"

* * * * *

I think it was my friend Clifford Gregory, Editor of *Prairie Farmer*, of Illinois, who told this little story:

Rusty (after a narrow squeak at railway crossing): "Whaffo' yo' blow yo' hawn goin' ovah dat track, Big Boy? 'At ain' gwine do yo no good."

Dusty: "'At wan't my hawn. 'At wuz Gabriel's."

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

THE New York State Conservation Department under Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will start a new co-operative project in pheasant rearing this spring with boys and girls who are members of the 4-H Clubs. The plan is to enlist the co-operation and interest of the farm boys and girls in the protection and increase of wild life.

With the assistance of Club Agents and County Agents, a selected list will be compiled of 500 or 1,000 boys and girls best suited for the test rearing project. To each of them who agrees to undertake the work, the Conservation Department will furnish three settings, totalling 45 pheasant eggs. The boy or girl agrees to hatch these, to rear the birds and to sell back to the Conservation Department all thrifty birds that have reached the age of seven weeks. The Department will pay $1.00 apiece for all such birds and they will then be liberated in the neighborhood in which they were raised, or if this neighborhood is already especially well stocked with pheasants, they will be taken to some other neighborhood where the supply is not so ample for liberation.

—Photo, Courtesy N. Y. State Conservation Department

*Ring-necked pheasants feeding on the snow.*

The Department this year plans to keep in close touch with all persons, including the 4-H Club members, who undertake to raise pheasant eggs and to keep a check of the results of their effort. In distribution to individuals, it is probable that 4-H Club members will have first choice.

Experts of the Department agree with Club Agents who know the capabilities of their members that under average conditions the boy or girl who undertakes the pheasant project ought to have about 50 per cent as many pheasants at seven weeks of age as they have of eggs in the beginning, or perhaps twenty-two pheasants from each three settings of 45 eggs. Such a return from 1,000 individuals, or even half that number, will mean a very material increase in the pheasant stock.

The enterprise promises to be quite profitable to the boys and girls who undertake it, aside from the pleasure which they will undoubtedly get out of it. They will have no cost, except their own labor in caring for the eggs and birds, and the small amount of feed consumed in their rearing. They will be paid for the healthy birds soon after they have been delivered to the Game Protectors for liberation. This means ready cash, a fair profit on the project and a turn over that is remarkably quick in the business of agriculture.

It is the hope of Commissioner Morgenthau that the result of the experiment will be to make many or most of the boys and girls loyal and well informed conservationists for their whole lives. The work will not be undertaken in all of the counties of the State, since there are some counties in which pheasants have become so numerous that many of the farmers consider them a nuisance. To these counties no eggs will be sent unless there has been some specific arrangement in advance for distributing the young pheasants to areas where pheasants are scarcer and are desired.

The Department desires it to be noted that all applications for the pheasant eggs for the 4-H Club project must be made through the County Club leaders.

Each 4-H Club member will file an application blank for the eggs. This application blank must be approved by the County Club leader, or by the County Agricultural Agents in counties having no Club leader before the order will be filled by the Conservation Department. After that, the application is to be approved by the Conservation Commissioner and will constitute an agreement between the 4-H Club member and the Commissioner.

Two weeks ago a letter was sent to fish and game clubs throughout the state outlining the proposed plan and there has been a general, and in nearly all cases, an enthusiastic response from members of these clubs. Approval of the plan has been practically unanimous on the part of club officers and members. Several of the clubs are planning to offer special prizes to the 4-H Club member or members in their district who are most successful in the work.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
*Secretary, Conservation Dept.*

## Puzzling Problems

*By* R. H. KASPER

1 A pole 40 feet long balances perfectly when supported 10 feet from one end, with 160 pounds placed on the short end. What is the weight of the pole?

2. A wholesaler bought a load of fruit for $1500 and sold it at a loss of 5%. A retailer who bought $500 worth failed in business, paying 45c on the dollar. What was the total loss of the wholesaler?

3. The total area of 2 square plots of ground is 193 square yards. The sum of all their sides is 76 yards. What are the lengths of the sides?

4. What number diminished by 28% of itself equals 1050 diminished by the same percentage of itself?

5. John has 3 times as much money as Fred, who has twice as much as Joe. Fred and Joe together have $12 less than John. How much money has each?

6. A larger ball is equal in volume to 3 small balls. The smaller balls measure 3, 4, and 5 inches in diameter. What is the diameter of the large ball?

—For answers turn to Page 22.

## So. Rutland Juvenile Grange No. 24 Wins Flag

AT the recent N. Y. State Grange Session held at Olean, honor pennants were given to twelve Juvenile Granges in the State that had fulfilled seven distinct points to qualify for this honor. The points are as follows:

1. Officers commit to memory the opening and closing ceremony.
2. All officers and members over eight years of age must commit the Juvenile pledge.
3. The Juvenile Grange must have initiated a class in full form.
4. The Juvenile Grange must have more members at the close of the year than at the beginning or have graduated a class into the Subordinate Grange.
5. Must have a worthwhile Lecturer's program at every meeting except on installation, initiation and election evening.
6. The Juvenile Grange must do some community work.
7. Prompt payment of dues to the State secretary.

Silk flags were also awarded the three Juveniles whose work as reported to the State Master for the year was the most outstanding. South Rutland Juvenile No. 24 of Jefferson County by its outstanding work was fortunate to qualify for both honors. The beautiful silk flag was carried home from State Grange by the Juvenile Grange Deputy of the county, Mrs. Nellie Merrill. Ticonderoga Juvenile Grange No. 108 of Essex County and Warren Juvenile Grange No. 83 of Herkimer County also carried home beautiful silk flags. South Rutland Juvenile had a fine exhibit of some of their work at State Grange. This fine Juvenile Grange now has 66 active members and 16 honorary members. They have held twenty-four meetings during the year putting on many fine programs, entertainments, drills and exhibits.

The Juvenile Degree was put on in full form four times during the year initiating 34 members. The beautiful Juvenile tableaux were used during the degree work.

South Rutland Juvenile Grange No. 24 is one of the oldest Juvenile Granges in the State having been organized in 1922.

The Matron, or leader, during the past year has been Mrs. Earl Churchill who is an enthusiastic Granger. She has a genuine love for the Juvenile work and much of the success of the past year is due to her efforts.

Patrons everywhere are beginning as never before to realize the value of the Juvenile Grange. Many Subordinate Granges are giving their children this wonderful opportunity of learning the beauty of a true, honest and upright life, the necessity of kindness to others and the importance of working for the improvement of its members and the welfare of the Order.

—SUSAN W. FREESTONE,
*Interlaken, N. Y.*

## Betty Award Certificates Ready

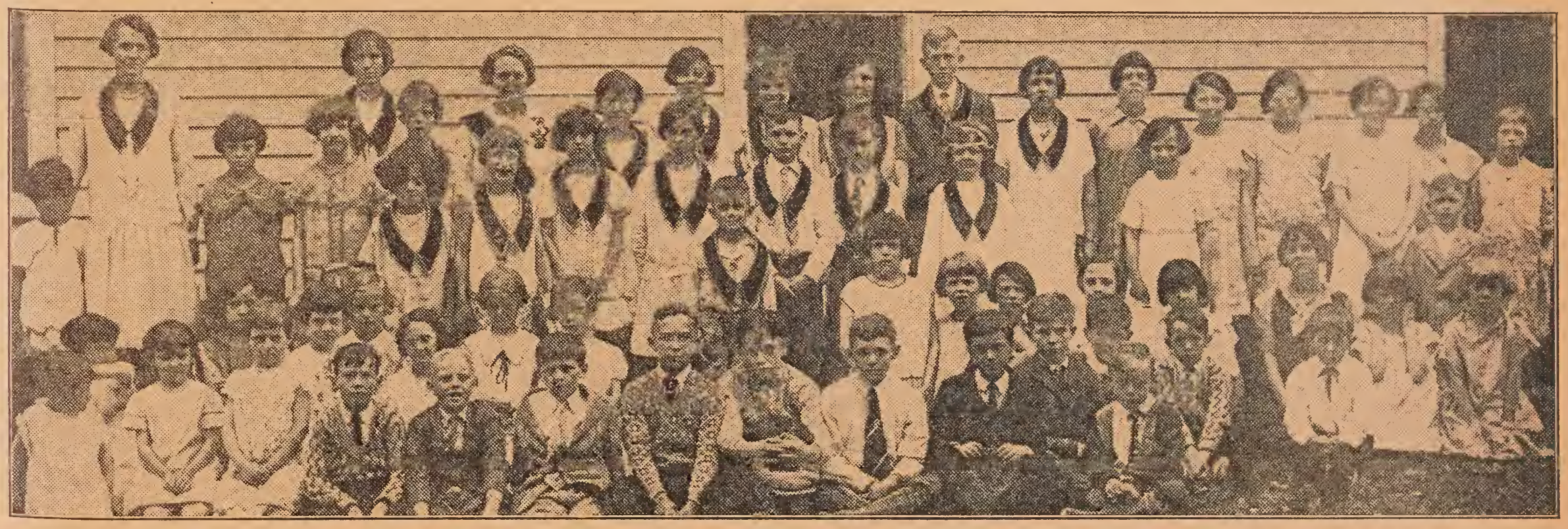
THE prettily tinted award certificates are now ready for all little cooks who have completed satisfactorily the two years' cooking lessons as given monthly in the American Agriculturist. Last year, we had a great many calls for our buttons with Betty's picture on them which were given to little cooks completing the first twelve lessons.

This certificate is the final award for this course and all that is necessary for you to do to get it is—first, to complete every recipe satisfactorily, and second, to get your mother or some other responsible adult to write to us saying that you have done so. Your name will be written on the certificate and it will be signed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, and E. R. Eastman, editor.

### A Conundrum

What state in the Union touches the most states?

Answer: Missouri and Tennessee each touch eight states.



*The South Rutland, N. Y. Juvenile Grange. Why not ask your Grange to organize one like it?*

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## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

# Apples Need Cross Pollination

*By* H. L. COSLINE,
*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

FOR every apple that is picked next fall, a blossom must be pollinated this spring. This sounds simple but as study is given to the problem, New York State apple growers find it more and more complex. Years ago when the home apple orchards contained dozens of varieties, cross pollination took care of itself. Then as apple growing became more and more a commercial proposition, a drive was put on to cut down the number of varieties. The drive was very successful, but as new orchards (some of them solid blocks of one variety) came to bearing age growers began to complain that they did not bear. Now the need for cross pollination of most of our commercial varieties has been definitely established and growers are faced with the problem of how best to get it.

Thousands of orchardists have top-worked some of the trees, say every third tree in every third row, to a variety which will pollinate the remainder of the trees. Top working to provide cross pollination is the logical solution to the problem,but where a man has a solid block of one variety it will not be of any help to him this spring. Fortunately, some success has followed putting blossoming branches of another variety in the orchard. One orchardist in past years has secured good results by putting a large branch in the center of a square between each four trees. Others hang pails with branches in them in the trees or lean the branches against the side of the tree with the base of them in water. The next question is, what varieties should be used, either for top working, for cross pollination, or by means of branches left in the orchard?

Some common varieties that are regarded as self-sterile are Cortland, Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Twenty Ounce, and Wolf River. Others that are partially self-sterile, that is a much better crop will be secured by cross pollination with another variety, are Baldwin, Ben Davis, Northwestern Greening, Rome Beauty, Wagener, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial. Certain varieties are reported by authorities as being unusually good pollinizers. Among this group are Delicious, Golden Delicious, McIntosh, Rome Beauties, Wagener, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

Satisfactory pollinizers for McIntosh are Cortland, Twenty Ounce, Wagener, Delicious, and Oldenburg. Delicious blooms somewhat late for McIntosh. Cortland and McIntosh is a good combination for Rhode Island Greening. Where Rome Beauty is hardy it is the best pollinizer for Northern Spy. In the colder sections Northwest Greening, Tolman, or Macoun are more satisfactory. In solid blocks of Seckel pears, Bosc is a satisfactory pollinizer.

Even where an orchardist has planted varieties that will cross pollinate, or if this was not done originally, has either top worked or provided blooming branches at pollination time, there is still an angle of the problem which is receiving a lot of attention. Bees seem to be the natural pollinating agents of apples and where there are no bees, the set of fruit will be light. Where bees are present and where the weather is favorable for even one day at just the right time during the blooming period, the pollination is usually good. Back in 1928 the weather during blooming time was especially unfavorable; in 1929 weather during the blooming season was fair, while last spring pollination conditions were good. As a result of good weather during the past two seasons there is probably not as much interest in the pollination problem as there was back in 1928. However, sooner or later bad weather will again be with us during blossom time and naturally, during such times the man who has conditions most favorable gets the best set of fruit.

Most growers know little or nothing about commercial bee keeping. Wayne County does have something over 600 apiaries, while Monroe County has around 400, and Niagara County close to 500. For the man who does not want to go into bee business there are several plans which may be worked with more or less success. In the past, some orchardists have rented enough hives of bees to enable them to place at least one to each acre of orchard. Rentals have varied to some extent, reports coming to us indicating that the range is somewhere between $5 and $10 per colony per season.

At first thought it might seem that bee keepers would welcome an opportunity to put a hive of bees in an orchard and that they should be able to make a profit from the honey the bees collect. It does not work out just this way in practice. Moving the bees is somewhat troublesome and takes time. The biggest drawback, however, is the heavy death rate to bees as a result of poisons used on apple trees in insect control measures. The bees do not always get the poison from the apple blossoms, but where the poison drifts from orchard to adjacent fields large numbers of bees are killed. Then again, another disadvantage concerns the danger of diseases. State inspectors in Western New York have found quite

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

***Loaded with blossoms that will never develop into fruit unless they are pollinated by another variety.***


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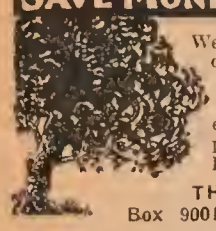

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SERVICE BUREAU OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

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*(Continued from Opposite Page)*

a percentage of diseased bees and a bee owner who moves hives of healthy bees into an orchard runs the risk of having his colonies infected.

A second method sometimes used is to buy package bees, usually from Southern bee owners. These are put into hives with the idea of keeping them permanently or in some cases colonies have been destroyed following the blooming season.

Looking at the bee situation from the orchardist's point of view two difficulties are encountered, either the weather may be so cold during the blooming period that the bees do not fly, or the colony may be so weak that it does little work. Several suggestions have been offered as solutions of the problem. Fruit growers in a community might cooperate in owning a considerable number of colonies and employ a skilled beekeeper to manage them. Another suggestion is that orchardists in each community interest someone in going into the bee business for themselves with the understanding that orchardists will rent strong colonies at a yearly price which will return a profit to the bee owners.

One thing is sure; the problem is with us and deserves the closest attention and study from apple growers. The New York State college of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., publishes bulletin P-497 on Apple Pollination which is free for the asking. We will be glad to have readers tell us their experiences either with top working, using branches of another variety for cross pollination, or by using bees to get a good set of fruit.

## How to Control the Apple Aphis

ALMOST everyone is familiar with the aphis which is found in such profusion on almost all kinds of plants and shrubs in what is called an "aphis year". Some years the aphis does not bother to any great extent because conditions are adverse to its growth. When conditions are favorable, however, aphis seems to develop almost over night to an extent which is highly detrimental to flowers, shrubs, gardens and other plant life.

The aphis comes through the winter in the egg stage. With the coming of spring these eggs hatch, the young being 100% females and are called stem mothers. These stem mothers establish themselves on the tips of twigs and immediately begin producing young in great quantities. These in turn are all females and multiplication is continued at a rapid rate, the result being in favorable weather that the tips of the branches on the trees and shrubs are often actually weighed down by the volume. By some curious twist in nature a brood of aphis bearing wings is produced as soon as the quarters get too crowded in a particular locality. This winged brood establishes itself in new quarters and continues producing more and larger families.

Cool, moist weather is favorable to aphis and if Spring comes off with that type of weather predominating, aphis is soon seen in abundance all over the place. At such times a tobacco by-product spray, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water to which has been added a small piece of soap, used on the aphis immediately destroys them by the millions, however, there are always a few left in a "good aphis year," and successive sprayings will be required to keep the swarm at a minimum.

The years 1927 and 1929 were "aphis years" in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. The aphis is a great enemy to the fruit grower because of its activity in the early season. The species known as rosy Aphis is busy at work at the time the tiny fruit is making its appearance in the blossom. The Aphis draws its sustenance through sucking sap or plant-juice much as the mosquito draws blood from an animal. Because of this fact the aphis will pierce the skin of the tiny developing fruit and draw sap from it. The result is what is known as an "aphis apple". These injured specimen never grow to large size and it takes 1500 to 1600 "aphis apples" to make a bushel.

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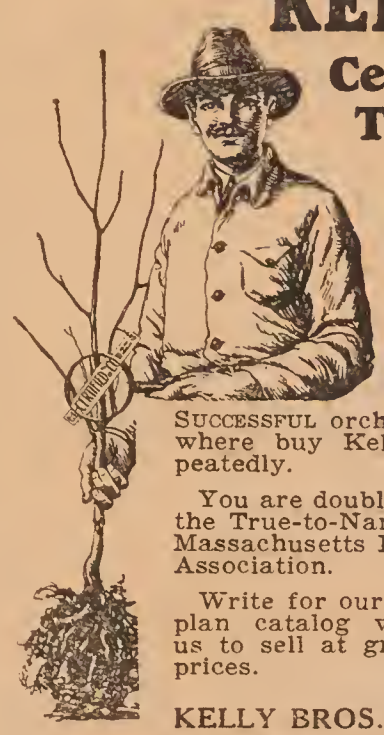

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By killing scab and Rhizoctonia organisms on the seed, *Improved* Semesan Bel prevents seed rotting; produces stronger stands; increases yields. Practical growers who tested *Improved* Semesan Bel during the past season obtained yield increases ranging from 13% to 20%. One grower writes: "In 1930 we had the best yield we have ever had, and I lay it entirely to your *Improved* Semesan Bel."

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Good seed alone will not assure a good yield, for even certified seed often carries some disease. To be safe, treat all your seed with *Improved* Semesan Bel. You can treat for as little as 1½c a bushel. Even in very small quantities, the cost does not exceed 3c a bushel. Ask your dealer for free pamphlet, or mail a postcard today to the Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Dept. 64, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

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## *With the A. A.* Vegetable and Crop Grower

### Making the Oat Crop Pay

OATS are not a profitable crop on many Eastern farms. In fact, were it not for the necessity of rotating crops and having a nurse crop for the new seeding, there is little question but that the acreage devoted to oats would drop rapidly. We must grow oats or some other crop as a nurse crop so it is good business to get as high yields as possible, so that there will be no less and perhaps a small gain above the actual cash costs and pay for work.

Good yields are necessary to show a profit. Thorough preparation of the ground and early planting are important. Where experiments have been made a very definite relation has been found between earliness of planting and yield. Regardless of the date planted, there is a tendency for the oats to mature at a certain date.

### Seed Treatment

Unless some plan is followed for the control of smut this disease is likely to cut yields considerably. It is relatively easy to treat the seed either every year or every other year as conditions warrant. Perhaps the simplest way is to buy 40 per cent formaldehyde, mix with equal amount of water, put it into a small hand sprayer, and then give two pumps of the handle for every shovelful of oats as some one slowly shovels the oats from one pile to another. After the pile of seed oats has been treated, cover it with a canvas for a few hours before drilling. One practice which is sometimes neglected is to run the seed oats through a fanning mill before treating them. The Geneva Experiment Station last year showed that out of 78 samples of seed grains inspected, 38 were absolutely unfit for planting because of wild mustard and quack grass seed.

### Fertilizer

A little commercial fertilizer will start the crop off on the right foot. On farms where fertility has been well maintained, from 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate may be sufficient. Where clover has not been grown or where applications of manure have been light, a complete commercial fertilizer, for example a 4-12-4 may be substituted. Lime is not so important for the oats themselves, but is frequently added for the benefit of the hay crop to follow.

Many dairy farmers in Eastern territory have increased their yields by substituting for the oat crop either a mixture of barley and oats, or a mixture of barley, oats, and peas. While lime is not so essential for oats, the barley and peas do not grow their best on soils that are too acid for red clover. A mixture of one bushel of oats and one bushel of barley or where the three grains are grown together, a bushel of oats, a bushel of barley, and a half bushel of peas is the usual rate of seeding.

### Varieties

The New York State College of Agriculture has developed some high yielding varieties of oats. For general use, Cornellian is recommended. Other high yielding varieties are Empire, Comewell, and Standwell. Where oats and barley are grown together, two rows barley is recommended, which matures about the same time as oats. Alpha is one such variety. Canada field peas are used in mixtures and so far as we know, there are no recognized varieties of them.

The fertility of the soil needs to be considered in deciding just what combination to grow. Where soil is lacking in fertility it may be best to grow oats alone. A mixture of oats, peas, and barley is well adapted to richer soils which contain lime, should not be planted too early, and does well in warmer sections. Peas need to be planted deep on light soils and some-

*(Continued on Opposite Page)*

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(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

times are planted first, then the oats and barley planted later. Where there is a tendency for the grain to lodge, the addition of peas to the mixture may cause trouble.

The editorial staff of American Agriculturist will be more than glad to answer your questions concerning your spring grain problems.

## Gardening Made Easy

MORE and more emphasis is placed each year on the home garden, as people are becoming impressed with the value of a garden in supplying health giving foods at low prices.

Experiment station workers emphasize the desirability of including 30 or 40 different varieties of vegetables in the garden. Planting 40 rows of vegetables, the seed which varies from pinpoint sizes, to the dimensions of an ordinary bean, is not such a welcome thought when work of digging the furrow, dropping, and covering must be done entirely by hand. Too often we are forced by lack of time to plant a row each of lettuce, radishes, turnips and peas with several others thrown in, and then call the garden complete.

To make possible a complete garden without undue labor or time requirement, makers of garden tools have spent years perfecting combination wheel outfits which can be used to harrow the ground, open the furrow, plant all varieties of vegetables, and then weed and cultivate them. Within a few minutes' time, one can change a one-wheel seeder which will drop in hills or drill in rows, into a two-wheel weeder with any type of blade or shovel one might desire.

In addition to these outfits, special rakes, toothed weeders, and pulverizers have been developed and fitted to handles, in the same style as the hoe, which of course is still an indispensible tool.

## Fertilizer in Hill or Broadcast?

"Will you tell me the best way to sow fertilizer with potatoes? I want to run ten hundred to the acre. Will it be all right to drill it in first, before planting or run it in with the planter?"

IT makes some difference what analysis fertilizer you are planning to use. Of course, with the newer concentrated fertilizers you would get on a large amount of plant food with this application and there might be some danger of injury if it were all put close to the seed at the time of planting potatoes.

Most potato growers who use an ordinary fertilizer; for example, a 5-10-5, feel that it is safe to apply up to fifteen hundred pounds per acre at the time of planting. Where growers use much more than fifteen hundred pounds they prefer to apply a part with the crop and a part of it either before or after the crop is planted.

## Fertilizer Hastens Maturity

Is there any truth to the belief that commercial fertilizers will hasten the maturity of corn?

THIS depends to some extent upon the nature of the fertilizer. For example, it is commonly recognized that too heavy applications of nitrogen will delay maturity. However, we believe that there is little doubt that a well balanced application of plant food will hasten the maturity of any crop. Phosphoric acid is particularly important in this respect. The effect of fertilizer in hastening the maturity is borne out both by practical experience and by results secured by agricultural experiment stations.

## Growing Alfalfa Seed

Is it possible to grow alfalfa seed in New York State?

THERE may be some question about the possibility of growing alfalfa seed in New York State. It has not been done very successfully, but it is possible that a variety will be found that will set seed under the rather humid conditions in New York State.


# Let FARMALL Cut Your Costs

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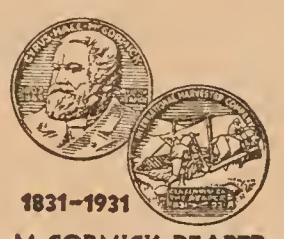
TO enable more farmers to reduce their production costs to a minimum this year we are now authorizing the most liberal terms on tractors and tractor-drawn and operated equipment ever offered by this Company. By these new terms any good responsible farmer can secure any McCormick-Deering tractor at once, together with equipment to be used with it, and spread the payments over a period of approximately three years.

These special terms, which are made to help place agriculture on a more profitable basis for 1931, are *authorized for a limited time only*. They apply to the McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall. See your McCormick-Deering dealer for full particulars.



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Land worth about $150 per acre  Yield per acre, 50 bushels

| Days | OPERATION | Tract. Cost at $4.55 Per Day | Labor Cost at $3.00 Per Day | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Plowing | $ 68.25 | $ 45.00 | $113.25 |
| 8 | Disking (Twice) | 36.40 | 24.00 | 60.40 |
| 2 | Harrowing (Twice) | 9.10 | 6.00 | 15.10 |
| 3 | Planting (4-row) | 13.65 | 9.00 | 22.65 |
| 3 | Rotary Hoe | 13.65 | 9.00 | 22.65 |
| 20 | Cultivating (4 times) | 91.00 | 60.00 | 151.00 |
| 10 | Harvesting (1-row) | 45.50 | 30.00 | 75.50 |
| | | $277.55 | $183.00 | $460.55 |

**Other Costs**

| | |
|---|---|
| Seed, 17 bushels at $3.50 per bushel | 59.50 |
| Share of general farm overhead | 4.00 |
| Team and man, 10 days (hauling) | 60.00 |
| Machinery other than tractor | 139.23 |
| †Total Crop Cost | $723.28 |

Yield 5,000 bushels—Cost per bushel, 14.5 cents
Mr. Lawson's Cost per Acre, $7.23
Government Average Cost per Acre on Corn Belt Farms with Similar Yields, $16.33

†Land rental, interest on investment in land, and land taxes are not included in these costs. If Mr. Lawson had sold his corn at 62 cents a bushel (the Government's Average Illinois Farm Price on Dec. 15, 1930, which is considerably lower than prices prevailing in the early fall) and had allowed himself 3 cents a bushel to cover marketing cost and $200.00 to cover amount paid out for taxes on land, his corn would have paid him a profit amounting to $2026.72, or a return of 13.5 per cent on his land investment. This return could be greatly increased and the 3-cents-per-bushel marketing cost saved by converting the corn into marketable livestock.

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The Farmall has proved itself everywhere. It does the work of 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It enables one man to farm a large acreage with no outside help. In a 10-hour day it plows 7 to 9 acres, double-disks 18 to 25 acres, and drills up to 45 acres. With a 2 or 4-row planter it plants from 24 to 46 acres. It cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with a 4-row outfit it cleans 33 to 50 acres a day, and, in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres. It rotary hoes up to 50 or 60 acres. It handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot Farmall-powered mower and 7-foot trailer mower attached, and it also pulls rakes and loaders, and operates stackers. It operates grain and corn harvesting machines.

There is no substitute for the FARMALL and FARMALL Equipment. Their owners are producing crops at costs which range from ½ to ⅓ the government average for farms with similar yields. FARMALL owners make a profit even in adverse years. Plan to cut expenses this year with the FARMALL—see the McCormick-Deering dealer.

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## With the A. A. Dairyman

# New York Dairymen Keep Records

*By* C. G. BRADT,
*New York State College of Agriculture*

NEW York State is taking steps to increase the number of cows in dairy record keeping work. The College of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus have joined forces in promoting this important dairy project.

About a year ago, representatives of the College and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation met at Ithaca and adopted a dairy program for the year 1930. This committee of dairymen and college specialists received the whole dairy situation both present and future. It was this group's opinion that during the next year or two dairymen should follow a policy of retrenchment which would result in a lower cost of milk production. The keeping of dairy records on the farms of New York dairymen was the outstanding recommendation.

## Results Now Showing

Since that time all dairy agencies have been emphasizing the value of milk and butterfat records on dairy farms. Results are beginning to show. At present, the number of cows in record keeping work stands at approximately 40,000. This is an increase of some 11,000 cows over a year ago. The campaign is to continue for another year. It is expected that the number of cows on test will reach 50,000 before the year 1931 closes.

New York State has two methods of record keeping which it is offering its dairymen besides the official records. The dairy herd improvement association is one method of record keeping which is meeting with success. The number of associations has increased from 50 to 68 in one year's time. The number of cows in dairy herd improvement associations now stands at 31,000 or an increase of 7,000 cows over the year before. The dairy herd improvement method of record keeping is now available to every one of the fifty-five counties of the state. It is growing steadily in favor.

## Dairy Record Clubs

Another method of record keeping which is now being offered to New York dairymen is the dairy record club. This mail order plan of record keeping, although not new in some states is just beginning to be adopted in New York. The first year's experience in dairy record club work shows that it too, has a place on the farms of New York dairymen. This method shows much promise when dairymen become acquainted with its operation. Just now, the number of cows in dairy record clubs stands at slightly more than 5,000. From the interest which is being shown in the dairy record club plan, it is expected that 10,000 cows will be enrolled by the end of this year.

The dairy record club in New York State first started in a small way about certain milk plants. The county agents secured the enrollments and arranged with the milk plant manager for the testing of the samples. In some counties, a cow tester who had a few vacant days would handle all of the club work including the testing of the samples and the record keeping. Both of these methods worked satisfactorily when the number of club members was not great. At the present time, these systems are still being carried on in certain counties.

Recently, the dairy record club has taken on a new phase of development. Instead of having the testing and record keeping done at a milk plant or by a cow tester, a central laboratory plan has been established.

## Central Laboratory Plan

This central laboratory arrangement operates in this way. A number of county farm bureau organizations cooperate in setting up a central dairy record club laboratory which is conveniently located in the territory which it is to serve. Each cooperating county farm bureau guarantees a definite number of cows for this laboratory. The total number of cows guaranteed at a price of twelve to fifteen cents per cow per month covers the laboratories financial budget.

The supervision of the central laboratory is under a college trained assistant county agent who is responsible to a board of directors composed of representatives of the various county farm bureaus. A State College representative acts in an advisory capacity.

The central laboratory's function is to provide the record club service to members in the surrounding counties but each county must maintain its own enrollments and take care of all collections from members. Since each county has guaranteed a definite number of cows each month, little difficulty is experienced in enrollments dropping below the required number.

## Laboratory Service

The record club laboratory takes care of the mailing out of the sample boxes to dairymen on one day each month. All postage both ways is paid by the Club. The member merely pays the twelve or fifteen cents per cow per month. The club also furnishes all mailing equipment, sample dipper, report sheets and file book for completed reports. All the dairyman needs is a milk scale.

When the dairy record club member receives his mailing case he knows it is time to carry out his part of the dairy record club plan. He weighs the milk from each cow, both night and morning and then takes the milk samples. He also records the amount of grain fed each cow, the percent protein, the price per ton and kind of roughage. The milk samples and the barn sheet are then remailed back to the laboratory.

At the laboratory, the samples are tested for butterfat and the records completed. On the completed reports the dairyman will have the pounds of milk for the testing day, the pounds of milk for the month, the butterfat test, the pounds of butterfat for the month and total milk and butterfat to date.

The dairyman also has a feed record too. The report shows the pounds of grain for the day, the month and the total to date. He is also given the pounds of grain fed per one hundred pounds of milk produced.

In order that the dairyman may check his production and feeding practice with that of other members, the club average for the previous month is given. If the club average is thirty pounds of grain per hundred of milk and this particular member is feeding but twenty-seven, he knows he is not as heavy a feeder as other members of the club. Figures are also provided on the report which will allow the member to compare his average milk and butterfat production per cow with that of the club average.

In addition to the milk testing and record keeping service, the club member receives farm visits from the laboratory supervisor. During these visits, the records are discussed and suggestions made which may be helpful to the dairyman in improving his dairy practices.

## Three Central Laboratories

At present in New York, three central dairy record club laboratories have been established. The laboratory at Middletown serves the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Rockland, Delaware, and Suffolk. The counties of Columbia

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)

# Ever look into a cow's stomach?

OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!

You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.

Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is ***bulky, cooling, laxative, palatable*** — just the kind of feed every cow needs in her stomach to keep in perfect health. And your cows must be healthy to be profitable. Fits any ration—replaces corn, barley, oats, silage and other carbohydrate feeds. 6 pounds are equal to 10 pounds of hay. Good for all animals—dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep.

*Attractive Prices*

Present low prices make it more than ever a profitable buy. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory closest to buyer.

*Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"*

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Dept. A-6 Detroit, Mich.

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



# Good Silage

isn't just a matter of chance. In the Unadilla, succulent, sweet and productive silage is a *matter of certainty*. With its air-tight, water-tight staves and doors, feed settles compactly and cures evenly. And the heating and fermenting processes are of course aided by this air-tight wooden construction.

Buy a Unadilla and know real silo service. Write *Today* for our big catalog and details on Cash Discounts for early orders and Time Payment plan.

*Also tubs, tanks and vats*

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

# UNADILLA SILOS


**Garget** successfully treated or money refunded. Treatment for 3 cows $3. Swiss Co., Whitewater, Wis.

(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

and Dutchess also will soon be sending work there.

In Western New York, the Gowanda laboratory serves the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Livingston, Wyoming and Genesee.

The Central New York laboratory at Ithaca has been doing record club work for Tompkins, Cayuga, Chenango, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Schuyler, Yates, Onondaga, and Steuben Counties.

With this system of central laboratories, one might say that the laboratory with the lowest price per cow would eventually drive the other laboratories out of business. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect. One reason is that the price does not differ greatly in any of the laboratories. Three cents per cow is the greatest difference just now and it is expected that by another year the prices will be uniform. The service is handled on a strictly non-profit basis. Increased volume will eventually mean lower costs of operation and lower prices for the dairyman.

At the present time, the dairy herd improvement associations and the dairy record clubs in New York are meeting the demands from dairymen for record keeping service. The association may interest one dairyman and the dairy record club another. By having two types of record services to offer, it is expected that the number of cows in record keeping work will greatly increase during the coming year.

## Making Milk and Money With Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 3)

that was sown back in 1926 and it is still cutting a good crop but we will plow it under next year, as after five years I think that a field becomes too badly weed-infested to be satisfactory. Many of the farmers in this section are sowing alfalfa with their clover and getting fairly good results. I think this is a good practice and the increased value of the hay and the addition of the nitrogen to the soil seem to pay for the extra cost of seeding. I personally prefer a number of fields, sown without a nurse crop early in July and the crop left down for about five or six years. By sowing a few acres every year, my total yield does not change much and I am always sure of plenty for my winter dairy." Mr. Jones said as we walked down to a lower field where one of his sons was dragging with a tractor.

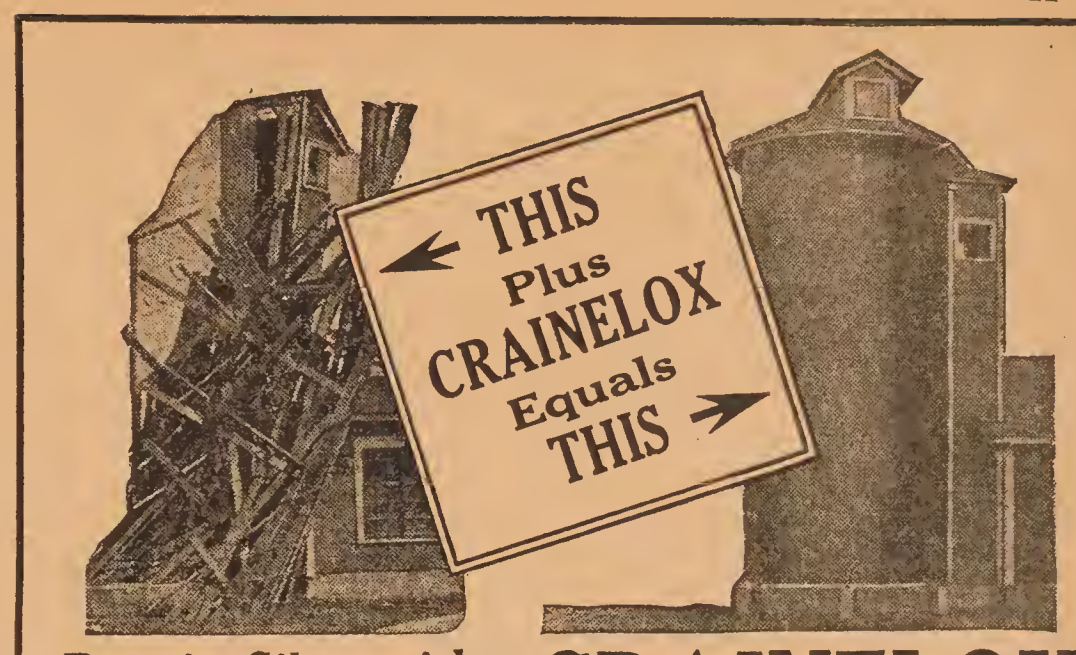
### Preparing the Seed Bed

"We just finished draining this last year," he continued, "so we will be seeding as soon as we get the rest of the first cutting in the barn. We plan on dragging about once every ten days as soon as we can get on the ground in the Spring until the seed is sown. We have tried seeding with oats but believe that we can get best results by seeding alone. Of course, we lose the use of the land for one year but we can cut one crop and find that we can get a more even stand. We use 15 pounds of inoculated seed per acre and have always had good results.

### Inoculation Pays

"Do you think inoculation pays?" I asked.

"Well, we tried seeding without it one year and made up our minds that for the small extra cost we would not take any more chances. We only had half a crop that year and it has been about the only time that we have not had a success with alfalfa. We had one other bad year when a field that was very wet, winterkilled quite badly, but as a rule we have had just as good luck with alfalfa as we used to have with clover. And you should see the difference it makes in the milk check. Why, when we first started feeding alfalfa, we didn't have enough to feed through the winter. We had the alfalfa in the middle of the mow and when we started feeding it, the cows gained right away and when it was gone we just stopped sending a couple of cans, that's all."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Name..... Address.....

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# NOW all-rubber mouth piece

SINGLE Tube System—sanitary metal with rubber joints. NEW *one-piece all-rubber* mouth piece! Improved Burrell is the *easiest-to-clean* milker made! That's why *Burrell users* are producing *cleaner milk!* Single and double units. Write for catalog.

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS



# ECONOMY SILOS

*STORM-PROOF*

THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
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## CATTLE


# AUCTION

Wednesday, April 22, 1931. 10 A. M.
ON THE DALGAS FARM
½ Mile East of Hall Station P. R. R.
On Route 14A.
8 HEAD OF NEW YORK STATE COLTS ranging in age, from one to four years. Belgium and Percheron Breeding. TWELVE YOUNG COWS, seven black and white heifers all bred. HOLSTEIN BULL 18 months old. This is an accredited herd and never had a case of abortion. Two farm teams. Fordson Tractor with extension rims. Bessell disk. Oliver Plow, Ford model T coupe. Machines and tools used the last two years in operating their two farms. Lunch at Noon.

PETER ANDREASEN ALFRED ANDREASEN

**T.B. TESTED COWS** GUERNSEYS AND HOLSTEINS

Fresh and closeup springers from modified accredited area, guaranteed for 90 day retest, delivered free within 75 miles. Located 12½ miles east of Hudson, near state road. Phone 9F5 Hillsdale.

E. CLAUDE JONES, Crary ville, Columbia Co., N. Y.

**Registered Jersey Bull** One year old ready for service, high class individual, best of breeding, accredited herd. Price $55.00. Write for particulars. EUGENE F. WELLS, Tully, N.Y.


## DOGS AND PET STOCK


**Male, English-Welsch Crossed Sheppard**

1 year old, broken to work in year, kind to children $15. One female same breed two months old, exceptionally intelligent $8. Ship C.O.D. from advertisement.

LEO. H. BARNUM, R.D. No. 1, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Sable & Wh. Intelligent Cow Drivers. Males $6. Females $4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.


## GOATS


**MILK GOATS**

PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.



# Poultry Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 4-18-31
We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Incubators | Disinfectants |
| Brooder stoves | Poultry fencing |
| Battery brooders | Rat exterminators |
| Poultry feeds | Feed Hoppers |
| Drinking fountains | Baby Chicks |
| Metal nests | Poultry Houses |
| Egg cases | |
| Worm remedies | _____ |
| Lice remedies | _____ |

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ STATE _____

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### April Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for April 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Loses Ground*

| CREAMERY SALTED | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 3, 1931 | April 11, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 28 -28½ | 28¾-29¼ | 39 -39½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 27½- | 28¼- | 38½- |
| 84-91 score | 25½-27¼ | 26 -28 | 32½-38¼ |
| Lower Grades | 24½- | 25 -25½ | 31 -32 |

The butter market closes lower than it did a week ago. During the entire week ending April 11 prices fluctuated from day to day. On Monday, April 6, the market opened with a fractional decline in sympathy with the weakness at Chicago. The drop was a quarter of a cent. This slight reduction was sufficient to bring out the buyers and establish a steady tone at the revised figure. On Tuesday the market held steady at 28c for 92 score with values fairly well sustained. Buying was not particularly active but first hand receivers thought well enough of the situation to hold prices unchanged.

On Wednesday a slightly easier tone was in evidence and creamery extras went down to 27¾c. This brought out a wider buying interest and before the close of the day prices were bid back to 28c. Thursday's market held steady but trade was not active although supplies about balanced the demand. It is quite evident that operators are not prone to disturb the price level. On Friday trading fell off late in the day, and an easier tone developed ending up in a decline of ½c. Chicago again was influential, values there dropping to a new low point. This created a lack of confidence among the New York operators and the market sagged.

During the week the supply of the cheaper grades of butter has continued relatively short. Held butter has been experiencing a little more pressure, although values are still pretty close to fresh stock.

Indications are that the market is going to continue in this same tone. Business conditions are about the same as they have been and butter is one of those staples that is being used to attract trade. As long as butter is being used as a business getter there is little likelihood of any material improvement in the price. Obviously, this is unfair to the dairy interests. At the same time, it is keeping stock moving. If the tables were turned and the price were advanced we would soon see rapid accumulations and further complications

## *Cheese Drops Lower*

| STATE FLATS | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 3, 1931 | April 11, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 14-15½ | 15-16½ | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | |
| Held Average | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24-26 |

The weakness that we reported in the cheese market last week has continued and prices have sagged downward. On Monday, April 6, the downward trend carried fresh New York State whole milk flats to 14½c and 15c. On Tuesday reports were current in the market that some sales of fresh State flats from upstate were below existing reduced quotations in New York City. At the same time these same goods were finding very slow outlet in the Metropolitan market. This condition continued on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, a further weakness developed that brought the inside price on fancy fresh State flats to 14c.

While fresh cheese has trended downward, cured cheese has held fairly steady, although, business is principally in small lots.

## *Eggs Gain, Then Lose*

| NEARBY WHITE | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 3, 1931 | April 11, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23 -24½ | 25 - | 32 -33 |
| Average Extras | -22½ | 23½-24 | 30 -31 |
| Extra Firsts | 21½-22 | 23 - | 27½-29 |
| Firsts | -21 | 22 -22½ | 26½-27 |
| Undergrades | -20½ | -21½ | -26 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 23 -25 | 25 -26 | 29½-33 |
| Gathered | 20 -22¾ | 21½-24 | 26 -29 |

The egg market fluctuated widely during the week ending April 11. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday prices advanced from 25c on closely selected extras up to 26c. On the first two days receipts were rather light. In fact, on Tuesday supplies were considerably lighter than last year. On Wednesday, there was an increase in supply and although the top quotation was at 26c, later in the day some of the top selections were available at 24½c. Thursday's market was unsettled and the general price range for closely selected extras was 24c to 25½c. Receipts were showing a material increase, exceeding last year's figures. This situation continued on Friday. The heavier supplies and increased movement into the warehouses had a direct effect on the market. At the same time, the post-Easter distributing trade has fallen off materially and the market is showing more dependence on the speculative buyers who are willing to store the surplus. The unsettled condition carried prices down to 23c-24½c on closely selected extras on Friday. Nearbys are running into a lot of difficulty because receivers are not inclined to store nearbys except the very choicest selections. The result is that prices were again cut in an effort to turn goods. Even some high cost premium Jerseys have suffered this fate. Pacific egg producers are shading their prices on the intermediate grades but in spite of that spot trading is not active.

## *Live Poultry Prices Fluctuate Widely*

| | April 10, 1931 | April 3, 1931 | April 11, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -24 | 30-41 | 25-27 |
| Leghorn | 24-25 | 35-37 | 26-27 |
| CHICKENS | 30-42 | | 32-45 |
| Colored | 25-36 | | 34-38 |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -12 | 13-14 | -15 |
| CAPONS | 40-45 | - 45 | -50 |
| TURKEYS | -30 | 30-40 | 40-50 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-26 | 22-26 | 22- |
| GEESE | 12-13 | 15-16 | 18-19 |

The live poultry market has suffered rapid price changes that have characterized other lines of merchandise. The market opened up on Monday, April 6, with a sharp break in fowls. Colored fowls were slow at 24c while Leghorns were selling well at 22c. Broilers were moving very actively with Fancy Rocks going as high as 45c and the best Reds at 41c. However, this price was too extreme and practically shut off business causing heavy losses on Tuesday all around. On Tuesday prices dropped sharply all along the line, buyers refusing to take hold, except at their own figure. Wednesday was another very slow day. Very limited demand. Fortunately receipts were light. Slaughter houses were reporting slow killing. On Thursday there was a swing back and fowls regained a better position reaching 23c to 24c on colored stock and 22c to 23c on Leghorn. Broilers were getting more call but Rocks could not do any better than 40c. On Friday, colored fowls were still bringing 24c in a steady market, although heavy stock was not doing so well. Leghorns were in active demand at 24c to 25c. Broilers also improved with 42c on the best Rocks and 37c on the best Reds. All indications were that the market would wind up at these prevailing figures.

The next special market comes next month on May 22-23. The Hebrew Holiday, Feast of Weeks, will call for prime quality poultry. The best market days will be May 19-20 and shipments should be timed to arrive early on those days. Decoration Day comes on May 30 when live broilers and other lines of prime quality poultry will be in demand. The best market days will be May 26-27 and 28. Stock arriving late on the 28th may be a little too late.

## *Hay Prices Easier*

We have had fairly liberal receipts of hay during the week ending April 11, and these combined with a less active demand have caused the market to sag $1 per ton. Most of the offerings have been from No. 2 to low grade mixtures. Timothy grading No. 1 brings $26 to $27, No. 2 $24 to $25, No. 3 $22 to $23. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover sells over a range of $20 to $25, with grass mixtures from $1 to $2 less depending on the grade. Rye straw has been in good demand during the week and prices are now $15 to $16. Oat straw is doing a little better and brings $12 to $13. Wheat still sells at $12.

## *In the Produce Market*

Old potatoes are quiet and not showing much change. In general they are holding fairly steady. Maine potatoes in 150 pound sacks are bringing from $3.15 to $3.50, while Long Islands in the same size package are bringing from $3 to $3.40. The Long Island deal is about cleaned up and the mild weather isn't helping the stock that is being held. Last week we drove through some of the potato country on the "Blessed Isle," as Hal Fullerton calls it. The new crop is rapidly going into the ground. It will not be long before the entire crop will have been planted.

Fresh receipts of old onion stocks are light and good stock is turning slightly firmer. Eastern yellows are bringing up to $1.25 per 100 and Reds $1.10.

State cabbage is bulk is bringing from $19 to $21 per ton. The market has been more or less draggy.

Carrots are moving slowly. State stock is bringing from 40c to 80c per bag.

Dandelion greens are not getting much attention. hey are coming all the way from Texas, Florida, South Carolina and Jersey. They are quite neglected, although some Jersey stock is bringing as much as $1 per basket, while that which is not so good is only worth two shilling. Nearby turnips that are nice are bringing from 75c to 90c per basket.

## *Bean Market Slow*

Dull trading still features the bean market. Trade is weak and irregular and prices are not at all settled. The general range of quotations is as follows: Jumbo Marrows $4.75 to $5.50; Average Marrows $4 to $4.65; Pea Beans $4.25 to $5; Red Kidneys $8.25 to $9.25; White Kidneys $6 to $6.75; Round Cranberries $5.25 to $6.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—No steers offered. Light run of cows about steady. Common to medium 4.00-5.00. Low cutter and cutters 2.00-3.50. Bulls steady. Cutter to medium 4.00-5.25.

VEALERS—Slow, 50-75c lower. Medium grades off most. Low grades little changed. Good to choice 8.00-10.50. Mediums 6.50-7.50. Cull and common 4.00-5.00.

HOGS—Around 25c lower. Good to choice 180-225 lbs. averages 8.25-8.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were liberal during the week. Trading slow all through. Friday's receipts were moderate and buying slow. Prices were lower and irregular Market closed weak and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 10-11; fair to good 8-10c; small to medium 4-8c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts liberal during the week. Demand fair. Market closed weak at 5.00-9.00 each; imitations, each 2.00-4.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts moderate during the week. Demand slow to fair at irregular prices. Market closed weak at 15-20c per pound.

* * *

MAPLE SYRUP—Steady; United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, 2.25-2.35; No. 2, 1.75-2.25; No. 3, 1.65-1.75 (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3) Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

WOOL—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 20-30c, ½ blood 20-26c; ⅜ blood, 20-23c; ¼ blood 17-22c; low quarter blood 17-19c; common and braid 17-19c.

* * *

ROOTS AND HERBS—Wild Ginseng selling very slowly. Well dried, New York and Eastern States, per pound: $10.50, cultivated Ginseng, according to quality, 3.00-7.00 per pound for New York and Eastern States. Goldenseal: Clean and well dried, N. Y. and Eastern States 90c per pound: Goldenseal: Leaves and stems New York and Eastern States 10c per pound.

## Wayne County Heavy Shipper of Vegetables

AN item of interest to the Wayne County shippers is the report that in 1930, 12,149 cars of fruits and vegetables were shipped. Estimates made by the New York State College of Agriculture would add thirty per cent to this carload total for the produce trucked to local markets. New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland received most of the produce shipped from Wayne County.

Four thousand four hundred and ninety-five cars of fruit and 7,645 cars of vegetables were shipped. It would take a mile long train daily for four months to move the fruits and vegetables that were shipped last year from this up-state section.

A. A. markets are broadcast from WEAF from 12:45 to 1:00. As soon as daylight saving time goes into effect, They will be broadcast still from 12:45 to 1:00 daylight saving time.

BABY CHICKS

PINE TREE

IMMEDIATE APRIL DELIVERIES

| On All Our Breeds | Per 50 | Per 100 | Per 500 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $6.00 | $11.00 | $50.00 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 6.75 | 12.00 | 57.50 |
| Rhode Island Reds | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 |
| Wh.Rocks & Wh.Wyandottes | 8.25 | 15.00 | 72.50 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 9.50 | 18.00 | 87.50 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.25 | 9.50 | 47.00 |

Special Matings 4c per chick higher

Dependable Chicks from Country's Oldest Hatchery

Parcel post prepaid, safe arrival and full count guaranteed. Send check or money order, full amount or $5.00 per 100, balance c.o.d.

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

Pine Tree HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARMS
BOX 55, Stockton, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Ship Your Eggs
. . . TO . . .
R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St. New York City

LIVE BROILERS AND POULTRY WANTED
HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N.Y.City

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Sell at Public Auction
BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY
Wednesday, April 29, 1931
A dispersal of entire Meadowbrook Herd, owned by George E. Weeks.
Accredited, healthy and big producers.
The East's Greatest SPRINGTIME SALE
2 Noted Herd Sires
83 Head Rich in "Ormsby" Blood
A genuine breeders' herd, nearly all raised on the farm.
Write at once for catalog and other information to
Sales Manager, R. AUSTIN BACKUS
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RABBITS

WANTED —GUINEA PIGS, WHITE MICE, RABBITS. Laboratory use.
Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES. COMPLETE LITERATURE 5c.
ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

# Farm News from New York

## *Legislative Session Comes to an End -- Good Year for Agriculture*

THE New York State Legislature ended its session on Friday, April 10th. Serving in the Legislature is a hard, thankless, and poorly paid job, and the Assemblymen and Senators are always glad when the sessions come to an end and they are able to return to their homes and to their regular duties.

The Legislature this year did a fairly good job for agriculture. Governor Roosevelt's Agriculture Advisory Commission and the farm organizations thought it was a good year to go slowly in asking for new legislation, and not very much, comparatively speaking, in the way of new laws was asked for. However most of that which was requested by agriculture passed the Legislature. Practically all the important bills which were up for consideration were summarized on the first page of our March 21st issue. Many of the bills which were passed by the Legislature have not yet been signed by the Governor, so they are not yet laws. When they are all signed, we will print another complete summary of all the agricultural legislation in an early issue of American Agriculturist.

One of the most important bills passed during the latter days of the session and immediately signed by the Governor was an act amending the agricultural and markets law, prohibiting the use of color in oleomargarine to make it look like butter. In signing this bill, which the Legislature forwarded to him after passage for his approval, Governor Roosevelt said:

"A very significant tendency has been manifested in recent years for margarine to exhibit a new color guise, in many instances so closely approximating the characteristic color of butter as to be indistinguishable except through the use of laboratory methods. Through certain improvements in the art of processing fats and oils which are used in the manufacture of margarine, there is now cheaply available a limitless supply of margarine ingredients which will result in a finished product having a consistency and color simulating those properties of butter.

"The time has unquestionably arrived when this State should declare in plain and unmistakable language that butter substitutes which exhibit those shades of yellow which from time out of memory have been associated in the public understanding with butter should be eliminated from the channels of trade. The bill before me will, I believe, accomplish this objective and therefore to prevent consumer deception and to safeguard the dairy industry from unfair competition, I approve it."

The dairy industry of the State is indebted to both the Legislature and the Governor for passing this measure. The new law is in line with the Federal Law passed by the recent Congress, prohibiting the use of color in oleomargarine so that it imitates butter.

### Health Bill Amended

A REPORT from Albany states that the proposed health bill has been amended in several important points. Doctor Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University and head of the New York State commission, has been urging the setting up of county health units throughout the state as part of the twenty-year plan for health promotion. Despite the recommendations of the commission a Republican majority in the Assembly passed a bill last Wednesday that omitted the section that had to do with these suggestions. The Governor in a special message to the Legislature censured the position taken and stated that the bill was cut due to fear by local politicians that they would lose some minor patronage. The state is in urgent need of some kind of a health program, especially in our rural sections and it would seem that some method like that proposed by the health commission would prove a solution to the problem.

### Hunting Dates Made Uniform

THIS year the sportsman will not find it necessary to keep a half-dozen opening dates in mind when he goes out to hunt game, as a new law was signed last week that provides for a general opening of all game seasons on October 26. The season on deer, bear, squirrels, rabbits, partridge, and pheasant will open on this date under the provisions of the new law.

Another innovation is the consolidating of the pheasant season into the last six week days in October, instead

(*Continued on Page* 21)

## *New York County Notes*

**Columbia County**—Warm spring days half of last week and windy, rainy March weather the other half.

Copies of old time quilts are being sold in a Hudson store under name of Colonial Quilts. To be used as both a quilt and bedspread.

Fox farms are again advertising for horse meat. Many farmers are selling their old faithful horses to them. Others consider they deserve a burial perchance on the farm where they have worked faithfully; many are born on the farms where they finally finish their career.

1600 trout were freed in Chatham Center Creek last year, which were furnished by Conservation Department to Chatham Rod & Gun League and were of a new variety for that section; they are known as steel head. Now the trout season is again open. "Variety is the spice of life" perhaps to trout fishermen as well as others.

Hudson schools have chosen May 1st as Arbor Day.

Shoals will be cleared from Hudson River this month between Germantown and Heath; then there will be a 27 foot channel up the river as far as Albany. Some farmers ship by boat.

Eggs 25c a dozen.—Mrs. C. V .H.

**Sullvian County**—April so far has been a growing month, warm rains and not freezing much nights to hurt seedlings. Farmers are busy building fences, trimming tiles, and doing up odd jobs before the real rush begins. Many will not raise chicks this year because of high price of feed and low price of eggs and fowls. Much hay is being bought this year which costs from nine dollars to twelve dollars per ton. Cows are selling at almost any price, all depending on their age, condition, and how much milk they produce. Butter is 30 cents a pound, eggs are 20 cents to 25 cents a dozen.—Mrs. P. E. R.

* * *

### Western New York Notes

A big gas well whose flow is estimated at 6,000,000 cubic feet daily, has been drilled between Perrysburg and Smith's Mills.

Daylight saving will begin in Buffalo, Sunday morning, April 26th.

On April 2nd, Olean experienced the worst snow storm of the past winter. It took one life and did thousands of dollars damage in the city and vicinity. Hundreds of trees snapped beneath the weight of the wet snow, and telephone poles and wires crashed under the strain.

At the request of District Attorney Guy B. Moore, the Erie County Board of Supervisors has voted to appropriate $25,000 for his use in continuing the investigation of town and county highways.

The sixth annual Western New York Music Festival will be held in the auditorium of the Fredonia Normal School from April 26th to May 1st.

Results of the campaign in Cattaraugus County for clothing and food stuffs for drought sufferers were double what was expected, so that two cars were sent instead of one.

James Davis, assistant extension forester from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca will visit Wyoming County 4-H Club members April 8th to give instruction in regard to their second year forestry program. A field trip will be made during the day and weather permitting, an outdoor meal served.

Western New York Granges were well represented at the School for Grange Lecturers recently held at Ithaca.

Western New York territory contributed large delegations of Senior class members to the "High School" special of several sections on the trunk line Friday, bound for Washington, D. C.

More than 620 schools have entered the National Spelling Bee, conducted in the eight counties of Western New York by the Buffalo Evening News, and as schools have until April 17th to enroll the number will be very likely be still larger.

Last year a pupil of the Mt. Hope Indian School, Tuscarora reservation, was Niagara County champion. This year the schools of the Allegany reservation have entered the contest.

Many interesting letters from principals and teachers give testimony as to the worth of the contest. It has proved a wonderful way of arousing interest in a subject that is not very inspiring. Children are working much harder because of this incentive, and there is a marked improvement in spelling standings.

Any of you old boys and girls remember "way back when" the school "spelled down" every Friday afternoon?

**Ontario County**—We had a very heavy week's snow storm that filled the cross-roads with huge snowdrifts. It took nearly a week before they were all opened up to traffic. It made employment for those without work, as they work night and day shifts.

The long drought has been broken, and we have plenty of water for stock, which is very much appreciated. Stock is doing very good. Farmers are busy pressing hay and doing odd jobs.

The conditions of farming do not seem to improve as they should. Farm produce continues low, while farm wages are still high. Many are doing without hired help, thus curtailing expenses. Grange work in the county seems to be progressing. On March 28, Wide Awake Grange of Phelps, held their fortieth anniversary in the fine Community Hall at Phelps. There were eight different Granges represented. The Worthy State Overseer, Raymond Cooper, was guest of the occasion, and gave an interesting talk.—E.T.B.

**Cattaraugus County**—The county Farm and Home Bureaus asked that one carload of clothing and food be donated and sent to the drought sufferers of the south. Randolph township, the home of Senator L. G. Kirkland, offered with the aid of Coldspring, Leon, Conewango, and Dayton to make up a car of their own. They did, and on April 4 it was sent to Elizabethton, Tennessee. The rest of the county, farms and villages including the cities of Salamanca and Olean sent on the same day two cars instead of one. The cars were filled with hundreds of pounds of clothing, potatoes, carrots, flour, eggs, butter, sugar, and coffee besides a large amount of canned fruit and vegetables. One was sent to Chase City, Virginia, and the other to Pineville, Kentucky. Those assisting the Farm and Home Bureaus in the work of charity were the granges, farmers and business men, and the county highway department in collecting and furnishing trucks for the transportation of the donations to the cars. The Erie Railroad furnished the cars and transportation to destination free. There is no greater act of charity than relieving the distresses of our brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Lena C. Freeborn, Randolph, has been appointed clerk of Cattaraugus County by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt following the death of W. T. Eldridge. The offices are in Little Valley, the county seat. She was the candidate of the Democratic party last November. Her husband died about a year ago. She assumed her new duties the second week of April.

A former World War veteran, George Mullen, 30, was instantly killed by falling on a buzz saw while assisting cutting wood in the town of Napoli. He slipped on the ice. Parents, widow and two children survive.

The snow, nearly gone, has brought the water back to brooks and streams.

—M. M. S.

## *Hewitt Amendment Passed by Legislature*

THE Hewitt reforestation amendment received final legislative sanction last week when the Assembly voted approval of it for the second time. Having already been passed by the Senate, the amendment now is assured of going on the New York State ballot for the November election, when, if it receives popular approval, it will become a part of the constitution.

Governor Roosevelt and legislative leaders hailed the passage of the amendment by the legislature for the second time as an important step toward the achievement of the comprehensive program of rebuilding into productive forests of the denuded timber lands of New York State and creating a permanent resource of valuable timber and forest products.

The amendment authorizes appropriations totalling $20,000,000 over a period of twelve years, at the end of which time one million acres of abandoned and unproductive lands will have been planted in forests of commercial value and availability.

In addition the amendment deals specifically with a reforestation policy for the sixteen counties in the Adirondack and Catskill regions which are legally designated as forest preserve counties. It will permit the acquisition of abandoned land within these counties but outside of the lines of the Adirondack and Catskill parks for production forests; that is, plantings in which timber may be cut and sold for commercial uses, when it reaches the right stage of maturity. The law as it now stands would not permit such productive use of lands acquired for forests in those counties.

The sixteen counties contain altogether thirteen million acres.

As a result of the recent enactment of the law extending the "blue line" of the Adirondack Park five million acres are now included in the two parks, but eight million acres remain, embracing large areas of unused land suitable for forest and available for acquisition by the State.

Commenting on the passage of the Hewitt Amendment and the "blue line" bill Governor Roosevelt said:

"The green slopes of our forested hills lured our first settlers and furnished them the materials of a happy life. They and their descendants were careless with that asset. Those who found abundance in New York state were no different from the rest. Once there was a great wealth of timber here. Now we have great barren areas where productive forests once stood."

"But modern progress in agriculture has conferred an opportunity on us. Intensive modern farming goes to the fertile plains of broad extent and rules out stubborn acres stolen from the forests. Annually hundreds of thousands of acres in this state are being abandoned for farm use. We propose to put them back as fast as we may into their natural and profitable use—the use for which Nature intended them—of growing trees for us."

H. E. GASTON,
Secretary Conservation Dept.

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*With the A. A.*
# Poultry Farmer

## The Best Way to Feed Poultry

*By* L. E. WEAVER
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

PROBABLY no two persons use exactly the same plan of feeding poultry. Some have better results than others. This may or may not be due to the way the feeding is done. A plan that works for one may not be so good for someone else. In a radio talk, Dr. Norris of the Cornell Experiment Station has pointed out that there is no one best way of feeding. The all-mash plan may give just the same results as the scratch-mash plan. The most important requirement seems to be that the birds actually consume a given amount of a balanced ration. That last statement deserves a great deal of emphasis. It is sometimes said that it costs no more to keep a good hen than it does a cull. That is not true. A good layer *does* eat more than a poor layer and costs more to feed her, of course. But she pays for *all* she eats and more. And the cull does not. One hundred leghorn pullets will eat about 16-18 pounds of grain and mash per day when they are not laying. We call that their maintenance requirement. They need that much feed to just keep them in running order. Now let them get up to 50% production and they will be eating 24-25 pounds per day. It would seem then, that 6-8 pounds of feed are needed to produce about 4 dozen eggs or perhaps 2 pounds per dozen. If the owner does not get that extra feed into the pullets, he won't get the eggs.

*L. E. Weaver*

### Keep Conditions Right

With all conditions correct, it is not a difficult matter to get the pullets to keep up a continued high food consumption, and consequently, a good egg production. Very often, however, *all* conditions are not correct, and then the poultryman must resort to various means of tempting the birds to greater consumption. Some of the disturbing factors that are very common in our eastern states are: damp and drafty poultry houses, poorly-grown pullets, "wormy" pullets, chronic coccidiosis, chickenpox, overcrowding, and just poor breeding.

Before taking up a discussion of methods, there are some other considerations that it is well to mention. First, the matter of the amount of labor involved. With the same amount of help, one farm will keep twice as many hens as another. The layout of the plant and systematizing of the work are important factors in the differences in labor efficiency. But another big factor is the method of feeding. For instance, hopper-feeding of grain requires much less labor than hand feeding.

And another fact worth careful thought is this: The better bred the hens are from a production standpoint, the easier it is to get good results from whatever method is used. It takes more to upset them. They will not be so easily thrown out of balance by changes of feed or irregularity of feeding or by zero weather.

### Doing Work Easily

Now, with those items in mind, let us suppose we have everything just as we would like it—a bright, roomy, and well ventilated house; a well-bred, well-grown and healthy flock of pullets; and a ration with plenty of milk in it as well as complete in every other detail. Now, we want to feed with the least outlay of labor that is justified by good judgment. How will we feed them? Dry mash in non-wasting, non-clogging troughs, of course. And open all the time. The caretaker will see to it that the mash does not accumulate and become stale in the bottom. The grain, too, will be hopper-fed. That saves labor, is vastly more sanitary and safer than litter feeding, and moreover, it gives just as good results, and probably better. We are talking about feeding pullets. For older birds, there may be some question of their getting enough exercise. With pullets, that does not appear to be an important factor.

Now, as to whether or not the grain hoppers should be left open all the time as the mash and oyster shell hoppers are, there is still some question. Personally, with conditions as we have outlined them, I would leave them open all the time. I have seen at least 3 flocks where that practice has been followed and always with excellent success. In every case, however, the pullets were from pedigreed ancestry. With more ordinary stock, I am inclined to think there might be another story. In case it seems best to restrict the grain feeding, some arrangement will have to be devised to close the hoppers or troughs during the forenoon, perhaps.

Next, the pullets will be given a moist mash once a day, at noon or later, whichever time fits in best with the other chores, but of course, every day at the same hour. Some may say, "I thought you wanted to save labor." But I also know that the records of prosperous poultry farms prove that poultry men are paid more for their time spent in feeding wet mash than for most anything else they do. Some have even found that it paid to feed wet mash twice a day.

### How to Feed the Moist Mash

The term "wet mash" is commonly used but "moist mash" is more accurate. The mash should be just well dampened and crumbly. Probably, the best way of feeding it is in V-shaped troughs that are placed on the floor at feeding time. They are then put back on racks at the end or side of the room and out of the way until needed again.

Some people, in order to avoid the bother of handling the troughs feed the moist mash on top of the dry mash in the open troughs. This works well, provided one is carefully seeing to it that no mash stays in the feeders more than a day or two at a time. I have been very hesitant about suggesting this plan ever since I saw several places where in hot summer weather, too much moist mash had been fed. It had been left long enough that moisture had soaked down through the dry mash and the whole mass had become musty—a big waste of feed and a dangerous source of trouble from digestive disorders.

One more chore is the feeding of the green feed. The forenoon is a good time for that. Here it will pay to restrict the amount fed. Five pounds per 100 birds per day are aplenty if it is cabbage, carrots, etc. Clover or alfalfa hay in a rack may be fed unrestricted.

### All-Mash Feeding

The foregoing discussion has been based on the assumption that the pullets were accustomed to a ration combining grain and mash feeding. That is the system of rearing recommended by most of our eastern Experiment Stations and the one most commonly followed. It is not possible as a rule to get good results with all-mash rations from pullets so reared. They seem to miss the grain and do not eat enough mash. Where chicks have been grown all the way through on an all-

(*Continued on Page* 16)

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# New York State Needs Regional Markets

(*Continued from Page* 3)

trate for a moment on the lettuce and tomato sandwich and see what regions provide the delectable vegetable constituents during all of the months of the year. First directing attention to tomatoes, from September to November, we draw our supply from far away California; from December to May, we go even farther afield, calling insistently upon the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Mexico and Florida. In June, Mississippi contributes her quota, and for the remaining months of July and August, New York and her fond sister state (New Jersey) dominate the market. Lettuce is available the year round without drawing from foreign countries. For ten months in the year, the California gardens can be depended upon to furnish the vitamin-yielding lettuce. The California shipping season covers the period from December to September. During portions of this period Arizona, Florida and North Carolina help California to carry the burden, and from July to October, New York and New Jersey ship mountains of lettuce.

New York City demands annually ten thousand carloads of lettuce, drawn from fifteen states, New York contributing 2000 cars to be compared with 5000 cars from California with its wide range of climate extending from the near tropical to the near polar and its consequent long production and shipping season.

To meet the demands of the almost insatiable maws of the teeming millions of people in the metropolitan districts of New York, 210,000 cars of fruits and vegetables are required annually, equaling 700 cars per day for each business day.

When the remarkable growth in population of New York State is drawn into consideration, resulting in a population of twelve millions of people within the state, and an additional three millions living in neighboring areas, whose food supply is largely from New York City, one would think that the New York farmer occupied a decidely enviable position and that agriculture should be one of the most profitable of industries; and that might well be true, except for the phenomenon of artificial refrigeration.

The 210,000 cars of fruits and vegetables consumed annually in New York City would, in themselves, make a tidy business if all were turned off New York State's many acres, but the fact is that of this vast total, but eight per cent of the fruits, and twenty per cent of the vegetables originate in the Empire State. Each year, twenty-five states and three foreign countries ship potatoes; sixteen states and three foreign countries are shippers of cabbage, and cantaloupes come from nineteen states and three foreign countries. Truly, New York City's taste, like many other of her attributes, is cosmopolitan. California, literally, is the market basket of New York City, being responsible for forty-six different fruits and vegetables, and approximately one-third of the total incoming tonnage.

Through the revolution of artificial refrigeration, New York farmers have lost a large part of their advantage of position in proximity to the great consuming centers, and they suffer the very real disadvantage of being well in the rear in the seasonal order of production. As a single illustration, by the time New York State peaches have reached maturity, the peach lovers of New York cities have been feasting upon the alluring fruit for nearly four months, and it is not surprising that by the end of that period the consumer urge for peaches is markedly dull.

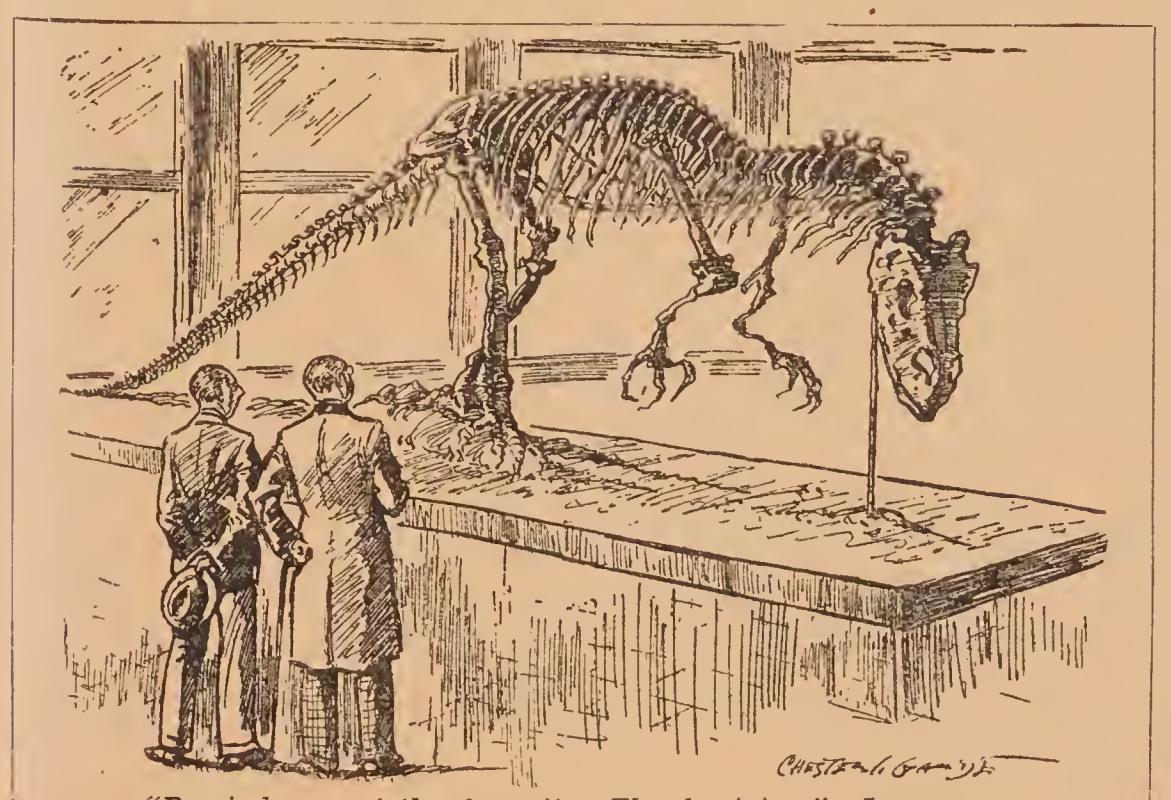
There is another revolution in progress of significance to agriculture, and it may be well to examine that revolution to see what it may have in store either of good or of evil for agriculture. At the moment I am referring to the tremendous changes being wrought in the substitution of mechanically propelled vehicles for those drawn by horses. For over thirty years we have been engaged in the development of a system of hard-surfaced highways. Originally these improved arteries were referred to as market roads. During the past twenty-five years motor trucks have become a common phenomenon. Due to the combination of hard surfaced roads and swift moving trucks, foodstuffs, including those of highly perishable character, are drawn to the markets of this state from distant production points.

At certain seasons of the year market trucks in New York City from as far away as North Carolina are not an unheard of occurrence. Motor trucks, at the same time, are serving a highly useful purpose for the movement of New York State products. A recent study of a single market in New York State (that of the nearby City of Albany) indicated that over a thousand motor vehicles were customarily operated in connection with the market. Some of these trucks range the countryside gathering in the products of the farm and bringing them to the market for sale. Other trucks were of the inter-city variety, purchasing upon the Albany market and proceeding to other city markets to find outlets.

Hard-surfaced highways and motor trucks in combination offer great possibilities to New York State farmers, but those possibilities cannot be completely realized unless terminals of the proper kinds are established in the important cities of the state. Nearly all of our large cities have markets of one kind or another. In the main, these markets were located years ago and have little relation to the needs of the present day. For the state to put millions of dollars into market highways and make no provision for destination markets would be like completing a railroad and providing no terminals.

A large part of the food supply of the state will, of course, for all time be brought in from distant areas. This, notwithstanding the growth of trucking, will continue to be principally a rail movement. The railroad companies are alive to the necessity of providing mod-

(*Continued on Page* 17)



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Poultrymen who use B-B Feed find that their birds reach the money-making stage at an early age. "At 12 weeks, my 100 birds raised on B-B feed average 3 pounds in weight," writes Paul Van Hanezhein, Walworth, N.Y. "I sold 2-pound broilers when my cockerels were 9 weeks old," says A. W. Early, Fairport, N.Y. E. R. Stiles, of Portland, Me., says "I had white Wyandottes dress 2½ pounds when 8 weeks old and pullets from the same lot start to lay when 19 weeks old."

***Guaranteed Results***

To prove that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration will give you best results, we make this offer. Get a supply from your dealer. Feed it to a part of your hatch and compare with any feed you choose to use for the balance. If B-B doesn't produce more vigorous pullets or heavier cockerels bring the empty bags back to your dealer with your figures and he will return your money.

Another feed that we particularly recommend to poultrymen at this season is B-B Broiler and Crate Fattener, a feed for finishing off birds before marketing. Tests prove that this remarkable feed adds 30% to 50% of weight in 10 to 16 days!

Many poultrymen are having excellent results with B-B Daisy All-Mash Starting and Growing Feed and we recommend this to feeders who want a good ration at an exceptionally low price. We supply it either with or without Cod Liver Oil. You can feed B-B Daisy All-Mash at lower feed cost than you can mix your own ration.

BULL BRAND ALL-MASH B-B

**MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.**
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**VITAMIZED BROILER & GROWING RATION**

*More Productive-Yet Surprisingly Low Priced!*

M-165

*Jim Brown's* **NEW KIND OF FENCING**

Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new cnt pricee.

**Save ½ Your Fence Money**
**Easy Payments, too**

162 pages of bargains in farm and bome needs—Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, etc. All sold Direct from Factory. Freight Paid. 24 hour service. Write for my New Bargain Catalog.—Jim Brown.

**THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.**
Dept. 3007-A, Cleveland, Ohio 7

**WANTED**
**OLD ADDRESS!**

When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new. This insures prompt change.

Send both addresses to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

# BABY CHICKS


## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

### BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up We want to do onr share in helping the farmer and poultry raiser by giving them the greatest bargain we have ever offered. These chicks are all Sieb's very finest pure-bred OVERSIZE chicks. No second or third grade, but the kind we have bred and cultured for many years to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. If there ever was a time when the poultry raiser needs more eggs and more pounds of meat per bird, it's now, and Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks should meet this emergency. Make every dollar count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE chicks. They pay. We can ship you 100 or 10,000 of these fine chicks the day you want them. Send for catalog or order from this ad. 100% live prepaid delivery guaranteed.

### LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Drps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 332 LINCOLN, ILL.

*Members Int'l, Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*

## Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — 312 Eggs

BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED

LOW SUMMER PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

A deep cut in all our prices. This is your opportunity to start with chicks from trapnested, bloodtested stock.

**BIG-TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS**—Storrs Contest winning strain.
**NON-SITTING R. I. RE"S**—We originated the non-broody strain in 1906.
**ENGLISH WYANDOTTES**—From Barron's 1914 World Champion Contest Layers. Prolific layers of large brown eggs.
**BARRED ROCKS**—"Improved" broiler type; males from 300-egg dams.
**Hatching Eggs**—Chicks, dayolds and "Started"—Pullets, all ages to maturity.
**SPECIAL**—A few choice cockerels at $5.00 each.

Write for new low prices and illustrated Catalog No. F.

MORRIS FARM ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

## Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production

100% live arrival. Postpaid.

| Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. and S. L. Wyn., Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Bl. Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |

Light mixed 8c, J. B. Giants 16c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, BOX 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHID

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING

### WHITE LEGHORNS

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS

OUR CHICK GUARANTEE

Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.

WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS

EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*

$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25

$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000

Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D

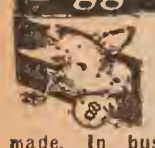
ORDER NOW.

*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*

DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY

BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND

## Bigger Poultry Profits



With our bred-to-lay foundation stock. High egg record Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds. Leghorns, Heavy & Light mixed, only 6c up. We give 1000 chick size $18.00 coal brooder FREE with each 500 chicks, 500 size with 300 chicks. Hottest offer ever made. In business for years. Service after delivery. 100% arrival postpaid. Used incubators cheap. Agents wanted. FREE catalog tells all. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,

BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free

Cecil Sherow and Dlive Briggs-Sherow successors to

EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BRDOK FARM,

Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks.....$10.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain)
Black Giants (N. J.).....$14.00 per 100
Mixed 8c. Prompt Del., C.O.D., Guaranteed

S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek,Pa

## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders May Prices: $8.00-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM.Box 7,Richfield,Pa.

## CHICKS

Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; Wh. Rocks & Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## American Anconas—Record Layers—

Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.

AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## QUALITY CHICKS FOR MAY

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 6.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. May Prices: $8-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)

Hollywood Leghorn Farm

RICHFIELD, PA.

## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog

ROY PARDEE,

Islip,L.I.,New York

## CHICKS 6c up

Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd. Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser.Box 143.Richfield.Pa.

White Holland Turkeys Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm.Rensselaer.N.Y.

Ducklings Mammoth Wh.Pekins,large best quality,low price & satisf'n. L.W.Hamblin,Wilson,N.Y.


(Continued from Page 14)

mash ration, they can be continued as layers on all mash and will respond apparently as well as the others. The all-mash system effects still further savings in labor and time.

## New York Has a New Trespass Law

(Continued from Page 1)

to posting, but when it is necessary to post, we now have a law that is fair by putting all trespassers on the same basis. Even after the land is posted, we cannot conceive of a farmer prosecuting a decent citizen who may be found walking upon posted land if he has conducted himself as he should. We would hate to see the law enforced to the letter. That is not the idea.

The thought back of the new law, however, is to put the burden of the proof upon the trespasser and not upon the farmer. Under this new legislation, if a man ventures upon posted land, he had certainly better conduct himself as a privileged guest or he will get into trouble.

The new law was greatly aided in its course through the Legislature by Assemblyman Ellis W. Bentley, Chairman of the Committee on Conservation, and by Senator George L. Thompson, Chairman of the Senate Conservation Committee. Both of these men—in fact, both committees—realize the importance of giving farmers more protection against trespassers under these new modern conditions that are developing, whereby so many people are running about the country. We are glad to say, also, that the Conservation Department and many of the leading sportsmen's organizations gave their approval to this new legislation.

The new posting legislation of New York State is in line with legislation which other neighboring states have been forced to adopt. New Jersey, for instance, has a law which reads in part as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to trespass upon the cultivated lands of any other person or persons within this State after public notice on the part of the owner..... forbidding such trespass."

In other words, this is very similar to the one we now have in New York.

New Jersey like many sections in New York State is becoming largely urban. Probably many farmers who live back away from the cities wonder why all of this excitement about trespassing. They would not wonder long if they lived near a city.

Pennsylvania has a special trespass law covering both trespassing and the stealing of farm products. Connecticut has a written-permission law. We do not believe this would be very practical for New York State farmers. Very few have time to bother to keep handing

(Continued on Opposite Page)


## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W.Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mixed ....$6.50-100. Heavy Mixed.....$8.00-100

100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**

Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.

SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**BABY CHICKS** from heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds price ten cents each; Five hundred, forty-five dollars; One thousand, eighty dollars, delivered. Cat. free. Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Del.

Mammoth Bronze and Bourbon Red **Turkey Poults** 300 for sale, per week after May 19th. Prices reasonable. Also eggs for hatching.

TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.

**Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—**

Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.

GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

## JONES

*Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorn*

313 EGGS Per Year

### BABY CHICKS

*LOW PRICES*

WRITE FOR CATALOG

A. C. JONES

*Poultry Farm & Hatchery*

Georgetown and Dover, Delaware

*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed Breeders Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | 50 $6.25 | 100 $11.50 | 500 $54 | 1000 $100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornell Sel.& Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm

Box A, Newark, New York

THIS YEAR TRY **Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY

204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

## WENE CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES ON SPECIALTY-BRED LEGHORNS

Bred to produce large chalk-white eggs in profitable numbers. Leghorn Chicks, $10.50 per 100. Write for prices on Wyan-Rock and Bram-Rock Cross Breds and straight heavy breeds.

WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

## JOHN SHADEL CHIX

| CASH OR C. D. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks or Reds | $10.00 | $47.00 | $90.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.00 | 70.00 |
| White Leghorns or Heavy Mixed | 8.00 | 37.00 | 70.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 | 27.00 | 50.00 |

Prompt delivery & 100% live arrival gt'd. Free circular.

JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D., Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.

Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland,Mich. Bx 5.R.2

*"Hello! Folks!"*

## COOLEY'S Cut Prices

1931 Catalog—just off press. Don't buy chicks until you get one. All about COOLEY'S CERTIFIED Bar'd & Wh. Rocks, W. Leg., R. I. Reds. Breeding Stock. Hatches weekly. Write

ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

## 7c CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.

BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

**BABY CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. New low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8 week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Silver Spangled Hamburg **Eggs** Fifteen $1.35, prepaid. Safe delivery Harvey Cressman, Richlandtown, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $8.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 8.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 10.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.50 | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| White Wyandottes | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## BUY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

**Direct from Specialty Breeders**

Our stock has been bred on our own farms for nearly twenty years to produce large white eggs in profitable numbers. Write for *FREE Folder* explaining our breeding methods and Refund Guarantee.

**LORD FARMS,** 85 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

## BETTER BABY CHICKS

Ship C. O. D.

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.Wh. & Br. Leghorns | $2.25 | $4.25 | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Mottled Anconas & Bl. Leg. | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Barred & W. P. Rocks | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Heavy Mixed Chicks | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80 |
| Light Mixed Chicks | 1.75 | 3.25 | 6.00 | 32.50 | 50 |

Postage paid. Full delivered count guar. Order now.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## Best Quality Chicks

(Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders)

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**TURKEY EGGS** from our famous PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks $4 for 12 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, Ohio

*When Writing Advertisers Be sure to say you Saw it in* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST


(*Continued from Opposite Page*)

out written permits. They would soon get in the habit of telling trespassers to go ahead without a permit and this would lead to a breaking down of the law.

Our every contact with the better class of sportsmen shows them more than willing to cooperate with farmers and their organizations to protect the farmers' property rights. We know that most farmers will meet these good sportsmen and other guests more than half way. Our thought is that if a hunter or fisherman has the decency and courtesy to come to the land-owner and ask permission to go on the land, then the land-owner should grant such permission whether the land is posted or not. The law is for protection against trespassers who will not cooperate and who seem to have no regard for property rights.

## New York State Needs Regional Markets

(*Continued from Page* 15)

ern food terminals. This is indicated very clearly by what is taking place in Buffalo, where opposing groups of carriers are providing competing food terminals. Competition in certain lines has its advantages, but there is nothing but disadvantage in the duplication of primary food markets in any city. The ideal arrangement is a single joint terminal to which all railroads have access on equal terms and which is supplemented by a farmers' market at which the products of nearby origin can be bought and sold.

In Buffalo, both groups of carriers are directly or indirectly providing facilities for farmer markets, and if there were in Buffalo but a single food terminal with adequate farmer market facilities, all would be well. But it ought to be self-evident that New York agriculture cannot depend upon the carriers to provide everywhere farmer markets. Railroads, of necessity, secure the bulk of their revenue from the transportation of merchandise, and it would be just a little too much to expect that railroad management will be so altruistic as not to look with more favor upon commodities moved in over their own rails, rather than those brought in by trucks. And it would seem therefore to be an enlightened public policy for the state to see that there is provided adequate food terminal facilities in all of the principal cities in order that there may be equality of opportunity between food produced in distant areas and brought in over the rails of carriers, and that of nearer origin, brought to the mart in motor trucks; and if New York agriculture is to maintain its competitive position in relation to producers in distant areas, such facilities must be provided.


## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| IMMEDIATE DELIVERY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff and Brown Leghorns | $11 | $52.50 | $100 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I.Reds, Anconas | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. Wyan., Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 17c each. Assorted Light 9c. Heavy, 11c. White Pekin and Buff Orpington Ducklings 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.

**Taylor's Hatchery. Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.**

## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR JUNE & JULY DELIVERY

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $2.50 | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.50 | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $10; Leghorns, $8; heavy mixed, $8; light, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

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PATERSON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J. CAMDEN, N. J. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
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## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week of April 20 | $19.00 | $19.00 | $21.00 | $24.00 |
| Week of April 27 | $18.00 | $18.00 | $20.00 | $23.00 |

Special Mating chicks, $2.00 per 100 higher

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**

Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-3

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio broadcast each Thursday noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 kilocycles

## HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

## CHICKS on EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.**

## 20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED—7c AND UP**

They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas | $4.75 | $ 9.00 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred and White Rox; S. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas | 6.25 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 115.00 |
| Imported Barron White Leghorns; Black Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 70.00 | 140.00 |

Heavy Mixed $9.00 per 100; Light Mixed $7.00 per 100; White Pekin Ducklings $20.00 per 100

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY Box R, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES APRIL 20-27; MAY 4-11-18-25. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $5 | $ 9.50 | $46 | $ 90 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 6 | 11.00 | 53 | 100 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8 | 15.00 | 72 | 140 |
| Mammoth Bronze Turkey Baby Poults | 90c each; $85 per 100 | | | |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## Rock Ridge R. I. Reds

**ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED**

My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIDGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

## PINECREST CHIX

CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mix | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 31.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## SATISFACTORY CHICKS

PRICES POSTPAID

| | 25 | 50 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. Big Eng. Br. & Bf. Leghorns, Anconas | $3.50 | $6.50 | $12 |
| Rox, Reds, Orps., Wyd., Bl. Minorcas | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14 |
| Ex. Qual. Rox, Reds, Wyd., Tanc. & Studer's W. Leg. | 4.50 | 8.50 | 16 |

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg., 100-$15; Jersey Giants, 100-$18; Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50-$6; 100-$11. Light Mixed, 50-$4.50; 100-$8. Better prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 4-color Catalog FREE. $1.00 Books Order. Will ship C. O. D. Write today.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box A, New Washington, O.

## CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg. | $6.75 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S.C. Reds | $9.00 per 100 |

Mixed or Assorted.....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY

Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

# How to Cook Vegetables

## *Follow These Hints and Tempt Your Family's Appetites*

BRIEFLY put, vegetables which grow above the ground should be cooked uncovered, those from below the surface should be cooked covered. The presence of acid or long cooking is the enemy of green color. Yellow vegetables, such as carrots, sweet potatoes, and squash, do not lose their color easily and respond well to the pressure method of cooking. White vegetables are apt to become gray or brown from over cooking. Green vegetables have their color intensified by alkali fumes, red by acid fumes, while yellow vegetables are affected but slightly by either alkali or acid. Any vegetable should be cooked for as short a time as possible, in order not to destroy vitamines or to make the vegetable mushy. A small quantity of baking soda provides the alkali which keeps the green color but the soda should be used in moderation because it is destructive to the vitamine content.

The acid necessary for keeping red cabbage or other vegetables red is provided by adding small amounts of vinegar or lemon juice to the cooking water.

Vegetables such as cauliflower, turnips, onions and cabbage require large quantities of water and should be cooked uncovered so that the strong flavor may escape in the steam. The water in which vegetables are cooked contains some of the mineral salts from the vegetables, in addition to the flavoring and therefore makes a very delightful addition to soup stock. In fact all water in which vegetables are cooked should be considered valuable and should be treasured for adding to soups, stews, or gravies. Water in which potatoes are cooked may be used the next day for cooking onions or other potatoes.

Have the water boiling vigorously before putting vegetables into it and cook until they are just tender; salt is added after the vegetables begin to be tender.

Choosing the right vegetables to serve with meats is a real art. A delicately flavored meat requires a delicately flavored vegetable, whereas a strongly flavored meat seems to demand a more strongly flavored vegetable. For instance, chicken being a mildly flavored meat, would be entirely submerged by smothered onions or sauer kraut, but its flavor is enhanced by green peas or asparagus. Lamb, beef, steak and ham all have pronounced flavors and at least one of the vegetables served in a meal with these meats should be decided in flavor.

Another thing to be considered in combining vegetables with the rest of the meal is the color. Who would want to see a plate containing carrots, beets, and tomatoes? But no one would object to seeing any one of these vegetables combined with green peas and potatoes. Such combinations not only are more pleasing to the eye, but are more tempting to the appetite and are more desirable from the point of view of nutrition.

If the meat is cold, that calls for a different type of vegetable also. French fried potatoes, potato chips, or creamed potatoes go nicely with a cold meat, while plain boiled or baked potatoes are more desirable with hot meats accompanied by gravy.

## Animal Alphabet

These initials are designed to use as embroidery patterns on things for children, on pockets, romper yokes, napkins, pillowcases or any other place for which the size would be correct.

Each letter is grouped with an animal or bird of that initial.

These letters of the alphabet are all on a wax transfer sheet as number M323.

M323 Wax Transfer of alphabet 25c.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Avoid Home-Made Look

IT is not necessary for home made clothes to advertise that fact to the world, according to Miss Mildred Carney, clothing specialist at the New York State college of home economics. Proper tools and proper handling may produce a very finished garment from the hands of the home dressmaker.

A well oiled sewing machine in perfect running condition is the first necessity. Straight sharp needles properly adjusted, thread of the same kind and number on the top and on the bobbin, (evenly wound) are also necessary.

A well-equipped tool box would show tailor's chalk, small rulers, sharp shears, scissors, steel pins, pincushion, needles of various sizes, thimbles, tape measure, thread, emery, yard stick, cardboard for gauges in measuring hems, a pencil and milliners' needles.

But it is the pressing, or lack of it, which will betray the amateur. Good pressing requires the proper equipment. This is an ironing board which is well padded, clean, smooth and firm, pressing pads for pressing curves and seams, and a smooth iron. Miss Carney says get the habit of pressing and then keep on doing it, pressing everything, every place and every time that it will help. Use a moderately hot iron on a damp pressing cloth. Lift the iron gently over the material, using a patting motion.

## Artistic Porch Boxes

THE preparation and arrangement of a porch or window box tests the cleverness of the gardener, says Professor M. A. McMasters of Cornell University. There is no more pleasing decoration for the house than artistic boxes of plants used at the windows or on the porches, he adds.

The location of the boxes should be suitable and the composition should be in scale with the house. For a large home it may be necessary to group or mass the boxes. For small houses such an arrangement would be out of place. First, choose the right color of container for the color of the house, he says. Then choose plants with blooms that produce either pleasing harmony or a striking contrast. A white house with white boxes is well set off with Balcony Blue petunias alone, the rich, deep purple blooms being contrasted by the white background.

### Use Few Colors

Nasturtiums and the orange-yellow marigolds are attractive in boxes on green-colored houses. A box planted entirely with nasturtiums, the dwarf varieties in back and the trailing ones in front, gives a beautiful effect. Two or three well-selected colors are better than many different kinds. There can

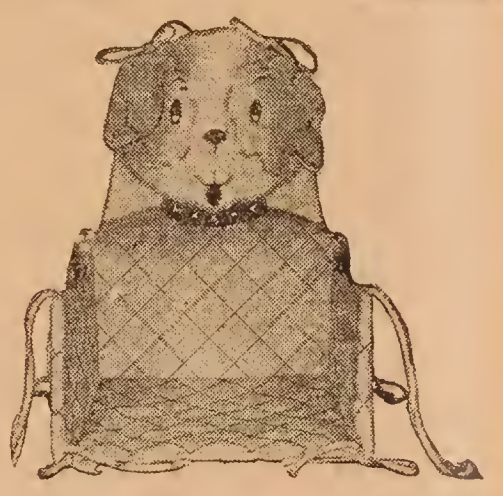
The problem of exposure must be met with appropriate plants for the location. For the shade, the following flowering plants may be used: Begonia semperflorens, the tuberous rooted begonia, pansy, snapdragon, lobelia, aster, fuchsia, and Cobes scandens. Foliage plants for the shade are vinca, foliage geranium, croton, English Ivy, ferns, asparagus sprengeri, and coleus.

The following flowering plants grow well in sunny situations: geranium, petunia, ageratum, candytuft, English daisy, heliotrope, marigold, nasturtium, phlox, verbena, cobea scandens, lobelia, lantana, and sweet alyssum. Foliage plants for the sunny side include: German Ivy, wandering Jew, vinca, asparagus, coleus, dusty miller, and pyrethrum.

The wooden box is the most desirable for it can be made to harmonize with the house easily; it is cheap and easy to handle. Several coats of paint inside and out will increase its durability. No box should be less than six inches deep, eight is better, and the width may vary from six to nine inches. To avoid "wet feet" bore several half-inch holes in the bottom of the box. These holes should be partly covered with pieces of broken pots to prevent the soil from sifting.

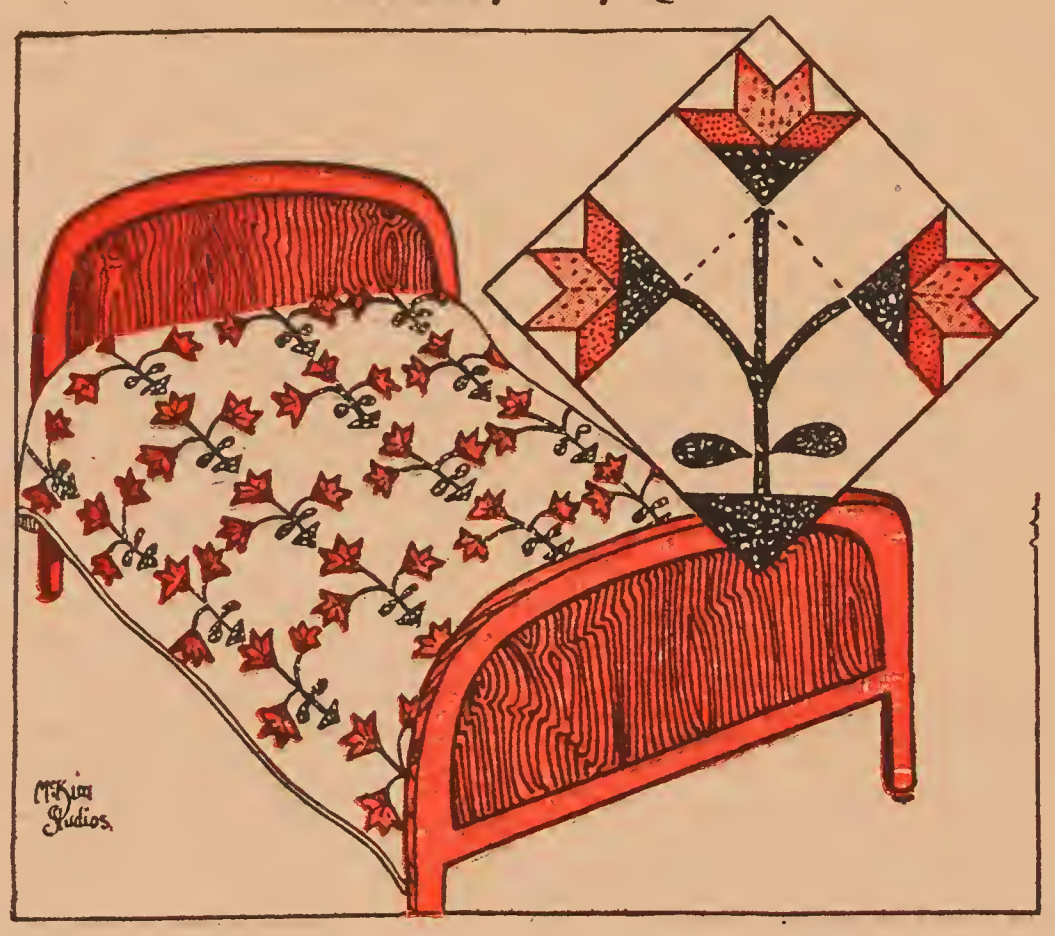
Because immediate effects are wanted the boxes are usually crowded. This requires a rich soil to produce a stocky, healthy growth. A box five feet long will benefit from a three or four ounce application of fertilizer every three weeks. A thorough soaking should be given after each fertilizer application.

Whenever the soil becomes dry, water should be applied in sufficient quantity to cause the surplus to run off through the holes in the bottom.



HIGH CHAIR PAD NO. B5528 *comes stamped for quilting on tinted percale in pink and yellow. Padding and binding for the strings are included in the package. Price* $1.00. *Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist,* 10 *N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Noon-day Lily Quilt




READY cut quilts save you all the tedious marking of materials and endless cutting of hundreds of small pieces. The assortment comes to you complete, all of the pieces accurately cut of best quality percale, guaranteed color fast. A detailed chart shows exactly how to sew the pieces and quickly make up the quilt.

Noon-day Lily is a charming example of patchwork and applique combining to form this lovely pattern. The flower units piece; leaves and stems applique onto background and the whole sets together diagonally, so the lilies will grow up, with alternate plain blocks between.

The colors in which we are cutting this number are pink and rose combining in each flower with green leaves and white background. The blocks finish 12 inches square and you may order one ready cut block with back and boxing to make a quaint patchwork pillow as No. M300X at 50c. Or material for a quilt top to finish 85 inches square, all parts ready cut of fine fast color percale in the same dainty colors in No. M300M at $4.00. This is for 25 pieced blocks and the alternate plain white blocks for the complete quilt. Pattern only is in our patchwork booklet No. M631D, which also contains eleven other patterns at 15c for the group.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Don't Wait Till You Die!

LAST summer nearly two hundred Nebraska farmers made a joint vacation tour of the Pacific Northwest, an experience which they will never forget. There was one farmer near Lincoln, Nebraska, who derived the keenest enjoyment from reading about the tour in his local farm paper, which had promoted it.

He read every word of the advance notices, and every word describing the tour itself. He thought what a wonderful education it would be for himself and family to take this trip through Nature's Wonderland of the Far Northwest. But he took it only in imagination. He decided that he could not afford it, and did not go.

Recently this man died. When his will was read, it was discovered that he had left a considerable amount of money in trust for the specific purpose of giving his children an educational trip every year. Evidently he could have afforded it. And how much more the children would have enjoyed a trip with Dad along!

This is a true story, and there is a moral in it. If you can possibly afford it, take the wife and children on our farmers tour of Yellowstone Park and the Northwest this year. If you can't make it a family affair, take the wife on that long-deferred honeymoon, and let the kids await another time. But don't wait till you die! Write American Agriculturist 461 4th Ave., New York City for information about the A. A.—Yellowstone tour from August 1-10.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Teacher--Why Do You Teach ?*

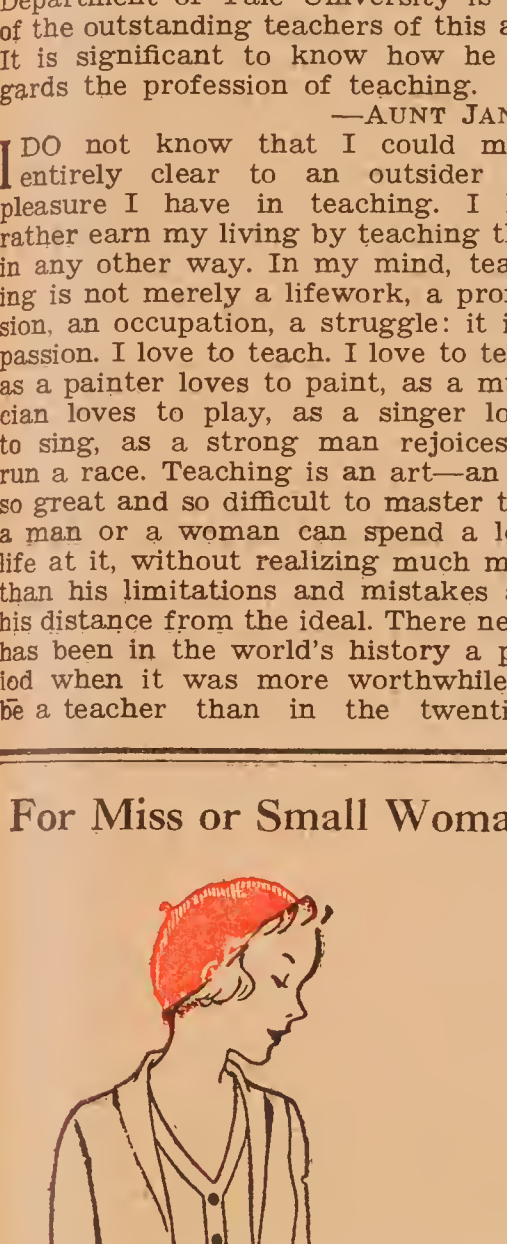
There is nothing wildly thrilling and romantic about teaching and yet when you think of the wonderful teachers that have risen above their fellows from time to time, we can appreciate the value of a good teacher in developing the minds of the young. Professor William Lyon Phelps of the English Department of Yale University is one of the outstanding teachers of this age. It is significant to know how he regards the profession of teaching.

—AUNT JANET.

I DO not know that I could make entirely clear to an outsider the pleasure I have in teaching. I had rather earn my living by teaching than in any other way. In my mind, teaching is not merely a lifework, a profession, an occupation, a struggle: it is a passion. I love to teach. I love to teach as a painter loves to paint, as a musician loves to play, as a singer loves to sing, as a strong man rejoices to run a race. Teaching is an art—an art so great and so difficult to master that a man or a woman can spend a long life at it, without realizing much more than his limitations and mistakes and his distance from the ideal. There never has been in the world's history a period when it was more worthwhile to be a teacher than in the twentieth century; for there was never an age when such vast multitudes were eager for an education or when the necessity of a liberal education was so generally recognized. It would seem as though the whole world were trying to lift itself to a higher plane of thought."

—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

## For Miss or Small Woman




JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 3061 *is very smart this Spring. Navy blue wool crepe adorned with bright red buttons and with a red patent leather belt would be very much in the season's mode. This pattern also lends itself nicely to the heavier silks. This style cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36 *and* 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 4¼ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Spring Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Liquefied Gas

THE Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at Washington, has made available for distribution a "letter circular" considering the various liquefied petroleum gases. This circular is of particular interest to people who are contemplating the use of a bottled gas for cooking purposes in the home. The gas companies and dealers were quick to see the value of the information contained in this circular, but home owners have not made much use of it so far. It can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Standards and asking for the abstract on bottled gases.

## Tourists Accommodated

WHENEVER I see a tourist sign, I either mentally or orally bemoan the luck that placed our big, roomy farm house too far from the tourist trail, for me to cash in on this popular business.

Members of my family, growing tired of hearing me talk about tourists, pointed out the ever-increasing signs and questioned the profits. Fired by their remarks, I began an investigation of the tourist trade with the following results.

First I talked with everyone I knew who was renting rooms to transients, some of them farm women, and some village dwellers—I found that their success financially was in direct ratio to the attractiveness of their surroundings, except one woman who served such excellent meals that her fame was passed on from town to town, tourists driving long distances to spend a night at her home. Her house was ordinary, rooms not especially well furnished, but those wonderful meals brought her an endless stream of lodgers.

Then we went on a long trip ourselves, staying at tourist homes entirely. I always talked shop with the woman of the house and asked lots of questions. In every case, we found the attractive, well-kept houses succeeding in spite of competition. At the unattractive places, I heard various reasons for lack of customers—times were hard, tourist business failing, and so on and so forth.

We were entertained in many very beautiful homes; one was really luxurious. It was in a large village and our hostess had evidently been the leader of the local four hundred, but most of their wealth was invested in farms and the agricultural depressions had brought sharp reverses. She was a woman of about sixty, her husband older, and frail. They apparently lived in kitchen and dining room and the rest of the house was open to tourists. We stayed two nights and she had at least ten others each night. An unusually pleasant porch, nicely furnished was a great drawing card, I thought. It looked so inviting to us as we drove past, tired and warm after a long dusty drive.

The rooms were comfortable in every way, good beds, of course, and small conveniences so much appreciated by the weary travelers, coat hangers, towel rack on door of clothes press, hot water and good lights in each room and a table or desk arranged for writing. Her prices were higher than many, the cheapest room being $1.50 per person, but apparently it was cheerfully paid.

A friend of mine cleared four hundred dollars in one season. Her house is pleasant, back from the road in a well kept lawn, a screened porch, garage room, electric lights, bath with plenty of hot water. Although on a farm she served no meals, but surroundings were ideal.

Another friend of mine told a different story; her house was large, but in poor repair, and very close to the road, fewer conveniences and as an added attraction she served meals. In one season she kept just twenty-two guests.

People will not stop at an unattractive place unless forced to do so.

The tourist business is a boon to women who desire to add to the family income without leaving home. The roads are full of automobiles, especially through summer months and all houses along the traveled routes have the opportunity to benefit from the nomads. To the casual observer, it would seem that the demand would soon be over-supplied and then it will be a case of the survival of the fittest.

From my personal experience as a guest, I should say that the main requisites are, first, attractive or at least neat, outside appearance, electric lights, if it is a community where others have them, clean comfortable beds, cool, airy rooms with screens for windows and above all, hot water, and facilities of some sort for baths. If you live on a traveled road and are possessed of the above mentioned items—hang out your sign and rest assured your friends and acquaintances on the back road will be green with envy.

—COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

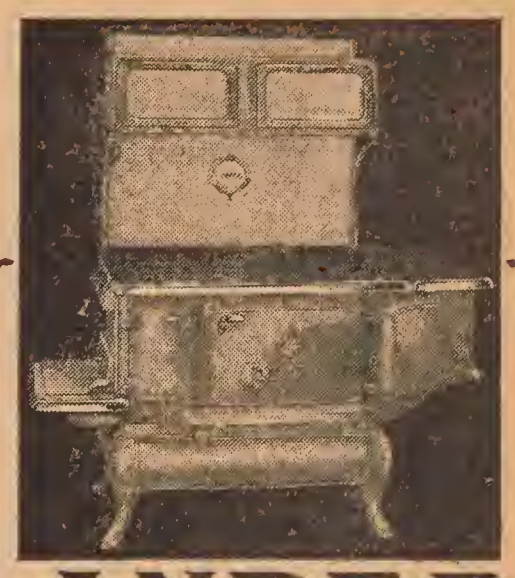
## For the Little Girl

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3049 *offers excellent opportunity for using the popular tri-color scheme in a cunning jumper dress. Gingham with pale blue ground, overplaided in navy blue fine stripings and using plain blue bindings nicely set off the white batiste guimpe. Other three-color combinations are equally good. This charming little outfit cuts in sizes* 2, 4 *and* 6 *years. The* 4-*year size requires* 1⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material for dress with* ⅞ *yard of* 35-*inch material for blouse and* 2½ *yards of binding.* Price, 15c.

## Creamed Mushrooms

Brown one can of mushrooms, or one pound of fresh ones in a little butter. Make a white sauce of four tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two and one half cupfuls chicken or veal stock, one-half teaspoonful salt and one-fourth teaspoonful pepper. Remove from fire and stir in a beaten egg and the mushrooms. Just before serving, add one teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful shredded pimiento, one tablespoonful chopped green pepper, one teaspoonful parsley, one tablespoonful stuffed olives cut in halves and two small sweet pickles quartered lengthwise. Serve on toast.

—L.M.T.

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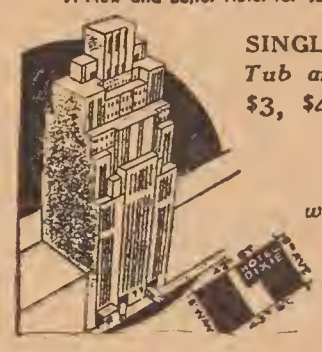

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*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart sees a drifting canoe. He and Omar, his Indian guide, start out at considerable risk and rescue the person hanging on to it. They find it is a girl, the daughter of LeBlond, the head of the rival trading post. Omar's wife, Marthe, thoroughly disapproves of the knickers Aurore LeBlond is wearing.

Jim's next trouble is how to get her home. It was impossible to cross the lake; it is miles around and Jim feels that LeBlond will not be pleased to have his daughter stay at his rival's camp. Aurore seems to approve of Jim and there are indications that the approval is mutual.

* * *

They sat down at the table and the square-built Sarah appeared, her copper skin red from cooking, a large pink bow bobbing bravely from her dusky braids. With a withering look at Jim's guest from her small eyes, she deposited a dish of steaming caribou stew, to be followed by broiled whitefish, hot biscuit, tea and wild strawberries.

"Dear me, but I'm hungry!" exclaimed the girl, as the outraged and inquisitive Ojibwa woman, hands on hips, boldly scrutinized her from bobbed hair to whipcord knickers—to gain a better view of which the cook coolly stepped back and circled her chair. "Marthe gave me some broth but I'm famished, and this stew smells so good."

Then, aware of the exhaustive inspection from the rear by the fascinated Sarah, the girl rose and turned to the gasping cook: "Would you like to see my knickers?" she asked, wheeling on her toes. "You don't wear them do you? You'd find them very comfortable."

Choking with confusion, the overwhelmed Sarah fled to the kitchen, while Stuart shook with laughter.

### Gibodiegwason

"You're too much for Sarah. She was certainly hypnotized by your gibodiegwason."

"My what?"

"Your gibodiegwason—your pan—whipcords!"

"Mon Dieu! Are they as awful as that?" she cried, overcome by the Ojibwa equivalent. "What did you call them? Gibo-di-what? No wonder Marthe and Sarah are shocked! Think of a woman wearing anything with such a name! Gibo-di—" and she broke into shouts of laughter, while he watched the rich color flame in neck and face, the flash of white teeth, the dark eyes fill with the tears of her merriment.

"Gibo—" Aurore LeBlond rocked slowly back and forth in her chair.

"Gibodiegwason," he repeated.

"Gibo-di-eg-wason!" she faltered, breathlessly, "gibos, for short! Wait till they hear that in Winnipeg! They'll never wear 'em again!"

Stuart regarded his guest with unconcealed curiosity. Buried in the hinterlands since the war, he had had no contact with the new girl. But now, it appeared, he was being offered a rare opportunity for the study of the species.

"There won't be much left of me when Sarah and Marthe get their heads together, but you're not really shocked, Monsieur Stuart. With us, all women wear them for sport."

"No, indeed, I'm not shocked," he laughed, his eyes shifting from her dusky head to the well-shaped hand busy with her fork. "We saw lots of them in France. But I'm wondering just how your being here will strike your father."

She looked up, quizzically, tea-cup suspended in air. "You think my father will be ungrateful to you for pulling me out of the lake?"

"He's trying to drive me out of the trade here." He rose and went to a window opening on the lake, where the wind was cutting off the foaming tops of the grey combers. "It's going to blow all night, Miss LeBlond, and I don't see how we can get you home."

Her eyes followed him to where he stood, back toward her. From his moccasined feet her appraising gaze lifted to the generous spread of shoulder, the bronzed neck above the collar of his woolen shirt, the crisp brown hair.

"So you're worried over what Marthe and Sarah will think if you can't rid yourself of your guest, Mr. Stuart?" she suggested with a curl of a full red lip.

He turned to meet her amused eyes. "I'm wondering how your father will take it. How will he like it when he learns that you've been here?"

She shrugged, "My father adores his unworthy daughter. He will love you for what you did this afternoon. The poor man must think I'm in the lake, now. He'll be insane with worry! Poor Dad!"

Stuart scowled with impatience. "Are you never serious, Miss Aurore LeBlond? You may ignore the facts but he won't. You French are careful—of appearances. If I thought I could get you safely over there to-night we'd start now."

The blood drove into her olive skin. "It's you who seem careful of appearances. You—you are bored with your guest, Monsieur Stuart. Let us go then!" She rose stiffly, her face flaming with outraged vanity.

But he ignored the challenge. "A boat wouldn't live out there now."

"Then I shall go by shore."

With hands on hips he smiled indulgently at the indignant girl who confronted him. "Do you realize how far it is through the bush?"

"No, and I don't care so long as I leave this place where I seem unwelcome."

### Twenty Miles by Land

"Well, it's a good twenty miles, and it'll be dark in an hour. Have you ever travelled in the bush at night?"

Ignoring the question she contemplated Marthe's beaded moccasins as she curled and uncurled her toes in their capacious interiors. Then her black eyes lifted to the man who watched her, ill at ease, as her face lit in an amused smile. "Have you really been so bored, Mr. Stuart?"

He laughed in relief at her change of mood. "Do you think I have? Is it likely that a man marooned up here in the bush would be bored with Miss Aurore LeBlond?"

"That's rather half-hearted, isn't it? Can't you do better?"

"Yes, I can do much better," he teased, "but I don't think it's good for you."

"You think I'm vain?"

"I know you are."

She nodded as she moved about the room. "That's true. I am. Father's made a fool of me—"

They turned at a knock on the outside door of the house.

"Come in!" called Stuart.

Omar's broad face thrust through the doorway of the living room.

"You spik wid me?" he asked of Stuart, with a sidelong glance at the girl.

Nodding, Stuart turned to the girl with, "You'll excuse me?" and left the room.

"What you do wid her?" demanded the half-breed, as the two walked to the rear of the building out of the wind.

"What can we do, Omar? We can't push a canoe across the lake into those seas, and we can't take her through the bush—the swamp at the outlet. She's got to stay until the wind drops."

"You don' know Louis LeBlon'," muttered Boisvert, ominously. "Eef she stay here dis night it mean troubl' for you and me."

"I know he'll not like it, but you think he won't show any gratitude for saving her life?"

"Eet mean troubl' for you and me," repeated the other, stolidly.

"All right, let it come then!" angrily answered the trader. "A little more won't hurt us. We can't get her home to-night in that seventeen-foot Peterboro, and we can't put her out in the bush, can we? She's got to stay here. If he wants to make trouble,—let it come!"

Stuart left the half-breed and entered the house. "Miss LeBlond," he said, "there's no trail along-shore, and there's a swamp at the outlet where you'd be eaten alive by mosquitoes. To start with our small canoe means filling, in a mile or two!"

She studied him with sober face; then, thick brows knotted in a mock frown, she demanded: "You're not trying to deceive a defenceless woman, whom fate has thrown into your hands? Oh, sir, somewhere in your black heart there must linger a trace of pity, of honor. Spare my tender youth!"

With a muttered exclamation of irritation, he turned to the window and gazed out where the running seas greyed in the fading twilight.

"Well, anyway, whether you're a villain or not," she continued, "I don't intend to swamp in that lake in the dark and get wet again. Oh-h-h! It was cold! It makes me shiver to think of it. And besides," her eyes flashed with humor, "suppose my what-you-call-'ems, my gibo-dieg-wason, shrank? What should I do?"

The man at the window remained motionless, but his hidden face went red in his attempt to suppress his laughter.

In secret satisfaction she watched his shaking shoulders, then said: "I like your back, Monsieur Stuart, but I think I prefer your face."

He swung on her with a smile of surrender. She was incorrigible—this daughter of LeBlond.

"They knew you took a canoe?"

"Yes, but they may think I landed on an island and couldn't get back. By the way, do you happen to have such a thing as a cigarette? Mine were water soaked."

"Yes, such as they are. But you'll find them pretty poor." He went to his bedroom and returned with a package.

### Personal History

"Now," she said, when he had given her a light and filled his pipe, "tell me about yourself."

"There's not much to interest a lady from Winnipeg."

"Try me. You came here three years ago to start a post for the Hudson's Bay Company. I know that much. Father was here first, for his North-West Trading Company, and, naturally, didn't like it."

"Yes, that's right." Now that the matter was settled and Aurore LeBlond was to stay at Sunset House, the curious trader thrust aside the responsibility assumed by her presence, and revelled in the picture she made as she smoked in his chair.

"I've heard so many terrible things about you," she went on, "that I've been gasping to learn just how much of a liar Paul Paradis was."

"So—Paradis has been blackening my reputation, has he?"

"Blackening is mild to what he's

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Jim Stuart.

# Farm News from New York

(*Continued from Page* 13)

of the scattered four days it has been the past few years.

Another item of interest is the fact that venison may be cut up and transported if properly supervised and tagged. Formerly it has been necessary for the sportsman to transport the entire carcass of the deer if he wished to take any home. This has been hard on other members of the party who often have hunted for days and have been obliged to see all the meat obtained taken home by the lucky man who shot the deer.

## Fishing Season Opens

A WEEK ago Saturday officially opened the trout fishing season in most of our New York streams. It also opened the official season for fish stories. As usual, the biggest fish caught on the opening day were those that got away. But some prominent sportsmen reported excellent catches.

Most of the streams in the state are still very high, and for a while at least, the garden or night-walkers will be the best bait available. We can remember fishing in a small stream in the Adirondacks, when all we had to do was to put a large lively worm on the hook, drop it in the stream, and we would pull out a ten-inch rainbow trout. One day in particular, we remember fishing for trout from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock and had our creels full. Incidentally, this is not a fish story.

## Speed Limit Raised

LAST Wednesday the state Assembly passed a bill raising the speed limit on state highways from 30 to 40 miles per hour. It has often been felt that the present speed limit is a farce in the open country, and has often been a bone of contention between motorists and local officials. It is hoped that the new law will make for better traffic conditions especially in our congested urban counties.

## A.A. On the Radio

**WEAF**—Each week day from 12:45 to 1:00 P. M. the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, cooperating with American Agriculturist, broadcasts market reports.

**WGY**—On Wednesdays during noon programs, usually at 12:25 P. M., Radio Station WGY broadcasts each week Eastern Farm News prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A.

On Monday at 12:25 P. M., an editorial under the heading: "Editor Ed Looks at Life", prepared by Mr. Eastman, is broadcast.

**National Broadcasting Co.**, Chicago—On Wednesdays each week during the Farm and Home Hour, from 12:30 to 1:00 P. M., a news item of interest to all agriculture, but which particularly concerns New York State agriculture, and which is prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A., is broadcast.

**WHAM**—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Western New York news items prepared by Walter Hoose, Assistant Editor, are broadcast.

On Mondays and Saturdays an editorial is given, prepared by E. R. Eastman.

On Wednesdays a talk of particular interest to farm housewives is given by Aunt Janet of A. A.

## County Fair Monies Distributed

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced that town and county agricultural associations paid out $432,850 in premiums at fairs held in 1930. The state has appropriated $375,000 to reimburse the societies for premiums paid in the promotion of agriculture and domestic arts. The amount received by each association is dependent upon the premiums paid, the state paying fifty per cent until a maximum allowance of $6000 has been reached. The town and county fairs of the state are an important factor in the promotion of agricultural education and in the improvement of live stock and plant breeding.

## Canandaigua Fair to Continue

AT a meeting of the directors of the Ontario County Agriculture Association, last week, a majority voted against the sale of the fair grounds to the city of Rochester. There has been considerable feeling on both sides of the question, some directors being in favor of selling the Association and paying up the large deficit that has been accumulated by the Association in the past few years, others feeling that there is a need for some such organization and that some sort of fair should be held in Canandaigua for the benefit of agriculture of Ontario County. Probably the matter is not yet settled but for the time being at least, the proposed sale of the grounds is blocked.

## A New Scholarship Available

AN endowment to be known as the Hervey S. Hall scholarship has been recently announced by Cornell University. This scholarship, a gift of Miss Mary F. Hall, is open to properly qualified students in agriculture or forestry, preferably from the town of Spencer, New York, who are in need of financial aid. If no candidates are available from Spencer, the award will be given to a worthy student from Tioga County, or from the state at large. It is too bad that worthy students often can not finish their college course due to lack of financial support and such gifts as that of Miss Hall should be truly appreciated.

## Dairy Has High Record

THE Dinsmore Estate at Staatsburg, New York, has the honor of having the second high herd in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The Estate has nine cows averaging 12,017 pounds of milk and 426.7 pounds of fat. This is certainly a mark for the average dairyman to shoot at.

## Future Farmers of Arcadia Tell of Activities

THE Future Farmers of Arcadia held a business meeting last September and elected the following officers: Donald Greule-President, Hector Walter—Vice-President, Roy Lyon-Secretary, Howard Cambier-Treasurer, and Prof. L. F. Lee-Advisor.

The next big event of the Future Farmers was the second annual banquet at the Grange Hall on Wednesday evening, March 18, 1931. There were over 100 people present. The groups joining with the Future Farmers included the Junior Project workers, Short Course members, Rural School teachers and the parents of the boys. A fine dinner was served by the ladies of the Newark Grange.

The program included an account of the New York City Marketing trip by Donald Greule. George Farrell, President of the 4-H Club, gave a talk on Junior Project work. F. Neff Stroup, Sup't. of Schools, told of his impression of European agriculture and compared it with the way farmers of the United States do their work. A. K. Getman, Chief of the Vocational Agriculture Division of the State Dep't. of Education gave an address on "The Cost of Leadership."

Following the program, Cornell's orchestra furnished music for dancing. The crowd seemed to favor the square dance. These were called by H. M. Hughes and Lloyd Ridley.

On March 26th some of the members of the Future Farmers went to Rochester and saw the selling conditions on the Public Market and afterwards took a trip through the "Arpeako" Packing plant. These trips seemed to be very interesting and successful from the educational standpoint.—Roy Lyon, Sec'y. Future Farmers of Arcadia.

## A Queer Partnership in Yellowstone Park

STRANGE animal partnerships often have been noted in Yellowstone National Park, but probably the most remarkable of all, according to ranger-naturalists, is that of the badger and coyote, frequently seen trailing together.

The advantage of this "friendship" to the coyote, is easily recognized, Northern Pacific guides declare, but what benefit the badger can possibly hope to derive, isn't clear, because the coyote never has been noted for his generosity along any line. In fact, the badger is used by the coyote as a "tool."

However, these two animals often are seen together and the coyote often uses a badger den in which to raise its young. The badger is noted as a good digger and makes a warm home. Observers declare it is nearly impossible to pull or drown a badger out of his den because of the animal's strength and cunning. Using its body as a dam by expanding itself, a badger can stave off indefinitely, attempts to drown it out of its home and likewise, makes it difficult to pull it out.

The badger and coyote often go catching gophers together, but invariably, the coyote gets the better of the deal. The badger always a good digger, chases its quarry into the ground, rapidly digging after it. Soon the gopher, seeing it is cornered, leaves its home by an exit, where the coyote always is in wait. The result is that, the badger does all the work and the coyote gets the "bacon," and despite frequent clashes, the alliance continues.

From August 1-10, American Agriculturist will conduct a farmers tour to Yellowstone Park. Full details will be sent any reader without obligation.

*"Gimme your shirt, we gotta have a sail!"*—JUDGE.

## Progress of TB Eradication in Pennsylvania

THE latest information from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on the progress of the bovine tuberculosis work, indicates that 38 counties are modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are:

Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming.

Five additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Lycoming, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

| County | Townships tested | Townships signed up | Townships not signed up | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 0 | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| Armstrong | 23 | 0 | 5 | 28 |
| Berks | 3 | 7 | 34 | 44 |
| Bucks | 4 | 1 | 25 | 30 |
| Chester | 12 | 0 | 45 | 47 |
| Cumberland | 5 | 2 | 13 | 20 |
| Dauphin | 5 | 0 | 18 | 23 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Franklin | 14 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| Greene | 2 | 3 | 13 | 18 |
| Lackawanna | 3 | 2 | 14 | 19 |
| Lancaster | 6 | 0 | 35 | 41 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Lehigh | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| Montgomery | 6 | 0 | 31 | 37 |
| Montour | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Northampton | 0 | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| Northumberland | 14 | 0 | 10 | 24 |
| Perry | 8 | 0 | 13 | 21 |
| Pike | 3 | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| Schuylkill | 8 | 3 | 26 | 37 |
| Snyder | 14 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| York | 9 | 4 | 22 | 35 |
| Total | 145 | 25 | 407 | 577 |

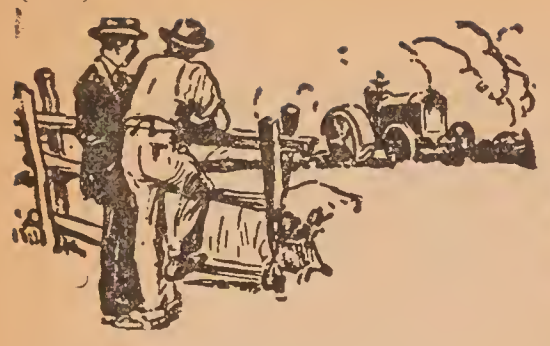
## Storrs Laying Contest

FOR the month of March the birds in the Storrs contest came through with 3,359 eggs more than for February, albeit 78 less than they laid in March last year. Thus, the total accrual for the fifth month was 21,448 eggs, or a yield of 69.2 per cent.

During this period Leghorns laid at the highest rate and they were followed in order by Australorps and Giants, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, and lastly by White Wyandottes. None of the breeds have been quitters, as evidenced by the fact that throughout the first five months average production for all varieties has run to nearly 63 per cent.

Readers will recall that the first 3,000 eggs laid when the contest started last November were reported as being 14 per cent under standard size. These 3,000 eggs that should have weighed two ounces each tipped the scales instead at right around 5,200 ounces. At that time the housewife, who paid top price for these eggs, took a licking because she got the equivalent of only about ten and one-half standard sized eggs.

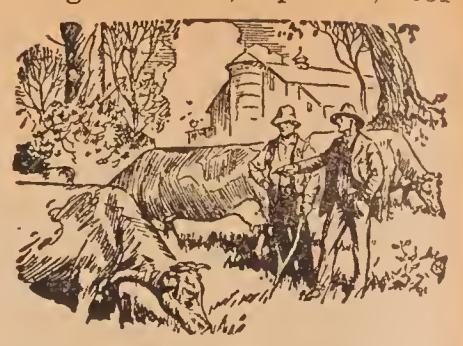
During the intervening five months, however, things have happened. These contest pullets have not only jumped their yield from 3,000 eggs per week to 5,000, but they have also stepped up size from 14 per cent below to one per cent above the accepted standard of two ounces per egg. Thus, the average increase in egg size from these 1,000 pullets, considering all breeds and varieties in the contest, has been precisely three per cent per month. The buyer now gets more than his money's worth.—STORRS, CONN., April 6, 1931.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

$5 to $500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book. 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, LeRoy, N. Y.

LATEST MODEL Webster Clover Cutter. Write P. A. WEBSTER, Cazenovia, N. Y.

## COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachite and growth promoting food. Five gallons $6.75; 10 gallons $13 at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BEES FOR HONEY, money or pleasure. You can keep bees better and make money easily by our methods. If you want to begin beekeeping this year, or want to begin better beekeeping with bees you already have, right now is the time to do it. Let us tell you how. Write for our free booklet for beginners, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," and free illustrated leaflet on "How to Transfer Bees to Better Hives." Ask for our guarantee on making you a successful beekeeper. A. I. ROOT COMPANY, 232 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail $1.00; 10-lb. pail $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone. Price of 120-lb. case on request. GELSER BROS., Dalton, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

IN ADIRONDACK MTS.—50 Acre Farm for sale. Water, stock, R.F.D., half mile State road. Pleasant location. GRANT COCHRAN, Loon Lake, N. Y.

FARM 27 ACRES, good buildings, on State road, near good markets. $2500, part cash. F. STEWART, Centerville, Pa.

$7500—BUYS—230 acre farm, 35 head livestock, tools, crops, easy terms. Free list farms for sale. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M; ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

## WOOL—HIDES—FURS

SPRING MUSKRATS WANTED. Write for list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Me.

**NEED A FARM HAND?**

**You can get one through a Classified Ad. in American Agriculturist.**

## OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Middletown, N. Y.

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Our is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm. Must be first class milker and teamster and willing worker. $40 per mo., and board. No old men or boys or cigarette smokers wanted. Don't answer unless you want work. State age, nationality, when available. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP $2.25 per gal. Delivered 3rd zone. MYRON SAYER, Knoxboro, N. Y.

FOR SALE—500 quart Milk Route and 200 acre fertile farm for rent. Central New York; main highway. Everything modern and a money maker. Write for details if you mean business. Possession May 1st or later. BOX 3, American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—New Maple Syrup $2.00 per gallon delivered in third zone. Cash must accompany order. FRANCIS HELLINGER, Lowville, N. Y.

IN-A-CIRCLE FERTILIZER PLACER puts material in a six-inch ring around seed or growing plant. No fertilizer tonches seed or plant, $7.50 delivered. Potatoes, corn, tomatoes, cabbage. Walk along, lift and set-down—that is all. Holds 25 pounds. Cornell tested. Agents wanted. BROWNING & SON, 308-10 Square St., Utica, N. Y.

FANCY QUALITY VERMONT Maple syrup $1.75 gallon, sugar 30c lb. LAURIER PETIT, Newport, Vt.

## TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; Smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Guaranteed good Smoking or Chewing, five pounds, $1.00; ten $1.50. Send no money. Pay when received. FORD & JETTON, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; Ten $2.00; Fifty Cigars $1.85; Pay postman. 1 pound coffee FREE. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 25c, 5c postage. Rug, patchwork supplies. Wool batts. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 20)

told me about the factor at Sunset House. You came from God's Lake, didn't you? Well, it seems you left a very dark and mysterious past up there, Mr. Stuart, according to Paul."

"Oh, very! I'm really a terrible man, Miss LeBlond. Hadn't we better have Sarah in here as chaperone?"

She laughed as she shook her head. "From what I've seen of Sarah, I'd wager she's on guard now, waiting to rescue you from the woman with the gibodiegwasons. No, Paul Paradis didn't impress me. He made you too black. Father is quite different. He intends to beat you but he's sorry for you—sent here by your people on a forlorn hope. He says you're too good a man to sacrifice up here."

Stuart's features hardened. Forlorn hope, was it? LeBlond was a bit previous.

"This Paradis—did he tell you anything of his own past?"

"Oh, trust Paul for that! Most romantic and mysterious—if one were to believe him. Why, what do you know about *him?*"

An enigmatic smile was Stuart's reply.

"You do know something, eh? Well, I'm sure father does, too; but the man is a wonder with the Indians. That excuses a lot."

"When did you leave Winnipeg?" Stuart changed the subject.

"In June. It took me three weeks to get here, but it was wonderful—that trip."

"You like it—the wilderness?"

"I love it. You may think it strange for such a frivolous person to enjoy it up here, but I do. Of course I'd tire of it after a while."

"You go back in the autumn?"

Lifting her chin she slowly exhaled a cloud of smoke, her half-shut eyes on the spruce poles of the ceiling; tilted head baring the round throat in its loose flannel collar caught by its scarf of crimson silk. Wonderingly the man studied her so manifestly at ease in the house of a stranger, her father's rival for the trade of the district.

"Yes," she answered, after a space, "my father seems bound to marry me off in Winnipeg, you know. And Paradis worries him, with his mooning around ever since I came. Imagine," she laughed, "that monkey, Paul Paradis!"

"He's quite beautiful," objected Stuart. "I met him at Medicine Stone Lake, last November. His little moustache, and his red sash and embroidered leggings, surely ought to impress the ladies."

**Two Different Stories**

Without turning her tilted head, she flashed at him a sidelong look from under her long lashes. "He seems to hate you; what have you done to him?"

"Nothing, absolutely nothing," protested Stuart, "except to knock him down when he tried to hog the trail."

The girl straightened in her chair, her vivid face alight with interest. "What? You dared do that—to the great Paul Paradis?" she demanded.

"There was no trouble," drawled Stuart. "It was nothing. He stayed down."

"Ah! That explains a great deal. I knew there was something besides trade rivalry between you."

"What did he tell you, Miss Aurore?"

"He told me you had had trouble on a trail—that he had been compelled to choke you."

(*Continued Next Week*)

## Answers to Puzzling Problems

1. 320 pounds. Explanation—Subtract 10 from 40; subtract 10 from 30; divide 160 by 20; multiply 8 by 40.

2. $350. Explanation—Multiply 1500 by .05; multiply 500 by .45; subtract 225 from 500; add 275 and 75.

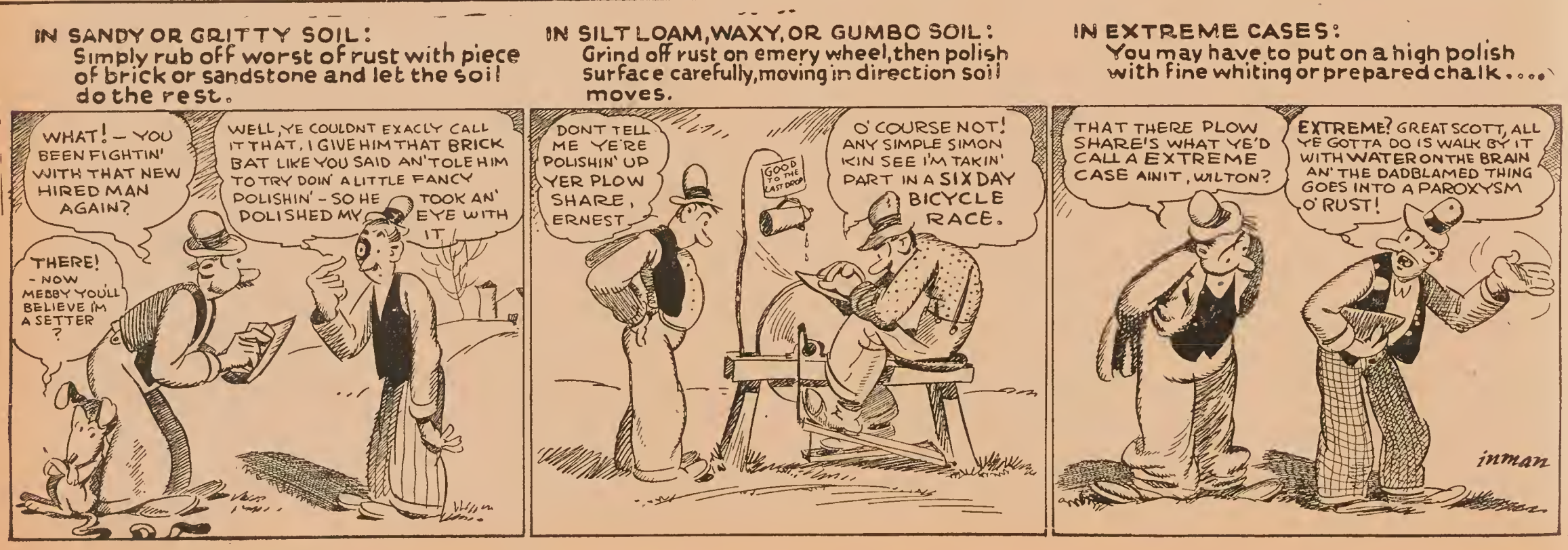
3. 7 yards; 12 yards. Explanation—Divide 76 by 4; square 19; subtract 193 from 361; subtract 168 from 193; extract square root of 25; subtract 5 from 19; divide 14 by 2; subtract 7 from 19.

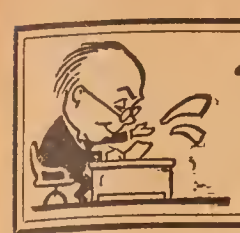
4. 1050. Explanation—As the percentage of reduction is the same in both cases, the numbers must be equal.

5. Joe $4; Fred $8; John $24. Explanation—Using Joe's money as a unit, Fred and Joe have 3 times as much as Joe alone. John has 6 times as much as Joe. Subtract 3 from 6; divide 12 by 3; multiply 4 by 2; multiply 8 by 3.

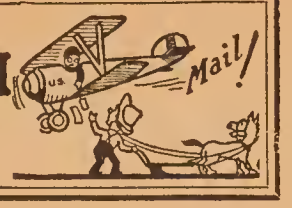
6. 6 inches. Explanation—Cube 3; cube 4; cube 5; add 27, 64, and 125, extract the cube root of 216.

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Polish Rusted Plow Shares* — By Ray Inman





# The Service Bureau




*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Country "Rackets"

THE city papers tell us of rackets and racketeers and sometimes we think that they are confined to the city. This is not true and we are warning readers of two "rackets" that are costing farm people thousands of dollars every year and which are likely to be particularly active for the next few months.

First are a number of concerns that we collectively speak of as "auto service associations." The idea started as a sale of memberships to motorists who were supposed to get benefits in the way of reductions on gasoline, oil and motor supplies, free towing service in case of accidents, and in some cases a very limited amount of legal advice. When the financial responsibility law was passed in New York State some of the agents saw a fine opportunity to cash in. While these agents may not actually say so in so many words and certainly never write it down in black and white, thousands of our subscribers have believed that agents of these concerns are selling auto liability insurance which protects the buyer in case he damages a car or other property in an accident.

We, of course, have no reason for objecting if our subscribers want to join one of these auto service associations if they realize exactly what they are getting and think it is worth the cost. Hundreds of letters from subscribers who have joined indicate that they feel they have not received benefits in proportion to what it cost them.

We believe in automobile liability insurance, but suggest that you take it from a well known insurance company, that you read anything you sign or pay for very carefully and know exactly what you are getting. In addition to the money which subscribers pay for these memberships, there is a false sense of security if they think they are insured. Should one of them be unfortunate enough to have an accident he then learns that his car has never been protected by liability insurance.

Another source of loss to rural people are the associations of tourists homes. The tourist home business has had a remarkable growth during the past few years and many farmers pick up a few extra dollars in this way. The idea back of the tourist home association, is that it serves as a guarantee of quality to the tourist. This sounds good and apparently a few associations have followed the idea rather closely. Dozens of others do nothing except to collect their money and in some cases deliver a sign and a few road maps. In fact, we have even known of cases where subscribers have received absolutely nothing for the money they have paid.

We have a feeling at present that there are so many tourist homes and so many association signs that they have come to mean nothing to the tourist. We feel that the best possible advertisements for over-night tourist homes are attractive surroundings and a neat home-made sign which can be easily seen from a considerable distance away. Certainly, every subscriber who is approached by an agent of such a concern should determine whether or not the person or concern backing it is responsible, whether they restrict their membership to one person in each community, whether there is any membership at all, or whether the only requisite for admission is the membership price, and last but not least, should consider carefully whether the money spent is likely to be returned by added trade.

## Contest Winners Get Prizes

IN our March 14 issue, under the heading "So Near and Yet So Far" we printed a subscriber's letter complaining because he did not win a prize from the Hollywood Marvel Products Company. We followed this with a quotation from the National Better Business Bureau about easy puzzle schemes. It appears that the warning from the Better Business Bureau printed by us, referred not to the type of contest conducted by this company, but rather to puzzle contests put out by a number of publications for the purpose of getting agents to take subscriptions for magazines of rather questionable type.

We understand that this company does conduct the contests in accordance with the rules which they publish and that the prizes are given to the winners.

## New England Commission Company Closes Doors

IN the March 14 issue, we mentioned that we had been receiving complaints against the New England Commission Company. We have just been informed that this concern quit business, that the store is empty, and the door locked.

Mr. Joseph C. Berman was connected in some way with the New England Commission Company. We understand that he maintained that he was merely working for them, although there was some suspicion that he was really back of the company. However that may be we have pointed out in American Agriculturist that the concern was not a commission company and was not licensed and bonded.

Many readers will remember that Joseph C. Berman, Inc. failed in business about a year and a half ago and that the bond taken out with the State Department of Agriculture and Markets failed to cover consignments from producers.

## We Are Working On This Case

BACK in December 1929, a subscriber asked our help in getting a refund of $40. which he had paid to the Keith Publishing House, Asbury Park, New Jersey, for which they were to make a song into a player piano roll. This $40. had been paid to the Keith Publishing House about two years before our subscriber first wrote us.

We wrote several letters to this company. Finally, on April 23, we had a reply from them, part of which states: "This matter has been delayed on account of illness of Mr. Keith, but is now having proper attention. Mr. .....is entitled to a certain refund and will receive the same soon as possible."

On being advised at intervals by our subscriber that he had not received a reply from them, we continued to get in touch with the company. They wrote us again July 10, 1930, containing the statement: "I beg to state that the claim will be adjusted as soon as possible. We have no intention of delaying the matter any longer than we can possibly help."

We received another letter dated December 16, 1930, which contains the following statement: "I shall use every effort to settle this during January or February 1931 and assure you that Mr.....will not be neglected in the matter."

Another letter dated February 11 from the Keith Music Service says: "There is no question of the justness of the claim and we would readily remit the amount at once if we were able." A letter from our subscriber dated February 24, informs us that up to date he has not received this money. We believe that it is only fair that we should publish the history of this case for the information of our subscribers.

## One of Many Fine Services

**I RECEIVED your kind letter also the draft for one hundred and thirty dollars ($130.00). This will certainly help defray some of the expense caused by my accident.**

**I have not fully recovered and probably never will but am so much better than I expected to be that I have much to be thankful for.**

**I certainly think this insurance protection rendered by the American Agriculturist is great. One surely ought not to be without it. For the sum of one dollar my returns have been great. It certainly was the wisest thing I ever did when I invested the dollar in this insurance. This is just one of the many fine things the American Agriculturist does for its subscribers.**

**Sincerely yours,**
**Fred L. Place.**
**Oswego, N. Y.**

*Mr. Place was injured when an automobile shidded Sept. 29th, 1930, causing a fractured skull.*

## Danger at Boulder Dam

Can you give us some information about possible work at Boulder Dam which we understand is to be started soon? We are planning to go there in an attempt to get work.

THE Federal Government has definitely advised against going to Boulder Dam in the hope of getting any work. As we understand it, the site of the dam is at present in a section that is very sparsely populated and there is grave danger that a lot of people will go there in the hope of getting work and become stranded there.

It is our understanding that work has not yet begun, that when it is started it will be in the hands of private contractors who will, of course, hire their own men. Our advice is that no one should go there unless you have a job before you start. There is almost certainly going to be plenty of men who will be willing to take the chance only to be disappointed. Under the unemployment situation it is easy to see how thousands of men will descend on the place without any chance at all of getting work.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

**Paid subscribers to March 1st, 1931.....$224,186.70**
**Paid subscribers during March..... 4,694.24**

**$228,880.94**

Stanley Durfee, Randolph, N. Y.....$ 26.43
Travel accident—injuries

C. L. Hill, R.4, Greene, N. Y..... 15.00
Travel accident—bruised side

Mrs. S. Wisniewski, R2, Goshen, N. Y..... 97.14
Auto collision—infected injury to right leg

Niels Jenson, R.2, Cassville, N. Y..... 90.00
Auto overturned—fractured shoulder & rib

Robt. A. Beetham, R.9, Norwichtown, Conn. 30.00
Struck by auto—lacerations, contusions

Fritz W. Coblenz, R.2, Sherburne, N. Y..... 60.00
Travel accident—injuries

Louis Feingold, Moodus, Conn. ..... 20.00
Auto collision—lacerated head, hip, leg

Isaac Rappaport, R.1, Stephentown, N. Y..... 60.00
Thrown from truck—fractured ribs

Leon Smith, Saugerties, N. Y..... 87.14
Auto collision—cracked pelvis

Harold O'Connor, R.3, Savannah, N. Y..... 10.00
Auto collision—strained back

Leon L. Hill, R.2, Hermon, N. Y..... 70.00
Travel accident—contused left side

Mrs. Minnie M. Cushing, R. 3, Holly, N. Y. 125.71
Auto collision—injured knee

Fred H. Roper Est., Owego, N. Y..... 1,000.00
Auto accident (struck by train) mortuary

Frank Davis, Duanesburg, N. Y..... 45.71
Auto collision—contusions, lacerations

William F. Everman, R2, Dansville, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—bruised shoulder

Muriel Young, R.1, Calverton, N. Y..... 14.28
Auto accident—laceration of cheek from ear to scalp

Geo. R. Gardner, R.2, Richmondville, N. Y.....38.57
Auto collision—broken rib and bruises

Mrs. Nora B. Perry, Union Springs, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—injuries

H. Bert Perry, Union Springs, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto accident—injuries

Roy J. Wilder, R.2, Waterbury, Vt..... 40.00
Auto overturned—sprained knee

Ralph P. Rainbow, R.1, Shortsville, N. Y..... 130.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs, punctured lung

John A. Taggart Est., South Cairo, N. Y...1,000.00
Auto accident—mortuary

Mary Almeter, R.F.D., North Java, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—lacerations and bruises

Adelbert Meyer, Hamburg, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs

George L. Laffler, Burt, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—cut hand, sprained ankle

C. L. Wakeman, Andes, N. Y..... 17.14
Auto accident—injuries to knee and ankle

Freeman J. Marshall, R.2, Colebrook, N.H. 60.00
Travel accident—displacement of vertebrae

Vili Muhawen, Cuttingsville, Vt..... 14.28
Travel accident—injuries

Marjorie C. Stevens, Cooperstown, N. Y..... 70.00
Auto accident—fracture of left leg

John H. Maulick, R.2, Roscoe, N. Y..... 5.00
Travel accident—broken rib

Mrs. Joseph Hunt, R.1, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto collision—injuries

Grant Price, R. 1, Warwick, N. Y..... 40.00
Travel accident—fractured ribs

Ernest O. Terrill, Richmond, Vt..... 60.00
Travel accident—dislocated ankle

P. J. Hoffman, Waitsfield, Vt..... 30.00
Struck by auto—fractured arm and leg

Mrs. Lila G. Hauck, Peterboro, N. Y..... 45.71
Auto collision—bruised nose, hip, ankle and back

Verne P. Sisson, Lima, N. Y. ..... 60.00
Auto collision—injury to hip and back

Fred Place, R.8, Oswego, N. Y..... ..... 130.00
Auto accident—fractured skull

Ruth A. Denison, Arcade, N. Y..... 20.00
Auto overturned—abrasion of leg

Hoyt R. Corgill, Monticello, N. Y..... 90.00
Wagon upset—sprained foot

Mrs. Harriet L. Howell, Dansville, N. Y..... 122.86
Auto collision—fracture of collar bone

Thomas Wallace, R.3, Brewster, N. Y. ..... 40.00
Auto accident—injury to ribs and knees

Tracy Walker, R.4, Wyalusing, Pa..... 7.14
Auto accident—injuries

Jacob S. Smith, R.4, Georgetown, Del..... 65.71
Auto overturned—fracture of leg

Earl Ingraham, R.1, Chenango Forks, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—injuries to lumbar region

C. Thomas March, R.2, Munnsville, N. Y. 45.00
Farm Mach. (sleigh overturned)—dislocated collar bone

George R. Chapman, Whallonsburg, N. Y. 10.00
Struck by auto—injured back

C. L. Wakeman, Andes, N. Y. ..... 17.14
Travel accident—sprained ankle

Howard P. Decker, R.2, Elmira, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—lacerated wound of hand and wrist

Alex Siemborski, R.1, West Branch, N. Y. 10.00
Farm Mach. (plow)—fractured ribs

Lester H. Rath, Stone Road, Pittsford, N.Y. 30.00
Thrown from sleigh—injuries

J. Andrew Wahl, R.4, Cooperstown, N. Y..... 60.00
Thrown from wagon—bruised shoulder

John W. Hooker, R.40, Sinclairville, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—dislocation of hip

Fred L. Smith, R.3, Ulster, Pa..... 30.00
Auto accident—sprained back and shoulder

Myrtle Holmes, Hallstead, Pa..... 60.00
Auto accident—broken wrist

Dan Charles, Berkshire, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—injury to right leg

W. H. Parker, R.1, Walpole, N. H..... 20.00
Auto accident—bruised chest

Mrs. Grace A. Parker, R.1, Walpole, N. H. 30.00
Auto accident—injuries to face

Mrs. T. Damowski, R.1, Calverton, L.I.,N.Y. 20.00
Auto collision—lacerated scalp and bruises

Mary Guchone, Holcomb, E.Bloomfield,N.Y. 64.28
Auto accident—injured back, body bruises

***To date 2,595 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.***


**$10,000 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENT and SICKNESS**

For Only **$10. year** No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Policy Pays

$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. $25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.

*Mail this coupon today for application*

**North American Accident Insurance Co.**
E. C. Weatherby, *Gen. Ag't.*, Ithaca, N. Y.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Age _____ State _____

# RAISE GOOD SILAGE

(*Above*) G. L. F. Genuine West Branch Sweepstakes corn on the farm of Aungier Bros., Tully, N. Y. Planted May 24, 1930 at the rate of 10 qts. per acre. Photo taken September 16, 1930.

(*Below*) This 1930 crop G. L. F. Genuine West Branch Sweepstakes corn was not cut for silage and produced 127 bushels of well matured ear corn per acre for J. Kingsley Crane, Howells, N. Y., Orange Co.

## IT WILL PROVIDE 1/3 THE DIGESTIBLE FEED YOUR COWS NEED

GOOD CORN SILAGE is produced by the variety of corn which makes fullest use of the growing season — reaching heavy growth and maturing neither too early nor too late. This requires seed of high, vigorous germination, which is bred, selected, and adapted to the job.

• For most New York Milk Shed growing conditions, G. L. F. Genuine West Branch Sweepstakes fills this requirement. Bred by your G. L. F. Seed Service from selections made by plant breeding specialists of Cornell, the 1931 supply of G. L. F. Sweepstakes corn is germinating as high as 99% quick, strong sprouts. In the few short months between planting time and the first frost in the fall, this variety produces silage containing a maximum of dry matter, a maximum of *digestible* feed per acre. Sow this seed only. It will provide *all* the succulence and one-third of the *digestible* feed needed for milk production next winter.

• For the higher altitudes with their shorter growing seasons, G. L. F. Early Golden Glow, G. L. F. Cornell #11, and G. L. F. White Cap Yellow Dent may possibly be preferred by some G. L. F. Patrons. These, and enough other old-time favorite varieties, are available from G. L. F. Agent Buyers to suit every individual preference and price.

A cow needs 21 lbs. of *digestible* feed each day to produce 40 lbs. of milk. One third can be economically supplied by good silage. Almost another third (from 5 to 6 lbs.) can be supplied by GOOD LEGUME HAY. Fields sown with G. L. F. Selected Origin Alfalfa Seed have repeatedly shown their ability to out-yield and out-live all others. The G. L. F. selects for you only seed which has high yield inheritance and which is adapted to our region. When you sow this spring, why not use G. L. F. Selected Origin Grimm or Ontario Variegated Alfalfa Seed?

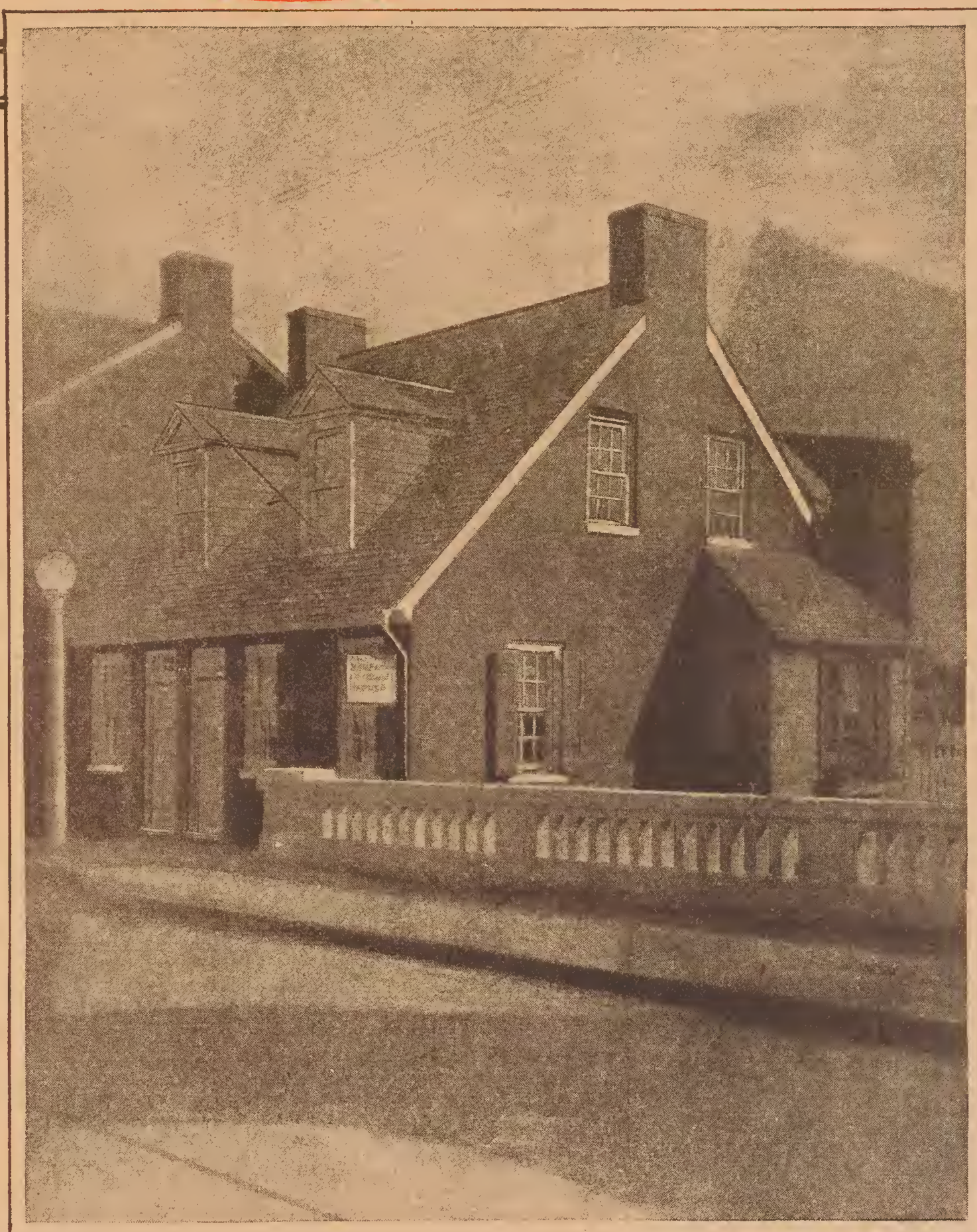
The G. L. F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

APRIL 25, 1931

$1.00 a Year  Published Weekly

## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Barbara Fritchie's House

*September, 1862, and a vicious Civil War is tearing down what seven years of Revolutionary War set up. Clouds of despair hang heavy over the Union as victorious Confederate troops, marching north, enter Frederick, Maryland. From a little window of a house on the outskirts flaps a Union flag. Confederate rifles crack, the flag drops and is snatched up by a little gray-haired woman who appears suddenly at the window. She waves it in the face of passing columns under Stonewall Jackson. Rifles, again raised, are lowered by Jackson's staying hand and command, "March On!" Confederate troops passed all day under Barbara Fritchie's Union flag, and she became a symbol of the courageous loyalty which carried the Union through its most desperate fight for life.*

**Long Island Zone -- See Pages 11 and 17**

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why in the world should you buy anywhere else . . . ?

If you consider value when you buy, you should use your Sears catalog. Every page presents an opportunity for economy, unmatched elsewhere. Every purchase you make will bring a saving. And every article we sell is backed by the strongest guarantee the World's Largest Store knows how to write—complete satisfaction or your money back.

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Room with use of Bath 1.50 to 2.50 PER DAY

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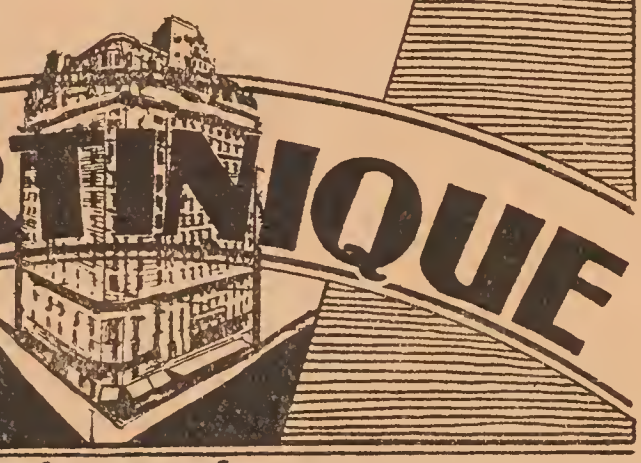
JOSEPH E. MARKEL, Mgr.



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B'WAY 32nd-33rd ST. NEW YORK

10 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—8 Leading varieties—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $1.50; 10,000, $7.50 Expressed Collect. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Get our wholesale prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants.
OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

Frostproof Cabbage Plants large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties 75c-1000; Bermuda onion plants $1.00; Tomato $1.25; Collard $1.00; Brussel Sprouts $1.00; Porto Rico Potato $1.45; Ruby King Pepper 50c-100 or $4.00-1000.
QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA

BINDER TWINE 7¾c
pound in quantities. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Write for sample and circular.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 85, Melrose, Ohio

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
CARMAN NO. 3
N. A. BAKER & SONS, FAIRPORT, NEW YORK

# Some Reader Editorials

## *Where Selling Direct to Consumer Pays*

IN the January 10 issue of your most valuable paper, I read with interest the article "Buying Potatoes—A Consumer's Experience." We have never sold potatoes just that way but for eight years in a neighboring city we have satisfactorily peddled and filled orders not only for our entire crop of potatoes but for all other surplus produce which a diversified farmer has to sell. Each year our regular customers ask us to supply their friends which we gladly do as long as we have enough to go around. We charge a few cents more than the retail price in the stores and deliver first class produce only. We give full weight and good measure and our butter, cottage cheese, eggs, sweet corn, dressed pork or fowls are strictly fresh when delivered. We believe this to be the main reason for our success as in the eight years we have never had a complaint. We never buy from others but let what we raise go as far as it will. The extra that we get in price on each load just about pays the delivery charges, making our real profit just about what the middleman would get.

Observation has taught us that the city house wife has just cause for being dissatisfied with some of the stuff she buys from unscrupulous peddlers whose only aim is to get rid of his load, never expecting to return to that vicinity. We have never yet found a single instance where the city consumer was unwilling to pay a good price if he received good quality and a square deal.

### Money Not the Only Return

We have seen city life in its various phases and have had the opportunity of knowing how the other half lives. Each fall brings surprises. We find homes filled with joy by the advent of a new babe or unexpected prosperity. In others we find the shadow of grief and worry caused by lack of work, or death has taken its toll leaving an aged widow or grief-stricken parents in its wake. Again we find a home invaded by illness and the victim a helpless cripple. We share their joys and sorrows alike, giving assistance and sympathy when possible.

While we never expect to become "multi's" by this method of marketing, we are already rich in experience and we surely get all the profit to be had from the fruits of our hard labor, besides having made many pleasant acquaintances and staunch friends.—S. E. L. R.

## This Makes Our Mouths Water!

I WAS much interested in your advocating the use of more milk at home, and would like to give my experience.

The best way to save milk to skim or separte for butter is to take out the full amount, say, one can, for a churning. This usually can be done, except where the milk is sold on a route. It saves the charge for hauling a can; it is the same age and makes better butter than cream saved from day to day, and in the case of separating, it saves washing the separator more than once. A pint or more of this cream plus six eggs made into a custard with two quarts of milk, three cups of sugar, two tablespoons of vanilla make an ice cream that city people can only dream about, enough of it, too, so there are second dishes and some for the friends who call.

About this poor butter! Shop around. Find the grocer who sells the most, holds it the shortest time, takes the best care of it, and you will find good butter. There is little salt in creamery butter and the careless grocer lets it get tainted or stale. Do not change to oleomargarine. Tell him about it. Kick and keep on kicking till he gives you good sweet butter. It helps the dairy industry to have people insist on good butter rather than stop using butter. Can anyone say they like oleomargarine on baked potatoes, corn on the cob, brown bread or hot biscuits? I do not; I like plenty of fresh butter, a little salty, made by one who counted not the time or effort but thought it well worth while if the result were perfect—texture, odor and color. Nothing is better than a roll of such butter with perhaps five marks of the ladel across the top as the final touch of a loving hand. Ah! That is real food—not just stuffing for an empty stomach—but something for the eye to linger on, the tongue to savor and the heart to be thankful for.—B. H.

## A Ray of Sunshine

I HAVE taken the American Agriculturist for some years but never knew the value of the paper until the last two weeks. I got my foot hurt, two bones broken in my foot, so I could not get around. I was working in the ice house of Borden's. I now read every word that is in the A. A. It comes like a ray of sunshine. It brings cheer and comfort to those that are shut in more than you can ever know.

The paper is useful and helpful. I have bought some things that were advertised in the paper and found them as advertised. This is the first time I have ever written to you. I hope this will not tire you too much to read it.

I will close wishing you luck and thanking you for the little paper.—J. B. S., N. Y.

## A Ghost Story

MR. VAN WAGENEN'S article in a recent issue, "Dead Men's Hands" reminds me of some of my early childhood days spent on my grandfather's farm. There was the large old-fashioned house which would be very inconvenient now but a fine house in old days. The horse barn joined the house at the end of the long wood shed. Grandfather was a great horse lover and the big barn was filled with stalls and stables. To the East and quite a distance from the house, stood the upper barns which consisted of the cow barn, a big hay barn, and a long sheep shed joined the two barns.

Like a good many places in the old times, those upper barns held a ghost story. I am not a believer in ghosts, but I've seen the cause of the story a great many times and wish I could solve the mystery. I remember one night in particular (I must have been about seven years old, but I have an unusual memory for I can recall in clear pictures back to when I was three years old) my father was late with his chores and I stood in the old meal room off the kitchen watching a light at the upper barns which traveled back and forth between the two barns. I had watched it for some time when the kitchen door opened and my father came in but the light was still there. I questioned him only to find that he had been at the lower barn all the time. Then he told how neighbors and even himself had followed that light only to have it go out when they got real close. From the distance it looked exactly like a lantern and traveled like a man hurrying his chores. Back and forth it would bob between the two barns and then to the south in a neighbor's field where it would go out. It would bob as high as a man's head then disappear.

This seems a strange story, but my father and old neighbors will vouch for it. I have heard it explained since as pockets of electricity that showed only at night. It surely was strange: made one feel creepy. The ghost story is that greatgrandfather, an early settler and owner of several farms, was thought to have had considerable money beside and had buried it just before his death. He was trying to tell some one where it was buried. Well that was twenty-five years ago and no one has found it yet. It has been some time since I visited the old farm so I do not know if the light is still visible or not.—MRS. R. E. GREEN, *Basom, New York.*

# Make the Surplus Milk Into Butter

## *How to Churn Easily and get a good Product*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Because prices for farm products are relatively low when compared to prices for things that must be bought, more than the usual amount of attention is being given to consuming more farm products on the farm.*

*On this page we are giving detailed directions for making good butter. These facts were given some time ago in a talk by Professor E. S. Guthrie of the New York State College of Agriculture, over radio station WEAI.*

INASMUCH as we receive many letters concerning difficult churning, I think that we should first talk about the churning quality of cream. The following factors important in churning are:

*Temperature*—Temperature is the most important factor influencing the churning process. The flat globules should be sufficiently warm to cohere, but, on the other hand, the temperature should not be so high as to cause greasy butter, increased loss of fat in the buttermilk, or the incorporation of too much buttermilk. In the hand churn, with well-ripened cream testing 30 to 40 per cent fat, the temperature should be 56 degrees to 62 degrees F. After the ripening process, and several hours before the cream is placed in the churn, the temperature should be lowered to the proper degree for churning. The reason for this care in cooling the cream is that it requires some time for the fat to recrystalize, or harden. When cooling, natural ice should not be put in the cream, for it may contain harmful microorganisms and, it may dilute the cream so that churning may be difficult.

The buttermaker must regulate the temperature, the richness of the cream, and all other factors, if he wishes the butter to be firm and waxy instead of being poor in texture and greasy. He must remember that the proper churning temperature is that at which the churning process will require 30 to 45 minutes when all of the other factors are normal.

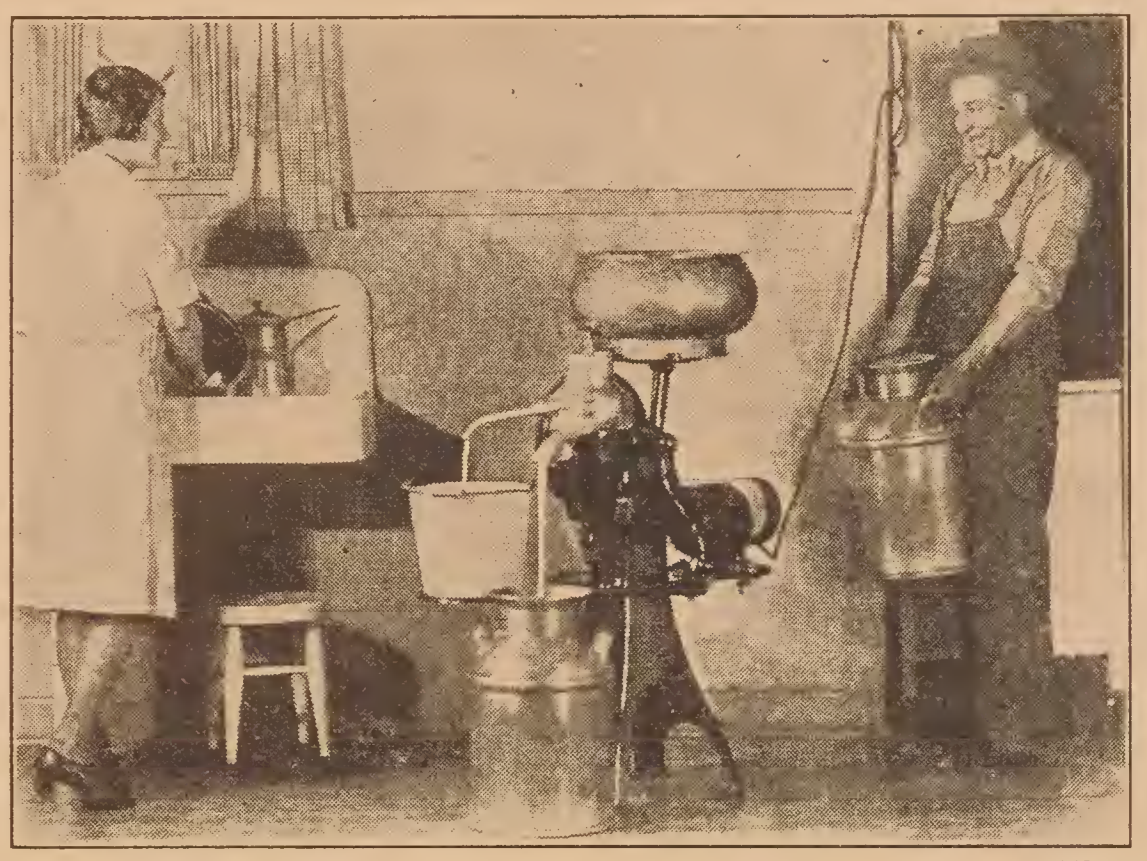
*Richness of cream*—It is easy to understand that rich cream, in which there is a comparatively small amount of skimmilk, will churn more readily than cream containing a greater amount of skimmilk. The greater the amount of skimmilk in the cream the more difficult it is for the fat globules to come together. For easy churning, the cream should contain 30 to 40 per cent of fat. Thin cream, such as when it is skimmed by hand from the milk in a pan or a jar, is often the cause of difficult churning. Sometimes it is necessary to churn cream with a low percentage of fat, but this is done at the expense of time or of the quality of the butter, and often of both. If the cream is too rich in fat, it will adhere to the sides of the churn.

*Ripeness of cream*—Ripe, or sour, cream is less viscous than sweet cream, and it therefore churns more easily.

*Condition of fat*—The kind of feed given the cows has a marked effect on the condition of the fat. In winter, when the cows are on dry feed, usually the fat is harder than in summer. The condition of the fat is also affected by the breed of the cow, her individuality, the stage of her lactation period, and perhaps a few other factors. Hard fat requires a few degrees higher temperature in churning than soft fat requires. I recall very vividly the description of the experience of a New York creameryman who had made butter in Georgia. He said that in order that his churn should not run all day, he soon found that it was necessary for him to have the cream at 70 degrees F. or above, instead of employing the usual temperature of 52 degrees to 60 degrees. The cottonseed meal that the cows ate was responsible for the hard fat, and for the lack of cohesion at the lower temperatures.

*Size of butterfat globules*—The size

(*Continued on Page* 8)



***Butter making on the farm is not the hard task that it once was. The electric current will run the separator and churn for a few cents an hour.***

# Some Questions About Applying Fertilizers

## *The Right Use of Plant Foods Lowers Production Costs Per Unit*

By H. L. COSLINE,
*Associate Editor, American Agriculturist*

WITH prices for farm products as they are likely to be next fall, it is more than ever important that users of commercial fertilizer should get the best possible results from it. With this idea in mind, we are giving some of the questions which have come up in the minds of our readers, together with the answers.

* * *

**Do you advise putting fertilizer in the hill or row, or broadcasting it before the crop is put in?**

In general put commercial fertilizer in the row where land lacks fertility, where the amount of fertilizer applied is small, and where the fertilizer is relatively high in its content of phosphorus and relatively low in nitrogen and potash. Broadcasting on cultivated crops is more commonly used where a very heavy application of fertilizer is made. Under these conditions a part is sometimes broadcast, and the remainder put in the row when the crop is planted.

* * *

**How much danger is there of injuring the germination of seed where fertilizer is put in the row?**

There is little danger so long as the total application per acre is light or where a fertilizer contains relatively high amounts of phosphorus. The damage to seed depends on the solubility of the fertilizer. Readily available nitrogen or potash compounds are practically 100 per cent soluble and may injure seeds where applied too heavily, in contact with the seeds. Damage is likely to be worse on sandy soil. It is well to remember that few users of fertilizer make applications heavy enough so that they need to worry about damage to seed. There have also been developments in planting machinery designed to make fairly heavy applications of fertilizer without allowing it to come in contact with the seed.

***One of the newer corn planters designed to put fertilizer in strips parallel to the row but not in contact with the seed.***

* * *

**Does applying fertilizer in the hill or row tend to restrict root growth; that is, do the roots develop only until they reach the fertilizer and then stop growth?**

No. This theory was once advanced as a reason for broadcasting rather than putting fertilizer in the rows. It has been shown that roots usually branch out more abundantly at points where they come in contact with fertilizers, particularly with phosphorus. Some authorities recommend putting a part of the fertilizer fairly deep in the soil so that a well developed system of roots will be located below the depth to which the soil may dry out during periods of low rainfall.

***Broadcasting fertilizer by hand on a hillside pasture. It would seem that a lime sower or broadcast fertilizer distributor would do the work with less labor.***

* * *

**What kinds of seed are most easily injured by direct contact with fertilizer?**

Potatoes are one common crop where the fertilizer in direct contact does some injury. Legumes which grow fairly large seeds are also injured; for example, field peas, cow peas, and soy beans. Corn is less subject to injury than some other crops. There is little danger of injury to small grains with the size of the application

(*Continued on Page* 20)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Grange Name Wrongly Used

"A short time ago my attention was called to a dairy feed company in Syracuse, New York, which is putting out dairy feed under the name of the National Grange Dairy Feed Company. I question whether this company has a right to use the name 'Grange' in any sense unless authorized by the State or National Grange as the State and National Grange and many subordinate granges are incorporated.

"There is no connection whatever between any of these granges and this feed company . . . Farmers should be warned against the purchase of this feed." —Signed, F. J. RILEY, *Secretary, New York State Grange.*

ON receipt of this letter we wrote to L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and received the following letter in reply:

"Dear Mr. Eastman:

"I have your favor in which you state that one or two companies in New York are making feed in the name of the National Grange Dairy Feed Company, and similar names. Grange Law provides that no company can use the word 'Grange' or 'National Grange' unless their company has been endorsed by the National Grange or the Executive Committee of the National Grange. The companies in question are grossly deceiving the public, as they are using the Grange name in violation of Grange Law and common decency in business and ethics.

"I have just written to the National Grange Dairy Feed Company at Syracuse, New York, calling their attention to the deception and their violation of Grange Law and Practice, and demanding an explanation."—Signed, L. J. TABER, *Master, National Grange.*

It is hard to understand why a reputable business concern would wish to work under a misleading name, as this dairy feed company seems to be doing. Just from a plain, common sense business standpoint, one would think that the company would realize that a wrong use of the name of the Grange organization would create resentment on the part of thousands of Grange members that would make sales resistance extremely difficult. No individual or business that does not stand clearly on its own feet can hope to succeed over any long period of time.

## Do Not Reduce Fertilizer Applications

FERTILIZERS are not high priced. The National Fertilizer Association states that in 1930 the fertilizer industry earned only about 3.8 per cent on its net investments. In 1929 its earnings were about 4 per cent. In 1927 the industry lost about $20,000,000. In comparison, the motor industry earned 23.5 per cent on its net worth, the petroleum industry earned 11.1 per cent, and other business made similar profits.

Because of the hard times and the reasonable prices for fertilizers, farmers should buy and apply reasonable amounts this year, not to increase the grand total of production but to keep the individual farmer's costs of production down. The right use of fertilizers will help to do this.

Farmers are using fertilizers as well as dairy feeds far more intelligently and judiciously than they did even ten years ago. Every soil and every crop has its particular needs. The subject is important enough to make it well worth your while to study farm papers, college bulletins and discuss the matter with your own county agricultural agent.

## The Cause of Hard Times

FROM December, 1929, to December, 1930, the price of wheat decreased 40 per cent, the price of flour decreased 30 per cent, and the price of bread, one per cent.

There, in one sentence, you have the factor that causes more of the hard times in America than all of the other causes put together—distribution. In the midst of plenty, thousands are hungry and millions more go without necessities. Our whole distribution system has failed to keep pace with production, whether it be production on the farm or in the factory.

## $5,000 or $50,000 Roads—Which?

"It is time to stop building $50,000 roads and begin to build more $5,000 per mile roads."

THOUSANDS of farmers all over the land will agree with this statement, made in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office the other day by a prominent New York State farmer. This man went on to describe a new piece of highway construction over which both of us have driven all of our lives.

"Here is a road," said our friend, "over which there is not much traffic. There is not even a village on its entire length, and the farms are poor and scattered. A good narrow gravel road built for $5,000 a mile or even less was all that was needed and would have given better service than over half of the farmers in New York State living on dirt roads now have. Yet, because of local political pressure, a road costing around $50,000 per mile was finally built. The dirt road farmers of the State or of the nation are not going to be lifted out of the mud very fast at this rate."

We fully agree. The great main highways have to be well constructed to stand the traffic. Probably they are worth all that they cost. The State certainly is doing an infinitely better job of road building than has even been done before. But these main arteries of travel are now mostly constructed. Most of those that are left are of the farm-to-market kind of road where traffic is not so heavy, and on this type of highway it is certainly better to have ten miles of fair gravel roads than one mile of wide, well-built concrete and nine miles of mud.

With all of the millions that have been spent on road building, up to the present only eighteen per cent are hard-surfaced. H. J. Kirk, Director, Ohio State Department of Highways, well asks the question, "How are we going to improve the other eighty-two per cent, the remaining two and a half million miles? We have been at this job of road improvement for the last twenty years and we are giving good service on only eighteen per cent of our mileage. We have spent ten billions of dollars on the eighteen per cent.

"Mud-bound communities must be released from their bondage and it must be done on seventy-five per cent of our mileage for only a few thousand dollars per mile, or not at all. Funds are not available and never will be available to lay the so-called permanent pavements on the greater portion of our rural mileage."

How we wish we could get our farmer friends aroused on this road problem. When public opinion is sufficiently aroused, it gets what it wants in spite of selfishness and politics. Why not appoint a road committee in every local Grange, Farm Bureau and League, and then coordinate these committees and their data into a general county committee? Such a committee could work out a county road program and map unselfishly and in the best interests of all the citizens of the whole county. Think it over.

## Buying the Other Fellow's Culls

"I wonder if you would help us discourage the dairymen of the New York milk shed from buying western and Canadian cows. These cows are culls from their testing associations and are being sold here at high prices, and it is these low test cows that are ruining our market.

"I find in a survey that the average of plants has been falling off for the last two or three years. It has practically ruined the grade A market. I think there is much more danger in losing our market through low test milk than there ever was in short supply of fluid milk.

"We must do something to build back this market, and the only way we can do it is to make a better grade of milk. I do not mean that farmers should change their dairies around at once, for this is too expensive, but be careful in buying low test cows. They can save the fore milk or some other method to increase their butter fat test, but they must do something and do it now or it will not be a case of degrading plants but there will be no more grade A milk."—W. R. R.

THERE is nothing we can add to the above letter, except an "amen," especially to the statements in the first paragraph. We make several trips into the Central West during the year and we know these statements are correct—that is, that New York dairymen have in too many cases been buying cull cows from western cow testing associations.

Just look at this from your own standpoint. Suppose you have a few cows to sell. If you expect to stay in the dairy business, which ones will you sell, the good ones or the poor ones? You are even more likely to get rid of the poor ones, if you belong to a cow testing association and know absolutely which the poor ones are.

For years this publication has been saying that cattle prices were too high and that dairymen were so anxious to add to their herds that they failed to consider the quality of the individuals added. Some of our friends criticised our statements about too high prices, but as the above letter states it has been these poor cattle often purchased from outside this milk shed that has increased the surplus burden for everybody, and, worse still, has been a costly investment to the men who bought such stock. The only hope now is to let these poor cows go to the butcher, and the sooner, the better.

## Eastman's Chestnut

A MISSIONARY priest in Auckland, New Zealand, was leaving the rectory of his church when an old lady approached him and asked him for something toward her rent. He told her he never carried any money, being dependent on the good will of his colleagues for his own needs, and that she should appeal to the parish fathers. But the old lady replied that she had received an inspiration while at prayer in the church that the first man she met would give her the rent, and she insisted that he search his pockets. So to satisfy her the missionary drew out his pockets. Great was his astonishment to discover a $20 gold piece.

"There you are," she cried, "didn't the blessed angels tell me true?"

"Take it, my good woman," said the missionary, "and God's blessing with it—it's certainly a miracle."

At dinner later the missionary told the fathers of the incident. "Now wouldn't you call that a miracle?" he asked.

"Divil a miracle," groaned one old father at the end of the table. "You just had my pants on, by mistake."

# How to Run a School Meeting

## *Answers to Questions That Every Voter Wants to Know*

THE education law provides that the first Tuesday of May in each year shall be the time of the annual meeting and unless otherwise provided by a vote at a previous meeting, the meeting shall be called to order at 7:30 o'clock in the evening in the district school house. The meeting this year, therefore, will soon be here and there is always a good deal of question and doubt on the part of the voters and school officers as to how a meeting should be conducted. Unless it is conducted according to law its conclusions are not legal and there are possibilities for considerable trouble. Therefore, we have set forth in the following paragraphs some of the chief questions that arise in the conducting of a school meeting and in order to make it easy to understand, and readable, we have put the information in question and answer form.

* * *

**May the meeting be held at any other time or place?**

No. The annual meeting in common school districts must be held on the date fixed by law. If there is more than one schoolhouse the meeting shall be held in the one usually employed for that purpose unless the trustees designate another.

* * *

**How and when must notice of the meeting be given?**

It is the duty of the district clerk to post five notices of the annual meeting in at least five conspicuous places in the district at least five days previous to the date of the meeting. One such notice must be on the front door of the schoolhouse. If the office of district clerk is vacant the trustee must give such notice.

* * *

**How is the meeting organized after the voters are gathered?**

The trustee or some one calls the meeting to order. If no trustees are present, the clerk of the district should do so. If neither clerk nor trustee is present, any legal voter may call the meeting to order. Someone should nominate a qualified voter of the district to act as chairman and the person calling the meeting to order should put the motion. The district clerk should act as clerk of the meeting. If no clerk is present a temporary clerk should be elected. No written ballot is necessary for this purpose. A clerk must keep an accurate and complete record of all the proceedings including a record in full of all motions and resolutions and should note the vote upon each such motion or resolution.

* * *

**How about reports of officers?**

After the meeting is organized officers' reports are called for. The trustee is first. He must render his report in writing, containing a full and true account of all moneys received and the manner in which all moneys have been expended. The trustee's report must be a record of the drafts or orders made by him upon the supervisor, collector, or treasurer, and a full statement of all appeals, actions, suits and proceedings brought against the district or by it, and of each special meeting touching the conditions of the district. The report must cover the year beginning with the date of the preceding annual meeting. The trustee's report must be read and either accepted or rejected by the voters. At the discretion of the meeting it may be referred to a committee of qualified voters for examination. Such report should be filed with the district clerk and may be examined by any qualified voter at any reasonable time.

* * *

**How about reports of other officers?**

Similar detailed reports must be made by collectors of the district, by the treasurer and by any special committee if there were any appointed. Not all districts have treasurers. The collector's report must show all collections, receipts and disbursements for the year covered since the last annual meeting.

* * *

**What about reports of teachers' contracts?**

The trustee should report to the meeting whether any contracts have been made for the employment of a teacher or teachers for the next year, commencing August 1st. If such persons have been employed, their names, terms of service and compensation must be stated. It should be carefully noted, however, that where there is only one trustee he does not have the right by law in common school districts to contract for the teachers for the next school year before the annual school meeting.

* * *

**How are estimates made of the amounts of money to be raised for taxes during the next school year?**

This is an important question and it is one that should be clearly understood, as often disputes arise about the amount of money to be raised and how it should be raised. Here is the correct way:

The trustee or trustees of the district must render to the school meeting a statement of the amount of money necessary to be raised by tax during the ensuing year. The shool year begins, as you know, on August 1st. Here are some items for which taxes may be raised: payment of teachers' wages, for the district school library, for fuel and lights, for the service of janitor, for insurance of the schoolhouse, furniture, etc., for repairs, if any are necessary, to the schoolhouse or furniture, for fees to be paid to medical inspectors appointed by the trustee, for the installation, repair, and maintenance of toilets and for keeping same in sanitary condition, and for some other purposes which are authorized by law.

The trustee may get his financial statement ready for the meeting by taking note of the moneys spent for various purposes during the previous year, by noting the amount of State aid that was furnished, and by consulting the district superintendent of schools. If the school meeting fails or refuses to vote the necessary tax, the trustee may issue a tax list for such expenses which the law specifically authorizes the trustee to expend. Trustees may also and at any time make repairs to the schoolhouse without a vote of the district, but such repairs cannot cost more than $50. The district superintendent of schools, however, may order repairs to be made without a vote of the district, in an amount not exceeding $200.

It should be said that the new state aid rule, recently enacted in New York State makes it unnecessary to raise so much local money in school districts as has been necessary in past years. Under this new law it is assumed that it takes $1500 a year to run a good rural school. This is not always the case, for good schools are often run on much less than this. But of this $1500, the local district may raise a tax on *the true valuation* equal to 4 mills and the State pays all of the rest of the $1500.

Under the new law it is necessary for the district to furnish transportation to its pupils of high school age in the district under certain circumstances.

* * *

**How must the voting be done in the matter of taxes?**

By written ballot or by taking the ayes and noes of the qualified voters attending the meeting. This means that the clerk must set down the names of each person voting and write opposite each name "aye" or "no", according to the way the person votes.

* * *

**May a trustee be paid for his services?**

No. Such payment is illegal. American Agriculturist believes that trustees should have some small payment but the State holds that if all trustees were paid it would add greatly to the tax burden, and that there ought to be in every community men or women interested enough in the education of children to be willing to serve as trustee.

* * *

**After the meeting has been organized, officers' reports been received, and approved, and estimated taxes for the next school year been provided for, what is the next step?**

The election of district officers for the following year.

* * *

**Is it all right to elect these officers by acclamation or orally?**

No. Such election is illegal. All school district officers must be elected by ballot.

* * *

**How is this done?**

Two inspectors of election appointed by the meeting see that the ballots are properly deposited in the ballot box provided by the trustees. The clerk of the meeting must keep a poll list containing the name of every person whose vote shall be received. The law expressly requires that such a list should be kept. If any vote is challenged, the clerk must make note of this after the voter's name. The ballots may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. The meeting may vote for the candidates for all district offices on one ballot, or may vote for each officer separately.

* * *

**Who is eligible for district school offices?**

Every school district officer must be a resident of his district and qualified to vote at its school district meetings.

No person is eligible to any district office who cannot read and write. No person can hold more than one school district office at one and the same time.

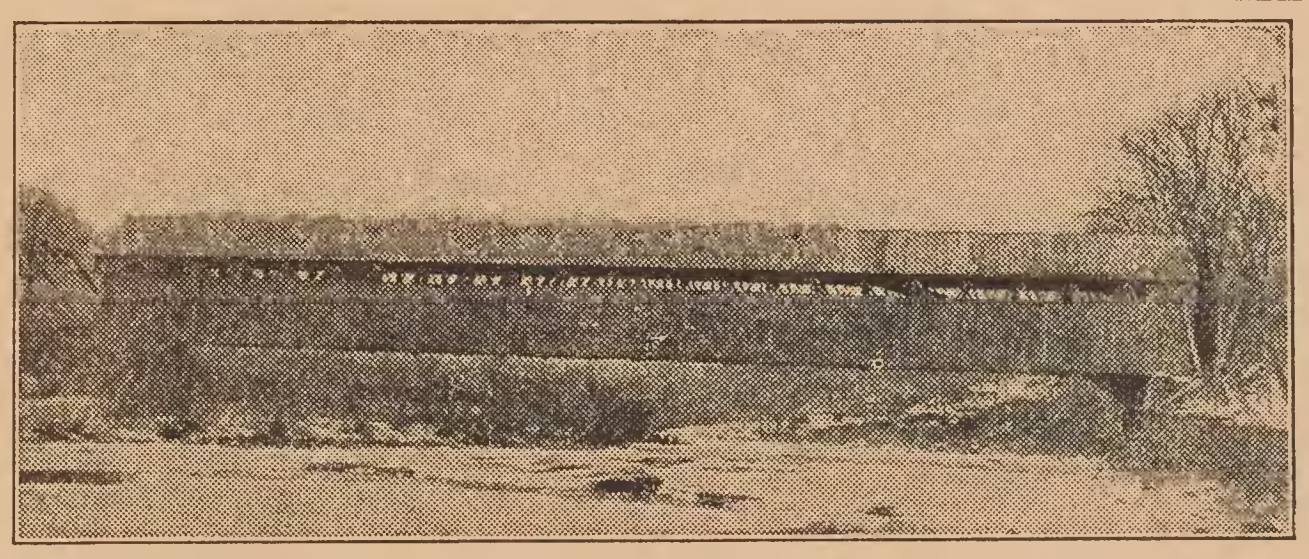
* * *

**After the ballots are deposited, what then?**

The inspectors must then proceed to count the ballots without opening them. The total number in the ballot box must be compared with the number of votes on the poll list, and if the whole number of ballots is equal to or less than the number of names on the poll list, such inspectors shall proceed to count the ballots and announce the result to the chairman of the meeting. But, if there are more ballots than the names on the poll list, such inspectors shall place the ballots in the box and draw therefrom the number of ballots in excess and

(*Continued on Page* 12)

***All over the State of New York on the evening of May 5, rural people will gather in the local schoolhouse to transact the school business of the year. Chiefly because of the greater interest of rural school patrons in school matters, we have more attractive school buildings like this and better school facilities for our country boys and girls. We hope every voter in the A. A. family will attend the school meeting this year. In order to run a school meeting legally, read the questions and answers on this page.***



THIS covered bridge at Blenheim, New York, is claimed to be the oldest single span covered bridge in the world. It is 232 feet long, between the stone abutments. It was erected in 1855. During the last ice harvest a year ago, a loaded truck weighing all of fourteen tons passed over it constantly. It was designed for double traffic, has two driveways, and the long structure is supported by a great arch of oak, concealed in the center between the driveways. This was originally a toll bridge, financed by a private company and designed and built by a Yankee craftsman in Vermont.

Although the structure is in excellent state of repair, a new State road is threatening it and it is probable that it will be replaced in the near future. However, local historical associations and town officials are making plans for an attempt to preserve the structure as having definite historical value.

# Participating Policies On Automobile Insurance Are Popular With New York State Farmers

OUR net premiums last year increased 33½% over 1929. Farmers appreciate their opportunity to buy *Automobile Insurance on a profit-sharing basis.* This participating plan appeals to them strongly, probably because so many are members of cooperative organizations.

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Also 10% additional deduction where policyholder has had no automobile accident during past 24 months.

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## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# Spring On a Fruit Farm

*By* M. C. BURRITT

SPRING progressed normally in Western New York during the second week in April. Most days were fine and filled with sunshine. On one or two days it rained lightly and the wind blew cold off the lake, but that is spring. The streams have cleared and resumed normal levels and the boys have been fishing for lake suckers nearly every night, sometimes returning with a goodly number. Big wood piles have changed into ready material for the kitchen stove and the fireplace under the sharp, fast teeth of the buzz saw powered by the tractor. Yards have been raked and shrubs pruned—it has been Easter vacation—and generally everything is ready for nature's big push which is about to transform orchard and field.

*M. C. Burritt*

During the week we made our first spray (other than that for peach leaf-curl) on a part of the apple and pear orchards. It was an oil spray against leaf-roller. For the past few years this pest has caused considerable injury—probably 10 per cent at least—on Twenty-Ounce and Wealthy apples and Bartlett pears. This is the third application of oil made on Twenty-Ounce apples. Previous applications have greatly reduced the injury and I hope that further ones will now be unnecessary. The oil destroys the egg clusters and the problem is chiefly one of coating all branches thoroughly.

## Alfalfa As a Cover Crop

Conditions last week also permitted the plowing of ten acres of apple orchard which have been in alfalfa sod for four years. Results under sod conditions with some use of nitrogen have been very satisfactory in all respects and it is not for this reason that we are plowing this orchard this spring. Grass has come in so strong in parts of the orchard as to practically eliminate the alfalfa and the sod is getting tough. We have plowed quite shallow and have not tried to get close to the trees. We plan to work up the middles thoroughly and if we can get weeds and grass sufficiently subdued we will reseed to alfalfa in late June or early July. We have found alfalfa a very satisfactory cover crop. Meanwhile, cultivation will make nitrates available, as will the later crops of alfalfa and we can save the use of nitrogen, which has become increasingly necessary as grass replaced alfalfa.

Very reluctantly, because we do not know anything about it and because we do not like it, we are going into the bee business. Experience during the past five or six years has convinced us that lack of sufficient pollination is generally a limiting factor in the amount of the fruit crop. This is not always true for sometimes conditions are so favorable that a good crop is set anyway. But in recent years at least, this has not been true in the great majority of pollination periods and one never knows in advance whether conditions will be favorable or unfavorable. Moreover when conditions are unfavorable is just the time when it pays best to have the crop. Bees are desirable insurance or are at least worth trying out for insurance. So we have secured hive material, assembling it, and have ordered package bees from the South. Much will depend on the weather and other conditions. Bees, of course, will not alone guarantee a crop.

## The Farm Board Considers Fruits

During the past week at Washington, D. C. initial steps were taken to set up a national sales agency for fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board. These farm industries are one of two of the most important in the East and nearly the last to receive attention and help from the Farm Board. The problem is a most difficult one because of the proximity of the producing areas to our greatest markets and because it must deal with truck as well as carlot shipments. It will not be solved in one or two or five years.

This organization may not mean much to New York producers in the next few years. But in the long run it is vital to the future of Eastern fruit and vegetable growers. Whatever certain individuals may be able to do it is a fact that as a whole Eastern producers are gradually losing their best markets to the well graded, well packed, highly standardized carlot shipments of these products from distant points. The motor truck may be a great advantage to Eastern growers in reaching their markets more quickly and cheaply but it is making the problem of standardization and improving quality more difficult. It is a good sign that Eastern growers and the Farm Board are recognizing this problem and tackling it. It is to be hoped that one of the first things that will be done is to make a thorough study of the movement of northeastern produce to market by truck.—Hilton, N. Y., April 12, 1931.

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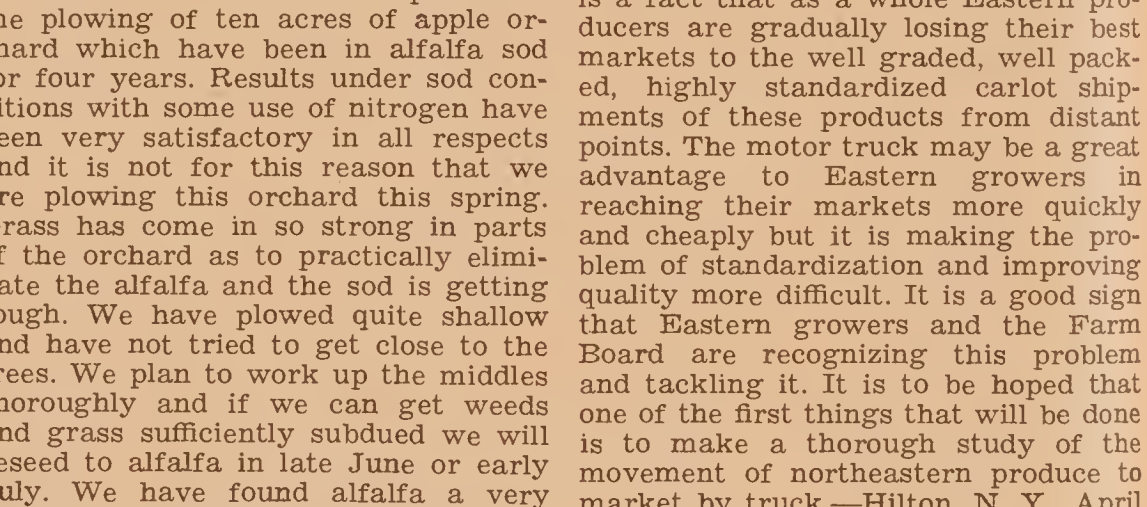
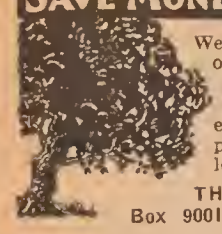
The water garden does not need to be large or pretentious. A half barrel sunk below the level of the soil and filled with water can be made most attractive and interesting.



*The value of cultivation in the vineyard is largely lost unless it is started at the earliest possible moment. Early cultivation kills grass and weeds which rob the plant of moisture and plant food and promotes the natural process whereby nitrogen is made available.*


**SAVE MONEY *on* FRUIT TREES**



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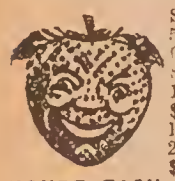

Senator Dunlap, 100, $1.00; 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $5.00; Premier-Gibson, Chesepeak, Cooper, Glenmary, Aroma, Stevens L. Champion. 50 plants, 75c; 100, $1.25; 300, $2.50; 500, $3.50; 1000, $7.00. Can furnish above varieties in large quantities. MASTODON (evb.) 25, $1.00; 50, $1.50; 100, $2.50; 200, $5.00; 300, $6.00; 500, $8.00; 1000, $16. FIGURE EACH VARIETY SEPARATE. Prices F.O.B. FERRY G. MANGUS, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.

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*With the A.A.*

# Crop Grower

## Quack Grass--Our Worst Weed

WE have read of numerous plans for eradicating quack grass, yet in spite of all varieties of recommendations, the number of people who fail to get rid of it far outnumber those who are successful. Thousands of acres of the most fertile land in New York State are badly infested with this weed which, in our opinion, does more damage than any other weed in the state.

Anyone who is planning to start war on this pest will do well to use strategy and attack it at its weakest point. Quack grass has two weaknesses, namely, that when it is undisturbed for some time the roots develop relatively close to the surface of the ground and that the plant can be weakened and eventually killed if green growth is entirely prevented.

### Cost Must Be Reasonable

When we are considering a plan of attack we need to keep several points in mind. First, any method of control or eradication should not be too expensive. For example, someone might discover a new chemical that would entirely eradicate it, yet the plan would not be rapidly adopted if costs run somewhat around $50 to $75 an acre. It is also important, if possible, that we get a plan which will not require that the land lay idle a year. Let us consider for a moment how we could handle the situation this spring.

Take, for instance, land that was in corn, potatoes, or some other cultivated crop last summer and is to be sowed to oats this spring. If it was plowed last fall, begin cultivation just as soon as you can get on the land this spring and cultivate it at intervals of a few days just as many times as you can before the oats are sowed. In fact, delay the sowing as long as you can and still be reasonably sure of getting a crop. You might substitute barley for oats as this usually does fully as well as oats when sowed late. That treatment will probably not eradicate quack but will weaken it some and give you a better oat crop.

### Do Not Let Seeds Ripen

Where oats were sowed last summer there is not much that can be done until another cultivated crop comes around, except to cut the hay early enough so there is no danger of the quack's going to seed. If it becomes ripe some of the seeds will go into the bedding and when put on the fields will spread the quack grass to other parts of the farm.

Let's think for a moment of land where a cultivated crop will be put on this spring. Here we have a better chance for effective control. If it was plowed last fall, begin cultivation just as soon as possible or if it is to be plowed this spring, plow it just as soon as you can and then cultivate it frequently. If the grass is killed just as often as it sticks its head above the ground, the root stocks become weaker and weaker and finally die.

After the cultivated crop is put in, run over it with a harrow before it comes up, then begin cultivating just as soon as the rows show. This will weaken the plant but will not eradicate it. Then next fall either plow shallow or preferably disc the land without plowing as often as necessary to prevent the growth of quack before freezing winter sets in. This treatment followed by more thorough harrowing before the oats are put in will just about eradicate quack grass. It is not easy and requires persistent effort. Just about the time you think the battle is nearly won is the point where you need renewed care and energy. If you relax your efforts the grass will take unfair advantage of you and in a year's time will be as strong as ever.

There is another possibility this spring in view of the prospective short hay crop in many sections. You could take either land that grew a cultivated crop last fall or meadows that are in poor shape, plow them early, cultivate often and thoroughly, then later in the spring plant some quick growing emergency hay crop such as millet. This will mature fairly quickly so that you can get it off the land early in the fall and then proceed with the fall treatment as already outlined. This would have the added advantage of quack control and an emergency hay crop for next winter.

### Give Us Your Experience

We realize that there are other excellent methods of controlling quack grass. Some depend on the smother crop system. We would like to point out, however, that it is asking too much of a smother crop such as buckwheat or sowed corn, when you plow land badly infested with quack grass late and expect the smother crop to kill the quack. Before planting the smother crop you need to weaken the quack by methods already suggested.

We would be glad to hear from readers who have been successful in attempts to kill quack by other methods.

## Celery Information Available

A NEW celery bulletin which describes methods of eighty-one New York state growers is now available from the New York state college of agriculture. This is the first publication about celery issued by the college and one of the few available in the United States. New York state is third among states in growing celery being exceeded by California and Florida, both growers of early celery. New York leads the late crop states, followed by Michigan. In 1929, New York had 1,363,000 crates. Wayne county grows the most celery followed by Monroe, Oswego and Ontario. The study makes recommendations for varieties, planting, seed, fertilization, cultivation, spraying, and harvesting. Ask the office of publications at the New York state college of agriculture for P-517. It is free.

## Liming Vegetables

BEETS, lettuce, onions, spinach are sensitive to a sour soil, while cauliflower and muskmelons are less so. Most vegetables grow best on land that is slightly acid or neutral. When a soil gets too acid, toxic or poisonous compounds are formed, while if a soil has too much lime, desirable plant foods are deposited at the surface, making them useless to plants. Tests are now used which show how acid or alkaline a soil sample really is and show the amount of lime necessary to change a sour soil to alkaline.

The removal of calcium in the drainage water makes soil acid. This removal is hastened by cultivation, though it takes place even in forest soils. Only a few fertilizers lessen acidity. Of these, calcium cyanide, calcium nitrate, basis slag and nitrate of soda are the most important, but their effect is not so great as lime in sweetening the soil.

## How to Use Legume Inoculants

What is the best way of using a commercial legume inoculant?

SOME commercial inoculants come in sand, others come in a liquid form. Where the inoculant comes in sand all that is needed is to mix it with the seed just previous to planting. If it comes in a liquid form it may be advisable to mix it with a little sand before adding to the seed.

Cabbage is a suitable feed for dairy cows when properly fed. It should be fed shortly after milking


**No crows in your corn all summer**

—if you coat the seed with Stanley's Crow Repellent. No waiting for seed to dry. Stanley's Crow Repellent will not clog planter. Non-poisonous but positively keeps out crows, gophers, moles and other corn field pests. Saves time and money in replanting. Guaranteed. Large can $1.50, enough for 2 bu. seed corn (8 to 10 acres). Small can $1.00. If your seed, hardware, or drug store can't supply you, order today from The Cedar Hill Formulae Company, Box 500-M, New Britain, Conn.

**STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT**

"Your repellent is the only thing I have used with complete success." S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass. "Crows were in my field every day but pulled no corn," writes J. A. McDonald, Clarion, Pa.




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Also full stocks on hand, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Oats, Barley, Wheat Peas, Soy Beans, Millets, etc. and Seed Potatoes at prices you can afford to pay.

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Home Grown **DANISH CABBAGE SEED**
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**TOMATO PLANTS.** Tough hardy field grown eight inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $2.00 per 1000; 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. Prompt shipments and first class plants guaranteed.
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**Frostproof Cabbage** Tomatoes, Onions and Pepper Plants all varieties. 200 60c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $8.00 prepaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

**CERTIFIED POTATOES** WHITE SMOOTH RURALS.
BIG YIELDERS, TUBER UNIT STRAIN.
GROWER—RATH BROTHERS, PITTSFORD, N. Y.

Frostproof Field Grown **Cabbage Plants** Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, G-acre, Flatdutch. 100% good plants & del. Exp. $1-1000; 10,000-$7.50; 25,000-$17.50. Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas

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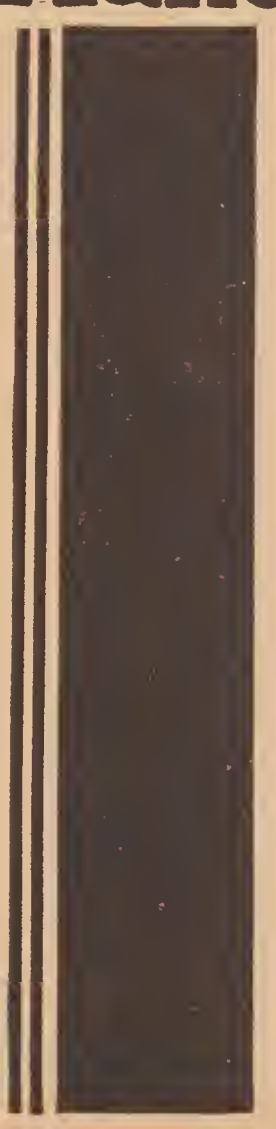

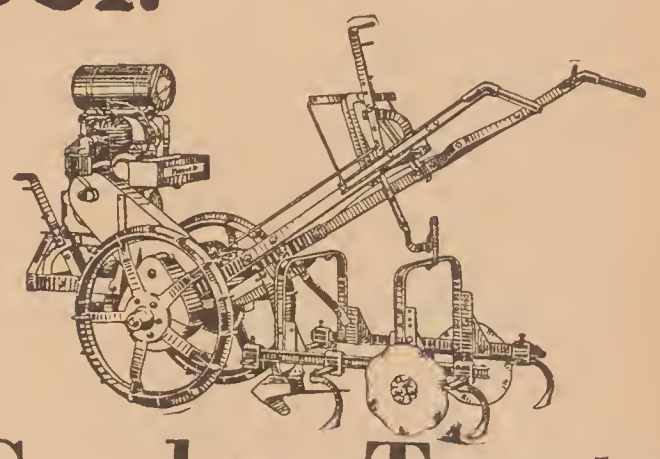

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Send me the new Planet Jr. Garden Tractor Catalog and your Time Payment Plan.

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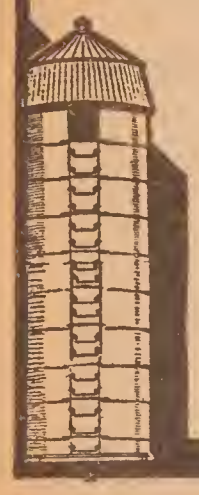
THE
**UNADILLA**
**is the most practical silo**



It represents the highest development in wood stave silos. Cures and keeps silage perfectly. Provides greatest safety and convenience in use. Gives owners largest return on their money.

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**NOW all-rubber mouth piece**

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Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**Garget** successfully treated or money refunded. Treatment for 3 cows $3. Swiss Co., Whitewater, Wis.

CATTLE

**Bull Calves**

Let your surplus milk grow your next Herd Sire, bred for Type and Production, sired by a 1000 lb. bull.

We are oversupplied with bull calves and offer the following at the bargain price of

**$100 EACH**

Calf born Nov. 21, 1930 Dam's record at 4 yrs. 17,747.9 lbs. milk, 593.1 lbs. fat.
Calf born Dec. 8, 1930 Dam's record at 3 yrs. 18,894.5 lbs. milk, 634.7 lbs. fat.
Calf born Feb. 16, 1931 Dam's record at 2 yrs. 17,988.1 lbs. milk, 544.0 lbs. fat.
Calf born March 1, 1931 Dam's record at 3 yrs. 24,438.9 lbs. milk, 653.3 lbs. fat.

These calves are sired by a grandson of the famous Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and the famous Segis Pietertje Prospect. The sire's dam has a record at 3 years of 1037.22 butter with 20,890.80 lbs. milk. Every calf is a good individual.

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**T.B. TESTED COWS** GUERNSEYS AND HOLSTEINS
Fresh and closeup springers from modified accredited area, guaranteed for 90 day retest, delivered free within 75 miles. Located 12½ miles east of Hudson, near state road. Phone 9F5 Hillsdale.
E. CLAUDE JONES, Craryville, Columbia Co., N. Y.

GOATS

**MILK GOATS**
PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

## With the A. A. Dairyman

# Early Pasturing Damages Grass

A NEIGHBOR of ours used to say, "Always feed hay till the middle of May." There are some localities where it is possible to turn out much before the middle of May and in some of our northern sections this time would be too early for the good of the pasture later in the season. But in general it is a good practice especially with high producing cows, to feed hay until weather conditions are such that the cows can be turned out both day and night.

About this time of year when the bottom of the hay mow is in sight and the grass looks green it is a temptation to open the barnyard gates and let the cows forage for themselves. The time to pasture, of course, depends on the individual condition. It will vary with the season and with the locality. However, several things that apply generally to all the dairying sections need to be remembered when the grass begins to look green. The close cropping of the fresh shoots often kills the new plants entirely during the early part of the season, leaving nothing later in the summer. When the grass first starts to grow, the ground is not yet entirely settled and if the herd is turned out, serious injury will be done.

The fact that a fertilized rotated pasture will make an earlier growth in the spring and in consequence will be available from one to two weeks earlier than hill pastures so familiar on many dairy farms, is an important consideration. Of course, it does not always pay to fertilize but it is a factor to be thought about.

Perhaps the best solution is to wait, under ordinary circumstances until the land in the pasture has settled after the spring thaws and the grass has a good start. One day's pasturing too early in the spring will mean the loss of a ten day's pasture later in the summer.

## Bone Meal for Cows

THE Pennsylvania Experiment Station reports that dairy cows that received a bone meal supplement in addition to a grain ration, produced calves that were considerably larger at birth than those who did not get the bone meal. There also appeared to be a tendency for those who received the bone meal to go off feed less easily than those getting the ration without it.

## Scours in Calves

SCOURS in calves are usually caused by wrong feeding. It is easily prevented and readily overcome but attention should be given at once. Keep pails and feeding utensils clean and feed carefully. If scours appear, cut the feed in two and give about 4 oz. of castor oil. Also give a little linseed tea and a couple of ounces of lime water. Do not feed succulent or spoiled foods. Cut down the amount of feed or omit one feeding entirely.

# Make the Surplus Milk Into Butter

(*Continued from Page* 3)

of the fat globules has a marked effect on the churning quality of cream. The large globules come in contact with each other much more readily than the small ones do. The size of these small divisions of fat in milk and cream is probably affected by the same factors that control the condition of the fat. Very often a "stripper's" cream is difficult to churn because the fat is hard and the globules are small.

*Amount of cream in churn*—The churn should be one-third to one-half full. There must be enough cream to fall nicely, and yet not so much that sufficient agitation does not take place.

*Speed of churn*—The greatest possible agitation is desirable. Therefore, the churn must be speeded carefully, neither too slow nor too fast. Just before the cream breaks, it is very thick and it adheres to the walls of the churn. At this stage of the churning process the speed of a hand churn should be lessened.

*Undesirable microorganisms* — Certain microorganisms, such as ropy milk bacteria and yeasts, prevent the cohesion of the globules. Difficult churning is the result. Fortunately, this condition does not often occur. If, however, these bacteria cause trouble, the utensils should be thoroughly scalded in boiling water. When these precautions fail, usually a tablespoonful of salt added to each gallon of cream will so affect the casein that the globules will gather readily.

The churning process is nearing completion when the glass becomes clear. The particles of butter should be about the size of a pea or of a kernel of corn, for the buttermilk drains off more readily when the granules are of this size than when they are very small. If churned too long, too much buttermilk is incorporated in the butter.

Now let us consider the subsequent steps in the manufacture of butter on the farm. In washing the butter, pour in just enough water into the churn to aid in draining off the buttermilk. Add a little more water than there was buttermilk drained off. It should be washed twice. The temperature should be about 54 degrees or 58 degrees F. If it is too high, the butter will be greasy. If it is too low, the butter will be too hard to allow the salt to be worked in properly. If the butter is hard, extra working is required, and it is likely to be tallowy.

After washing, place the butter on the worker or in the bowl, which has first been thoroughly soaked in hot water, then cooled, and distribute the salt over it. If the salt is hard and dry, or cold, so that it dissolves slowly, it is well to place it in a vessel and just cover it with water at the same temperature as the wash water, or perhaps two or three degrees higher. After standing a few hours, the salt will be softened and warmed, and will dissolve in the butter much more quickly than when very dry or cold. The amount of salt will depend on the market. The average is one to one and one-half ounces for each pound of fat.

The purpose of working butter is primarily to distribute the salt and moisture, and second, to compact the butter. When working by hand, do not give the ladle a sliding motion over the butter, as this will make it greasy. The working process may be done in a bowl, in the churn, or on a worker. Sometimes it is well to let the butter stand for the salt to dissolve before the working process is completed. If the butter has not been worked sufficiently, mottles may be found in it after it has been in cold storage for a day.

The best farm butter is made by persons who are scrupulously neat in milking, in churning, and in cleansing the utensils. In order that the tinware as well as the woodenware be free from bacteria they must be thoroughly scalded with boiling water after each churning. And we must remember that butter absorbs taints readily. It should not be kept in the refrigerator or in the cellar with vegetables, meats, and the like, unless in an air-tight package. In the majority of places where butter is stored, a sufficiently low temperature is not maintained. A refrigerator with plenty of ice is the most satisfactory method of cooling, and, at present on the average farm it is the most desirable means of maintaining low temperatures.

# Wonderful Success
## In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks**

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

**Never Lost One After First Dose**

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**You Run No Risk**

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa**

**EDWARDS**
**METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING**
**LOOK BETTER**
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## Cannibalistic Chickens

"CANNIBALISM is a bad habit brought about by improper feeding of too many chickens in too close quarters indoors, and a lack of something to do," according to Professor J. E. Rice of Cornell University. Chicks like to be busy and to pick at something and when picking has been carried to the point of producing blood, the chicks are likely to become cannibalistic and eat the toes and even the bodies of their companions.

Various remedies have been suggested to cure cannibalism, and all probably have their good points, but at times it seems that even the application of all these remedies does not cure cannibalism, and it is certainly a distressing sight to see two or three week-old chicks picking each other to death. The first thing to do in any case, is to correct the conditions that have brought about the vice by keeping the chicks busy at all times.

Three hundred chicks in one colony house is probably all that it is ever advisable to brood. A little rain or wind is to be preferred to close confinement. If at all possible, let them run on free range after they are six or seven days old. There should be plenty of shallow mash troughs so that every chick has an equal opportunity to eat, and the ration fed should include green food, milk, cod liver oil, and minerals.

Even with the best of care and food sometimes the vice will break out and in such circumstances, some other method of treatment must be followed.

Painting the injured parts with pine tar is a remedy that works quite frequently. Two or three commercial products are also put out that serve the same purpose as pine tar and have been used with more or less success. The feeding of shredded cabbage, sliced onions, or other green food several times a day will give the chicks something to do and cause them to forget their cannibalistic tendencies. The darkening of the colony house for the first few days has been suggested so that the chicks do not pick at the bright spots on each others' feet. Another recommendation is the painting of the colony house windows blue, so that the red on the chick appears dark.

If breeders are selected carefully and normal methods of management are followed, the chicks fed on good food and allowed plenty of room to exercise, cannibalism can be prevented. It is much easier to prevent toe picking, feather pulling, and body picking before it makes an appearance than to wait and try to cure it afterwards.

## Lights in the Brooder House

IT has been proven that a night light in the chick brooder house is worth while. A lighted house permits the chicks to re-arrange themselves at night and act much as they do in the day time. This lessens the risk of chilling and prevents crowding. The advantages of a small electric light in the brooder are as follows:

Prevents crowding.
Lessens danger of chilling.
Makes for uniform growth.
Induces earlier roosting and stimulates food consumption.

Care should be taken that bright lights are not provided or too rapid growth may occur.

## Battery Brooders

THE New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the simplification of management and care of chicks by the use of the battery brooder on large commercial farms. The combination of battery and floor brooding by removing little chicks from the battery, when they are 3 or 4 weeks old, to a heated room in which they are hardened off, accomplishes all

(*Continued on Page* 12)

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### April Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for April 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

* * *

### Dairymen's League

| | *Net Cash to Farmers* | *Net Pool* |
|---|---|---|
| March 1930...... | $1.74 | $1.84 |
| March 1929...... | 2.73 | 2.83 |
| March 1928...... | 2.38 | 2.48 |
| March 1927...... | 2.50 | |

### Sheffield

| | *Net Cash to Farmers 3.0%* | *3.5%* |
|---|---|---|
| March 1930...... | $1.85 | $2.05 |
| March 1929...... | 2.75 | 2.95 |
| March 1928...... | 2.33 | 2.53 |
| March 1927...... | 2.49 | 2.69 |

## *Butter Suffers Severe Break*

| CREAMERY SALTED | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 19, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 25½-26 | 28 -28½ | 40 -40½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 25 | 27½- | -39½ |
| 84-91 score | 23¼-24¾ | 25½-27¼ | 33½-39¼ |
| Lower Grades | 22½-23 | 24½- | 31½-33 |

An earthquake or something equally severe hit the butter market during the week ending April 18 and knocked things flatter than a pancake. The market closed at 2½c below the closing rates of a week ago. A number of factors were responsible for the situation although the main influence has been from the extremely heavy supplies. Not only are supplies heavier but the indications are that they will increase, as reports from the chief producing sections indicate a steady increase in the make. The inability of the market to clear the heavy, fresh arrivals created heavy selling pressure and undermined the confidence of the trade. Chicago suffered a severe break carrying their prices considerably below those of New York, which in turn weakened in sympathy.

Retail prices have been reduced quite generally. Several of the larger chain stores are offering fancy butter at 29c. It is hoped that this will improve the situation.

On April 17 the four principal cities reported storage stocks totaling 6,469,108 pounds compared with 8,879,660 pounds on the same day a year ago. From April 10 to April 17, holdings in the four cities were reduced 116,232 pounds. During the same period last year holdings were reduced 900,490 pounds.

## *No Improvement in Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 19, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 14-15½ | 14-15½ | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | | | 24-26 |
| Held Average | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 23- |

It is very apparent that the lower prices existing in the cheese market failed to attract trade. As a matter of fact, the market is even weaker on fresh Western makes which have been offered locally and for future delivery at lower prices. In spite of these bargains, interest in fresh cheese is lacking.

Prices have not changed to any extent during the week on fresh New York State flats. There is so little doing in the market that it is almost impossible to get any definite line on the situation. On April 16 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 10,688,000 pounds whereas last year they held, at the same time, 11,701,000 pounds. From April 9 to April 16 holdings in the ten cities increased 231,000 pounds. A year ago during the same period the same cities reported a reduction in holdings of 293,000 pounds.

## *Egg Market in Bad Shape*

| NEARBY WHITE | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 19, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22½-24 | 23 -24½ | 30 -31 |
| Average Extras | 21½-22 | -22½ | 29 - |
| Extra Firsts | 21 - | 21½-22 | 27½-28½ |
| Firsts | 20 -20½ | -21 | 26½-27 |
| Undergrades | -19½ | -20½ | -26 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 22 -23½ | 23 -25 | 29½-31 |
| Gathered | 18 -21¼ | 20 -22¾ | 26 -29¼ |

On April 18, the market closed with the New York wholesale egg market far below par with the Chicago spot market. Receipts during the early part of the week were heavy. At the same time, the distributing trade is in very bad shape, not having recovered from the post-Easter slump. As a result the market was practically dependent upon the speculators. Such a situation is bad.

Some of the large Western shippers are storing their eggs rather than sacrifice goods and take heavy losses. On Thursday and Friday straight cars of storage packed eggs were thrown on the market at outside quotations without takers. These goods range anywhere from 19½c to 20¾c per dozen with some extra fancy marks bringing premiums over closely selected stock making them equivalent to 21c to 21½c. There is very little of this premium business going on, as buyers are experiencing very little difficulty in obtaining top grades without paying a premium.

Nearbys are naturally experiencing trouble. However, they are replacing some of the higher costing Pacific Coast eggs in the chain store business, especially the fancy Jerseys.

It is to be expected that the into storage movement would be heavy. On April 17 the ten cities reported holdings totaling 1,914,000 cases. On the same day last year, holdings totaled 1,987,000 cases. From April 10 to April 17 holdings in the ten cities increased 452,000 cases, whereas during the same period a year ago holdings increased 358,000 cases.

## *Live Poultry a Shade Better*

| | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 10, 1931 | Apr. 19, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 25-26 | -24 | 26-27 |
| Leghorn | 26-27 | 24-25 | 23-25 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-41 | 30-42 | 15-37 |
| Leghorn | 25-35 | 25-36 | 15-31 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -14 | -12 | -16 |
| CAPONS | -35 | 40-45 | -50 |
| TURKEYS | -30 | -30 | 30-40 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-25 | 22-26 | 22-26 |
| GEESE | -12 | 12-13 | -18 |

The live poultry market in general closed a shade better than it did a week ago. Fowls have been selling better and broilers are a shade higher. This is the time of year when light fowls are getting the call and they usually bring 1c above the heavier birds. As a consequence Leghorn fowls have been in strong demand with some premium business.

Broilers have not been in excessive supply. Leghorn broilers are becoming more plentiful and as yet they are holding well up to Reds, top Reds beating them by only 1c. Those who are shipping Leghorn broilers can add on a little extra return if they will exert a little care in the handling of the birds before shipping. Finish may mean 2c or 3c per pound. Some men may say the extra care does not warrant the return. That may have been true a couple of years ago but every nickel counts in this day and age in this man's world.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | Apr. 18, 1931 | | Apr. 19, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (Dec.) | .83 | | 1.05½ |
| Corn, (Dec.) | .60⅝ | | .83¼ |
| Oats, (Dec.) | .30¾ | | .42¾ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | Apr. 11, 1931 | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .97 | .96⅛ | 1.24½ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .78½ | .78¾ | 1.00⅝ |
| Oats, No. 2 | .40¼ | .40½ | .56 |
| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | Apr. 18, 1931 | Apr. 11, 1931 | Apr. 19, 1930 |
| Gr'd Oats | 24.00 | 23.50 | 35.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 22.50 | 23.50 | 31.50 |
| H'd Bran | 26.50 | 27.00 | 33.50 |
| Standard Mids | 21.00 | 22.50 | 30.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 27.50 | 28.00 | 36.00 |
| Flour Mids | 22.50 | 23.50 | 32.50 |
| Red Dog | 23.00 | 24.00 | 33.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 26.50 | 26.50 | 35.00 |
| Yel. Hominy | 27.00 | 26.50 | 35.00 |
| Corn Meal | 27.00 | 26.00 | 34.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 29.75 | 29.75 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 31.75 | 31.75 | 45.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.50 | 30.50 | 37.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.50 | 32.50 | 42.50 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 33.50 | 33.50 | 45.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 32.50 | 32.50 | 49.00 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Wheat futures advanced under reports of continued dry weather in the Canadian Northwest and a greater export demand to the extent that they have reached the best prices since February 20.

The Canadian and American Northwest wheat areas have been experiencing a severe spell of dry weather. Weekly forecasts give very little promise of this dry spell breaking. Weather forecasts indicate little or no percipitation in any section of the country with warmer weather predicted for the coming week. A special communication to the New York Times states that on the night of April 17 the worst dust storms in years were reported in parts of Southern Alberta. It goes without saying that should the spring wheat area receive rain, a break in the market can be expected.

## *Hay Market Unchanged*

The hay market is substantially the same as it was a week ago. Receipts have been light to moderate in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn market has been much better than the New York market. Prices in both sections remain unchanged. Straight timothy grading No. 1 still brings $26 to $27 with other lines working as low as $21 for No. 3 in small bales. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover brings from $20 to $25 while grass mixtures bring from $19 to $23. Sample hay brings $18 to $19. Rye straw has been in active demand. Supplies have been extremely light and prices have jumped from $19 to $20. Oat straw brings $12 to $14, wheat $13.


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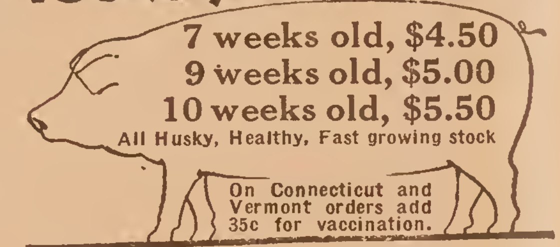

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# Farm News from New York

## *New York State Crop Conditions---Farm Board Meets---Farm Notes*

THE New York State crop report for April contains a number of things of interest to New York State farmers. The snow during March, though bad for traffic, was of great value in furnishing covering for meadows and moisture for fields badly in need of it.

On April 1, the winter wheat crop seemed to be in a better condition than normal with the average condition for the State reported to be 89% of normal compared with 79% of last April and the 10-year average of 86%. The State condition is about the same as that of the United States. The condition of winter rye is also very good with a 90% normal crop indicated as compared with 81% last year.

### Pastures

From present appearances pastures will be late since they were still under a good blanket of snow on April 1st in many of the dairy sections of the state. Condition was reported to be about 82 percent of normal compared with 78 last April and 87 the six-year average. Pasture condition on April 1 in New York is mostly a reflection of winter conditions, since growth has not started. April 1 pasture conditions were below the usual April 1 average throughout most of the United States.

### Fewer Chicks Hatched

An interesting feature of the report is the fact that the number of chicks hatched is way below that of a year ago at this time. The number of chicks hatched in New York State was 24% below that of a year ago March, while for the entire United States it was 37.6% below. Decreasing bookings of chicks for future delivery was also noticed. Some hatcherymen are brooding chicks with the expectation that they can dispose of them to poultrymen at a later time. Indications are that most farms are buying fewer chickens this year, or else they are planning to get them later on.

The potato situation has not changed greatly from a month ago, conditions of early potatoes in the Southern states being somewhat better than on the same date last year, with the only unfavorable conditions being in Texas. The commercial early crop in Florida and Texas is estimated to be 8% smaller than last year which is about the average over the 5-year period.

Certified potato production in all principal states except New York was cut sharply in 1930 because of unfavorable growing conditions. The total U. S. production was about three quarters that of 1929, while New York production was better than 602,000 bushels compared with 572,000 in 1929.

While the outlook as a whole maybe dark, the conditions of New York State agriculture are considerably better than that of the average in the United States.

### Cabbage Production Forecast

Cabbage growers will be interested in the acreage and production forecast in the early and intermediate states. The estimated acreage for the second early group of states is six per cent smaller than 1930, and seventeen per cent smaller than the average for the five year period. However, the yield per acre is expected to be eight per cent above last years' and productions forecast at 96,000 tons is four per cent greater than the estimated production in 1930. The production forecast for other states reported to date, is that a yield forty per cent larger than last year can be expected and fourteen per cent larger than the five year average. Growers in New York State can take advantage of these figures by curtailing their acreage so that production will not exceed demand and a moderate price can be obtained for their product.

### Farm Board Meets

AT the close of a series of conferences held in Washington, D. C.; Jacksonville, Florida; and St. Louis, Missouri; the Federal Farm Board has announced the selection of a committee composed of fourteen members to develop the details of the proposed co-operative terminal market sales agency for the selling of miscellaneous fruits and vegetables. Representatives from various states were present at these conferences and all seemed in favor of the establishment of a central grower-owned and controlled sales agency for the handling of fruits and vegetables at the terminal markets. New York State is represented on this committee by Mr. W. J. Hall, of the Western New York Co-operative Packing Association at Lockport, New York.

If plans materialize the new co-operative will handle potatoes, onions, cabbages, and other fruits and vegetables which are not now distributed by national co-operative agencies. The fruit and vegetable co-operative is another of a series of national agencies that have been organized by the Farm Board and everyone waits with interest the effect it will have on the industry. It should bring about a better co-ordination of all agencies involved in the producing and distributing of perishable products.

### North Country Aricultural Clubs Hold Tournament

THE Young Farmers Clubs of Northern New York held a basketball tournament and rally at the State School of Agriculture, Canton, N. Y. on March 28th.

Gouverneur, Madrid, Chateaugay, and Malone were represented, the elimination games being played in the afternoon and the final and consolation games in the evening.

A delicious banquet was served by the girls of the Home Economics Department, with forty-eight in attendance. The banquet was served in Payson Hall and afterwards Darcy Goodenough of Gouverneur, President of the North Country Section, presided at a brief business meeting.

Plans were made for a Spring rally at Chateaugay early in June, in which baseball, quoits, running races, and cattle judging will be the principal features.

When the business session was over, Professor H. L. Brew of the State Department of Education, Division of Health Education, gave an interesting

(*Continued on Page* 17)

## *New York County Notes*

**Columbia County**—Two inches of snow one night last week, but the sun soon melted it in the morning. Windy March weather half of the week, two nice warm sunny days; one day of April showers followed by sleet. Many pheasants are so tame they come to the barnyards and eat with the poultry. Sixty were released in Chatham last fall. Several hundred have been released in the past five years. Water is high in the trout streams and the largest trout reported as being caught weighed 4¾ pounds. There are seventeen 4-H club members enrolled in a new strawberry project. Each boy has to start with at least one hundred plants .Professor J. Oskamp of Cornell is to give planting demonstrations on April 15 to the boys; after this meeting the boys will receive their plants.

A Chatham man shipped forty-three cattle to Boston and drove there with horse and buggy. He demanded a place for his horse of the hotel clerk who was obliged to engage a garage according to an old law.—Mrs. C. V. H.

**Tioga County**—Farmers are leasing their land for gas and oil. Many leases are being filed in the County clerk's office. It is predicted that drilling will soon begin in this county.

The oil in the well on the farm of Frank Yates at South Apalachin is causing much comment, an organization has been formed, and an early development is anticipated.

Plenty of deer are seen in this county. At the home of Mr. S. B. Woodford above Candor, Mr. Woodford saw ten deer in one herd on his farm. There are other herds seen near Owego, one of eight, and one of five seen frequently. It is estimated that around three hundred deer are inhabitants of our county. And if so, what a menace they will be to the crops and fields of the farmers the coming summer; as deer cannot be fenced out.

Announcement made by the State Department of Farms and Markets, in Albany, is that the Tioga County Agricultural Society is to receive $5,682.30 in state aid for its 1930 fair.

Postmaster S. W. Smith of Owego announces that "A new transcontinental air mail service which will take air mail from Owego to San Francisco or Los Angeles in forty-one hours will be put into operation this month.

On Tuesday, April 7th, a severe snow storm visited this county. At Owego and along the southern tier from ten to twelve inches of snow fell. At Candor and Willseyville it was three or four inches deep. This storm was considered to represent the heaviest precipitation in 24 hours since last September.

The quality of the maple syrup and sugar made in Tioga County is grand and the quantity fair.

Plowing has been in progress for some time and an early spring is predicted.—Mrs. C. A. A. B.

* * *

### Western New York Notes

A MEETING of the committee appointed to further the claims of the swamp-lands south of Medina as a Federal migratory bird sanctuary was recently held. 25,000 acres are now available, the entire area being 88,000 acres. It is said that according to data, this swampland is the ideal place for a bird refuge.

Sheepmen of Niagara and Erie Counties will ship wool from Akron April 29. With the wool market showing marked improvement during the last few weeks, sheepmen are expecting better prices for their product.

Cattaragus County dairymen who are interested in the Holstein breed of cattle are to meet in Cattaragus April 27 to consider the organization of a county Holstein breeders association. Professor S. J. Brownell of the animal husbandry department at Cornell, recently elected Secretary of the New York association of Holstein breeders will be present.

Pupils in public, private, and parochial schools of western New York, excepting Buffalo, are now in the final stages of the 1931 National Spelling Bee contest conducted in western New York by the Buffalo Evening News. Best spellers from each school enrolled will take part in the county finals on April 24. Each school enrolled will receive a picture of Washington monument suitable for framing and hanging in the schoolroom. The champion speller in each school will receive a dictionary and the second best a certificate of merit.

The champion and second best speller in each county will receive medals and be eligible to compete in the district finals. The winner of the district finals will receive a week's trip to Washington at the end of May with all expenses paid, together with an escort of his or her own choosing whose expenses also will be paid. The second best will receive a thirteen volume edition of the New World Book Encyclopedia.

The champion speller while in Washington will take part in the National finals and share in the distribution of $2,500 in cash.

Plowing is under way and to date, April 10, we have had one really warm beautiful spring-like day. Frogs are thawed out and noisy but according to rural tradition they have to freeze up three times before settled spring weather is really here.

The sugar season is at an end. Demand for syrup and sugar slow, with declining prices.

* * *

**Wyoming County**—The maple sugar season is at last at a close, after a better yield and a better price than was expected, and the contemplated spring's work is at hand. Since there has been little frost in the ground this year, and the early spring rains have been less frequent, it is expected that road building will begin early. Wyoming County is this year planning one of the most extensive road building projects, expecting to give work to thousands of men and at the same time increase the efficiency of Wyoming county highways, thereby setting an example for other counties to follow. The rights of way for the shortcut through Strykersville of the national highway, route 20, have been secured and it is expected that work will begin this spring on the construction of bridges.—A. S.

**Genesee County**—Farmers are plowing, roads are dusty, and winter wheat needs a rain badly. Some farmers are repairing fences. We are having nice warm weather.

A talk on "Landscaping Home Grounds" was given by Professor Donald Bushey, of the horticulture department of the New York State Agriculture at the Batavia Court House April 7. About one hundred and forty people were present. Forty-five enrolled in the Genesee County "Beautification of Home Grounds" which is sponsored by the Farm and Home Bureaus and 4-H Department.—Mrs. R. E. G.


DAIRYLEA

Dried Skim Milk

*A Quality Product*

***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
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Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* .....

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*My feed dealer is*.....

# BABY CHICKS


## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. W. Leghorns, second at Batavia. B. Rocks, third at Liberty—AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Legborns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 3c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 6c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 6c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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PATERSON, N. J. — MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TRENTON, N. J. — E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. — LOWELL, MASS.
CAMDEN, N. J. — LANCASTER, PA. — WOONSOCKET, R. I.
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## Morris Farm Chicks

309 Eggs — BLOODTESTED-TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED — 312 Eggs

**LOW SUMMER PRICES NOW IN EFFECT**

A deep cut in all our prices. This is your opportunity to start with chicks from trapnested, blood-tested stock.

**TOM BARRON BIG-TYPE LEGHORNS**
Descended from Storrs Contest winners.

**NON-SITTING S. C. R.I. REDS**
We originated the non-broody strain in 1906.

**TOM BARRON ENGLISH WYANDOTTES**
from 1914 World Champion Contest Layers.

**BARRED ROCKS "IMPROVED" STRAIN**
Cbunky, broiler type; males from 300-egg dams.

Hatching Eggs—Chicks, Day Olds and "Started"—Pullets, all ages to maturity.
SPECIAL—Choice Cockerels, $5 each.
*Write for low Summer prices and FREE Catalog No. F.*

**MORRIS FARM** ROBERT MORRIS, Owner and Manager **BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**



**LOOK! NABOB'S CHICKS**

40 BREEDS..FAMOUS LAYERS..EACH BY A SPECIALIST
*CATALOG FREE!*
NABOB POULTRY FARMS
BOX 29, GAMBIER, OHIO



**OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS**

State Supervised—2c Per Chick
Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $12 per 100 |
| Bl.Min.,Bd.& W.R'ks.,R.I.Reds | 13 per 100 |
| R. C. White Wyandottes | 14 per 100 |

Heavy Mix, $11-100; Reg. Mix, $10-100
500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less.
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now
5% off cash with order. Catologue Free.
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY,
Dept. A, LEWISTOWN, PA.



## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING
**WHITE LEGHORNS**
For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is batched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLDER ON CHICKS AND PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS DEPT. W, RED BANK NEW JERSEY

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

*Weekly Delivery*
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D.
ORDER NOW.
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY
BOX A, DENTON, MARYLAND



**Bigger Poultry Profits**

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
**THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,**
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.



**SINGLE COMB**
**White Leghorns Exclusively**

**3000** breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron Englisb Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to
EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,
Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

Barred Rocks.....$10.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain)
Black Giants (N. J.).....$14.00 per 100
Mixed 8c. Prompt Del., C.O.D., Guarantced
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek,Pa



**QUALITY CHICKS FOR MAY**

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 6.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*
Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders May Prices: $8.00-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM.Box 7,Richfield,Pa.



**CHICKS** Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; Wh. Rocks & Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.



**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks**
from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. May Prices: $8-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.



**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE,
Islip,L.I.,New York



**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd.
Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser,Box 143,Richfield,Pa.



White Holland **Turkeys** Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm,Rensselaer,N.Y.


(*Continued from Page* 9)

that modern science desires in chick rearing.

In a bulletin called "The Operation of Battery Brooders", which may be obtained by writing the experiment station at New Brunswick, additional details on battery brooding are given.

## How to Run a School Meeting

(*Continued from Page* 5)

destroy them, and then count the remaining ones.

The persons receiving a majority of all the votes cast are elected to the offices for which they were voted. The chairman must declare to the meeting the result of each ballot as announced by the inspectors. He has no authority to decide as to the legality of the election. If no person receives the majority of the votes cast, or if there is a tie, a new ballot must be taken.

* * *

**Supposing a trustee or other district officer is not present at the meeting and refuses to serve. What then?**

A trustee may resign when elected at the meeting or he may file a written resignation with the district superintendent of schools.

* * *

**Is it necessary to notify officers of their election?**

Yes. The district clerk, or the one who acts as clerk at the meeting must notify all persons who were elected to office unless such persons were present at the meeting. All persons elected to district offices are deemed to have accepted such office unless they file a refusal to accept with the district clerk. If they do not thus file a notice, and do not execute the duties of their office they are then subject to fine.

* * *

**What are the qualifications necessary to be able to vote at a school meeting?**

All voters must be citizens, at least 21 years of age, and be residents within the school district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the election.

In addition to these general qualifications, every voter must qualify on at least one of the following:

1. Own or lease real estate in the district, or

2. Be a parent of a child or children of school age providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in which the meeting is held for at least eight weeks during the year preceding the meeting. Under this provision both the father and mother may vote; or

3. If not a parent, a person may vote if he has residing with him or her a child or children of school age who has been in school for eight weeks in the year preceding the meeting, but under this provision only one person in the household may vote; or

4. Owns any personal property assessed for $50 or more.

Now, in addition to these general qualifications we have had questions in the last several years of special situations involving the qualifications of school voters. For example, here are some of the questions:

* * *

**Can an alien ever be a legal voter providing he resides in the district, owns property, or has children of school age?**

No. An alien cannot vote.

* * *

**Is a man entitled to vote on account of the qualifications of his wife, or vice versa?**

No. One must be qualified on his or her own account.

* * *

**Must a person own any definite amount of real estate to vote?**

The law does not require a definite

(*Continued on Page* 13)


**JONES** 313 EGGS Per Year

*Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorn*

**BABY CHICKS**
*LOW PRICES*
WRITE FOR CATALOG
**A. C. JONES**
*Poultry Farm & Hatchery*
Georgetown and Dover, Delaware



*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed Breeders*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel.& Ped. S.C.W.Legborns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

*Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!*

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neigbbors. Order today.
Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
Box A, Newark, New York



**THIS YEAR TRY Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS**

New Low Prices
Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.
Write today for big FREE Catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.



**WENE CHICKS**

LARGE CHALK-WHITE EGGS
are what you will get from Wene's Specialty-Bred White Leghorns. Chicks, $10.50 per 100. Write for prices on Wyan-Rock and Bram-Rock Cross-Breds and straight heavy breeds.
WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.



**CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS**

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, bealtb certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland,Mich. Bx 5.R.2



**KERLIN LEGHORN CHICKS**

**40-page book free**—Describes—quotes low prices. "Kerlin Quality": Trapnested. Contest Winners. Greatest winter layers. Disease free. **Highest quality. Low cost. Free feed** with chick order. Big discount. Chicks—stock—supplies.
Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.



**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands batching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.



**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $10; Leghorns, $8; heavy mixed, $8; light, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.



SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.



**BABY CHICKS** from heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds price ten cents each; Five hundred, forty-five dollars; One thousand, eighty dollars, delivered. Cat. free. Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Del.



**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody bens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.



**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg...$6.75 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
S.C. Reds.....$9.00 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS

Our 260-egg trapnested strain is famous throughout the country for its large size, high production and vigor.

**Redbird Farm is the largest known S. C. R. I. Red Breeding Plant in the World**

Every one of our 11,000 breeders is government tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. You cannot go wrong when you buy our DISEASE-FREE chicks.

**We guarantee 98% livability up to three weeks old. Catalog free**

**REDBIRD FARM**
**WRENTHAM - - MASS.**

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $8.00 |
| S.C. Brown Leg. Everlay Strain | 8.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 10.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 |

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c per chick in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct fom this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.50 | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| White Wyandottes | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Broilers | 9.00 per 100 |

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

**SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY**
**Box 2 Liverpool, Pa.**

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. or Brown Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.00 | $70 |
| Black Leg. or Anconas | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.50 | 4.75 | 9.00 | 43.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Wyandottes | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 39.50 | 78 |
| Light Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $8.00 | $35.00 | $70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.50-100. Heavy Mixed.....$8.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Mammoth Bronze and Bourbon Red **Turkey Poults** 300 for sale, per week after May 19th. Prices reasonable. Also eggs for hatching.
TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.


(*Continued from Page* 12)

amount of real estate, but as we have already stated if it is personal property that is used as a qualification, then it must be assessed for at least $50.

* * *

**When is a chairman of a school district meeting entitled to vote?**

The chairman is entitled to vote on all questions, but he is not entitled to cast a deciding vote in case of a tie, if he has already voted on the question.

* * *

**Supposing a person is only a temporary resident of a district, may he vote?**

No. The law specifies that he must be a bonafide or real resident. The place where a person actually lives is deemed by law to be his residence, and when a person moves from one place to another with the definite intention of making the latter place his permanent residence, it immediately becomes his legal residence.

* * *

**What happens when a school district meeting is conducted illegally?**

The proceedings will be set aside by the Commissioner of Education on appeal. They will not be set aside, however, if the illegal vote cast would not change the results of any proceedings of such meetings.

* * *

**How may a voter at a school meeting be challenged?**

Every qualified voter at a school district meeting has a right to challenge any person whom he knows or has cause to believe is not qualified to vote in the district. The person so challenged cannot be sworn, nor asked any questions as to his qualifications, but the chairman of the meeting must require such person to make the following declaration:

"I do declare and affirm that I am, and have been for 30 days last past, an actual resident of this school district, and I am qualified to vote at this meeting."

Any person who shall make such a declaration is entitled to vote upon all propositions which arise at such meeting. If he will not make such a declaration, he cannot vote. Neither the meeting nor the officers of such meeting have authority to pass upon the qualifications of any voter; even if the officers of such meeting know that the declaration made by a person challenged to be false, they cannot refuse to accept his vote. The proper course to pursue is to accept such a vote and proceed against the offender as the law provides.

* * *

**Supposing a school district fails to hold its annual meeting. What then?**

If the time of the annual meeting has been passed and such meeting has not been held, the trustee or clerk of such district should call a special meeting to transact the business of the annual meeting. If these officers fail to call such a meeting within 10 days, the district superintendent of schools must give notice that a special meeting should be held.

* * *

**Is there a different procedure at annual meetings for different kinds of districts, like common school districts, union free school district, and central school districts?**

Yes. The above questions and answers all apply to the common or one-room school districts. The procedure at annual meetings is varied somewhat with the other kinds of districts and the procedure is a little different also for special school meetings.

May we add in conclusion that there is nothing more important than the education of our boys and girls, and it is to the interest of every citizen, whether he has children or not, to attend the annual school meeting, and take part in the procedure. Set aside, therefore, the evening of Tuesday, May 5th, and make a special effort to attend your school meeting on this date.


## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week of April 27 | $18.00 | $18.00 | $20.00 | $23.00 |
| Week of May 4 | $17.00 | $17.00 | $19.00 | $22.00 |

Special Mating chicks, $2.00 per 100 higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**

Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio broadcast each Thursday noon 12.40, Station WDRC, 1330 kilocycles

## HalBro's

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

## CHICKS on EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

## Buy C·M·L· Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 40, ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| IMMEDIATE DELIVERY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff and Brown Leghorns | $11 | $52.50 | $100 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I.Reds, Anconas | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |
| Wh. Wyan., Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 14 | 67.50 | 130 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 17c each. Assorted Light 9c. Heavy, 11c. White Pekin and Buff Orpington Ducklings 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C.O.D.

**Taylor's Hatchery. Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.**

## HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

| JUNIATA CHIX MAY PRICES | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Ferris Strain Wh. Leghorns | $8.00 | $70.00 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Owens R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Basoms Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

**Juniata Poultry Farm** BOX 3, PICHFIELD, PA.

## CHICKS That LIVE GROW LAY PAY

367 pullets laid 5580 eggs in November 1930
**DAY $4.73 PROFITS PER**
above feed costs in low priced year. N. Y. State Super. & Cert. S.C.W. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Write for circular on chicks and started chicks at farmers' prices.

CLAYMORE FARMS, R. J. Clark, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

## TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR JUNE & JULY DELIVERY

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $2.50 | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.50 | 4.50 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

**COOLEY'S** Hatched Chicks

Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.

**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

## CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mixe, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $8.00-100.
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS

REDUCED CHICK PRICES

Wh. and Brown Leghorns, 8c

Barred & White Rocks, Reds, White & Col. Wyn., Minorcas, Orpingtons, 9c. 5% discount in lots of 500 or over. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

**Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio**

## QUALITY CHICKS

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90 |
| R. I. Reds | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mix | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 31.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## HATCHERY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | |
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 9.00 | 42.00 | 80.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |

Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100.
Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Cir. free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**American Anconas—Record Layers—** Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**TURKEY EGGS** from our famous PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks $4 for 12 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, Ohio

**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.


When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# It's Mother's Day

## *Give It an Original Turn and She Will Be All the More Surprised and Pleased*

OF course we will pin a carnation on dress or coat, help sing some lovely songs about Mother, and listen to a sermon or address in her honor. But wouldn't it be a good idea to have something special for her, say a shower at the breakfast table?

If small gifts are to be given such as lingerie, lace, handkerchiefs, or some little vanity that Mother would enjoy, wrap each in pink crepe paper, ruffling the edges and then notching them to suggest carnation petals. Place these on a square of bright green crepe paper as a centerpiece. Directly over it suspend (from the lighting fixture) a toy watering pot, and let a tiny silvered wire, like a stream of water run from each hole in the watering pot, to the big carnation below. The effect will be very pretty.

The whole family could club together for some large gift, an electric percolator, waffle iron, grill, toaster, or such appliance to delight the heart of a housewife. Wrap it in pink paper and with a bit of pink ribbon or silver cord, attach a card with the following verse:

*She sure deserves a present,*
*This mother dear of ours,*
*So we'll do more than wear for her*
*Some pink carnation flowers.*
*We've brought a gift to please her,*
*And may it tell her, too,*
*"There isn't* any *mother*
*Who's quite as nice as you!"*

What mother wouldn't be pleased with that? The gift may be placed at her plate, or one of the little boys, costumed as a mail pilot, could bring in the "airmail".

If there must be mystery about the gift, after breakfast suggest that mother go "picking carnations for the folks to wear. Placed here and there about the rooms are carnations, each accompanied by a slip of paper, bearing the name of one of the givers and suggesting where mother look for her gift. When the last one has been collected the lovely gift is disclosed, and mother has a carnation to pin on each giver. In the case of small gifts, a present could be placed with each flower.

Mother hasn't outgrown her love for surprises and loving gifts; let's not only pin on carnations in her honor, but give her a gift to show our appreciation.—Elsie Duncan Yale.

## A Dashing Spanish Pair

SILHOUETTES are liked for boxes, baskets, portfolios or to frame for smart little pictures on the wall. Here is a romantic new pair, especially designed in the Spanish manner. The size is 6 by 8. They come printed in jet ink on a vellum stock paper. Number is M248 at 30 cents the pair. Best quality wood frames complete with glass are number 650 at $2.25 per pair.

M248 Pair Printed Silhouettes.....30 cents.

We offer two other pairs of silhouettes in the same size and at the same price. A delightful Colonial Couple, No. M649, and An Elfin Pair, No. M249. Either pair are 30 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept,, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Tested Recipes

### Ham Sandwiches

Grind one pound of baked ham through fine knife of grinder. Grind one cupful dried beef, and mix these with one tablespoonful of vinegar. Use between slices of bread or, for a luncheon dish, scoop out the inside of small tea biscuit, after cutting a slice from the top, and fill with the ham mixture. Replace the top and serve.

### Macaroni Croquettes

Mince two cupfuls of ham with two cupfuls of cold cooked macaroni. Use either elbow macaroni or short lengths. Add one cupful thick cream sauce or gravy and pour out on deep platter. Have well chilled and make into croquettes. Dip each in crumbs, then in beaten egg, again in crumbs and fry in deep fat.

### Hot Milk Cake

Beat two eggs, add one cupful sugar, and beat again. Sift one and one fourth cupfuls flour with two teaspoonfuls baking powder and a little salt. Stir into the egg mixture, flavor with vanilla and pour in one half cupful hot milk, beating briskly. Beat up and bake in quick oven. A frosting made of butter creamed with confectioner's sugar is excellent for this cake.—L. M. T.

## Quilt Blocks

We have originated six new patchwork designs which are most striking. These are stamped on fine quality white embroidery cloth, size 18 x 18 inches, and we are able to furnish as well the fast colored star cloth in rose, blue, lavender, or tangerine for completely finishing top of quilt in size 90 x 90 inches.

A quilt this size will require twelve of the stamped white blocks and three and one-half yards of the star cloth in whatever color desired for putting blocks together. Price of the quilt blocks, Nos. C3011 to C3016, if ordered singly, is 15 cents each; one-half dozen 60 cents; one dozen $1.00. Three and one-half additional yards of the colored star cloth is $1.65 or $2.65 for all of the material to make the blocks for the entire quilt.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## Pleasure in Plants

IT is quite possible to get in a rut when raising flowers—to plant sweet peas on St. Patrick's Day if the weather is favorable, and, later, to grow asters, pansies, and zinnias, nasturtiums and morning glories for vines and sweet allyssum for borders.

There are other flowers as lovely and of as easy culture and their newness will add zest to our floral efforts.

Dusty miller, so old-fashioned as to be almost forgotten, is ideal as a border plant—it is like a ruffle of gray-green lace. Scarlet-runner beans (posy beans our grandmothers called them) are pretty vines and wave their flaming banners many days.

We read much anent larkspur (annual delphinium) but it is seen very seldom in rural gardens. Last year we grew white ones that had the fineness of texture, the flawless perfection and untinted snowiness of tuberoses. There were purple and lavender ones, and several shades of blue and pink—one deep, rich blue so popular in annual delphiniums.

In a quarter of a century I have found Canterbury bells growing in but three gardens. My own are like purple velvet with throats of alabaster and have been sleeping under a sung robe of leaves.

We see many single, red poppies but where are the great pom-poms—pink, white, purple, lavender, scarlet—that can be grown in the same soil and with as little care as are the small silk (Flanders) poppies?

Is there not less excuse for unsightly back yards on farms than on town lots; we have so much room to store useful articles that are not ornamental and flower seeds are so cheap. A sprinkle of portulacca or poppy seed on the bare spots after removing boxes and boards will soon produce beauty spots. If poultry run at large, old poultry-netting laid flat on the flower beds protects the seed and the plants grow up through this.

Eyes that rest on dreary scenes when one is about daily tasks soon look for fairer fields, so let us make the grounds which we must see daily, clean, orderly places. Then shall our neighbors take notice and the contagion spread until there are miles of smiling farm homes beautiful with the simplicity of orderliness and sweet with the fragrance of flowers.—M. C. S.

## Fashions and Patterns

A DRESS which looks wonderful on the wax figure in the store window may be hopeless when we get it home and attempt to wear it. There are definite reasons why this may be true but it is not always easy to analyze the case to see why it is so. There are certain unchanging principles of design which apply to every style, no matter what it may be. The first one is that each woman is an individual and must select from the fashions styles which are becoming to her own figure. She needs to emphasize her good points and minimize her bad ones. A becoming neckline or collar, a hat which does not make a broad face much broader or a thin face thinner, jewelry which enhances rather than disfigures can be chosen from this season's styles but should be tried on the wearer and not selected until this is done.

The ensemble idea has taught women a good deal about harmony in color. A foundation color should be selected for the season's outfit and everything, blouses, accessories, and all, should be selected to harmonize with it. By doing this it is much easier to obtain a pleasing appearance than by picking up garments here and there without regard to the wardrobe as a whole.

There are fashions in color also. This season shows a great many browns, and brown with a white trim is very smart, indeed. But it would be a fatal mistake for a large woman to select a warm brown outfit because brown, being a warm color, makes a large figure look larger. Navy blue and black are equally smart and therefore a woman of large figure has the alternative of making herself appear less large in one of these colors equally fashionable with brown.

The length of a skirt, especially in this season of the varying lengths can be decided only by trying the dress on and determining whether the length is in proportion to her own height. Generally speaking, skirts are not so extremely long this spring as they were indicated to be last fall. Perpendicular lines tend to make the figure look tall and thin, and horizontal lines, either of the material or in the style of the garment tend to make one look wider.

Commercial patterns are bought by bust or hip measure. If the bust is large in proportion to the hips, it is wiser to buy by the bust measure since it is easier for amateur dressmakers to make a pattern smaller rather than larger. For a woman with a full bust and narrow shoulders a pattern should be chosen which is small enough to fit the shoulders and then allow fullness for the bust. Before patterns are used the instruction chart should be studied carefully to see which pieces are to be used and how to put them together. By doing this one removes the risk of cutting pieces which may not be needed.

Even if one has only three outfits a year, it is possible for her to appear well dressed in any of them, provided they have been chosen to suit her individual needs. The prime requisites are that they be perfect in taste, in fittin, and in material.

## Dainty Layette Set

LAYETTE SET NO. B1282-3-4-5 comes stamped on cream flannel with a cunning "bunny" design. Edges are hemstitched for crochet; seams are not sewn, and floss not included, hence the remarkably low price for these very attractive articles which may be purchased singly or as a group. Prices are: B1282 nightgown, 60 cents; B1283 Butterfly sacque, 40 cents; B1284 kimono, 65 cents; B1285 gertrude, 50 cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *True Rest Defined by Goethe*

When I hear friends say that the one thing above all else which they desire is rest—and at times I voice the same sentiment myself, I like to think of this little poem by Goethe, who is sometimes called the German Shakespeare. —Aunt Janet.

### *Rest*

*"Rest is not quitting*
*The busy career;*
*Rest is the fitting*
*Of self to one's sphere.*

*'Tis the brook's motion,*
*Clear without strife;*
*Fleeting to ocean,*
*After its life.*

*'Tis loving and serving*
*The highest and best;*
*'Tis onward, unswerving,*
*And this is true rest."*

—Goethe.

## Fit Most Important

ALTHOUGH the quality of material is important from the point of view of service as well as the looks, it is even more important to have garments that fit. This is the advice given by the various clothing specialists.

One difficulty with ready-made garments is that they are made for the average figure and comparatively few women have an average figure. Therefore, it is necessary for the ready-made garments to be refitted in order to have the best possible effect.

If a woman finds it very difficult to buy ready-made clothes which fit, it is far better for her to have her clothes made, but no matter whether she has clothes made, makes them herself, or needs to alter ready-made clothes, the points of a well-fitting garment are practically the same. They are as follows:

1. Size appears correct, no drawing or wrinkles.
2. Shoulder and underarm seams are correctly placed.
3. Sleeves hang without wrinkles or gathers at cap.
4. Skirt length is correct for figure and fashion.

## Setting the Table Correctly

THERE are so many ways of setting tables that sometimes it is very confusing to know just what is *the* right way. Various hostesses of hotels and restaurants may develop certain types of service peculiar to their own needs or whims but if one wishes to be sure that she is not violating any rules of etiquette, the following simple rules can be followed safely. These rules, among other helpful items about meal service, are given in a recent bulletin issued by the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. This bulletin is free to residents of that state and may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service which is located at Durham, N. H.

How to set the "cover" is outlined as follows:

1. Place silver one inch from and at right angles to the edge of the table. This prevents any unfortunate hitting of silver in taking your place at the table.
2. The knife is placed at the right of the plate with cutting edge inside or toward the plate.
3. The fork is placed at the left of the plate with the tines up.
4. At the right of the knife place the spoons in the order in which they are to be used; for example, the soup spoon which is used first should be on the extreme right.
5. The glass is placed at the right just above the knife.
6. Bread and butter plate goes to the tip of the fork and a little to the left. Butter spreader is laid across the edge of the plate with the handle toward the right.
7. The napkin, carefully folded, is laid at the left of the fork, one inch from the edge of the table with the open corner the lower one and next to the fork.

## Youthful in Spirit

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2904 *embodies a youthful spirit in its slender, sleeveless style. It is both charming and practical and is very easily made up. Plain or printed chiffon, lace, printed silk in gay Spring colors or some of the soft new cotton materials would be excellent for this design which cuts in size* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38 *and* 40-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 4½ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PRICE 15c.

## Attractive Paris Model

PEPLUM DRESS PATTERN NO. 3054 *is charming for young girls because of its simple girlish lines. Printed silk, printed batiste, dotted swiss, or lawn would be well suited to the simple style of this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 2¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Spring Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

# How many helpers are there in this picture?

If you've ever used Fels-Naptha, the answer to this is easy. You know there are *two* helpers in Fels-Naptha.

Two brisk, busy helpers working together! That's why Fels-Naptha brings you *extra* washing help. That's why Fels-Naptha is a real bargain in washing value. For Fels-Naptha is more than "just soap." It is good golden soap and *plenty* of dirt-loosening naptha. Combined in one big bar, this eager team coaxes away the grimiest dirt—bringing you clean, fragrant clothes—without hard rubbing.

What's more, Fels-Naptha is gentle to your hands. It gets them out of water sooner. And every bar contains bland, soothing glycerine. Use Fels-Naptha in tub or machine. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. For soaking or boiling. Try it, too, for pots and pans, for brightening woodwork, for cleaning all through the house. Ask your grocer for a few bars or the handy 10-bar carton today.

*Special Offer*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-4-25.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKONDALE, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist


## Ether Is Now Better

PEOPLE who go to the hospital for an operation are usually in a stage of lowered vitality before they reach the operating table. Ether, the most commonly used anæsthetic in hospitals, does not raise that vitality. Both the patient, anxious about his health, and the surgeon, solicitous of the welfare of the patient, want the best quality of ether available.

For several years the Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has studied the quality of anæsthetic ether found in interstate commerce and has removed from the market ether that failed to meet the high standards required by the Federal food and drugs act. The chief difficulty encountered with anæsthetic ether, says Dr. J. J. Durrett, chief of the administration's drug control office, is its tendency to develop aldehydes and peroxides. Pure anæsthetic ether, as defined by the United States Pharmacopœia, the standard for drugs under the food and drugs act, contains no peroxides and aldehydes.

Doctor Durrett says there has been a progressive improvement in the quality of anæsthetic ether marketed in this country in recent years. "In 1926," he declares, "Federal drug officials examined 470 cans of anaesthetic ether and found 162, or 34 per cent, not up to the standards set by the United States Pharmacopœia. Twenty-five percent of the cans examined in 1927 and 12 per cent of those examined in 1928 did not meet those standards; but in 1929 Government drug officials examined 3,464 cans of anæsthetic ether and found but 329, or 9 per cent, below U. S. P. standards."

Any ether entering into interstate commerce and failing to meet the legal standards as to quality and purity is subject to seizure under the Federal food and drugs act.

## Do You Know That—

Cooked prunes, stuffed with a paste made of fine bread crumbs and butter, rolled in a strip of bacon fastened with a toothpick and sauteed, make a delicious accompaniment for meat.

* * *

A strip of white cloth six inches deep basted along the top of quilts and blankets prevents soil on the edge that comes in contact with the face.

* * *

Fresh stains of cod-liver oil may be removed easily by applying carbon tetrachloride and washing the garment in warm soapsuds.

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart sees a drifting canoe. He and Omar, his Indian guide, start out at considerable risk and rescue the person hanging on to it. They find it is a girl, the daughter of LeBlond, the head of the rival trading post. Omar's wife, Marthe, thoroughly disapproves of the knickers Aurore LeBlond is wearing.

Jim's next trouble is how to get her home. It was impossible to cross the lake; it is miles around and Jim feels that LeBlond will not be pleased to have his daughter stay at his rival's camp. Aurore seems to approve of Jim and there are indications that the approval is mutual.

In the course of the conversation it develops that Paul Paradis has been making disparaging remarks to Aurore about Jim.

* * *

"If you ask Black Jules Renault, your father's head voyageur, he might tell you that Paradis has a poor memory."

"Oh, when I saw you, today, I knew it. Paradis choke—you!" Her dark eyes lingered significantly on the wide shoulders, the corded column of his neck, the evident power in the brown hand which held his pipe. "But why waste time on other people when we are so interesting, ourselves?"

Her frankness was exhilarating. Imagine Mary Christie, he thought, so far forgetting her sense of the proprieties! Mary Christie with whom Stuart through the evening had been contrasting this raven-haired daughter of his rival. He could see Mary's blond eyebrows lift in scorn of the sheared hair and the whipcord jeans; of Aurore LeBlond's unembarrassed acceptance of the situation which made her his guest; of her complete candor.

"Lead on, Miss Aurore."

So she led on while he listened; amused, startled, now charmed, now puzzled by the direct thinking and amazing sophistication of this graduate of a convent school in Winnipeg. Of her mother she retained no clear memory, but her childhood years in her father's trading posts in the north she still recalled. Then came school and long intervals of months of silence from the man who was buried in the forests. Now, her education completed, she was living life to the full—tasting its thrills, exploring its by-ways, testing whatever of interest it had to give.

### Two Thrills

"Little as this country can offer to a young woman curious of life," he observed, "it managed to provide you with one first-class thrill this afternoon."

"Two!" she corrected, her eyes suddenly grave with sincerity. "I was both drowned to-day—and saved!"

"You mean you were saved from drowning."

She leaned toward him.

"No, I learned what it is to despair—and I learned what it means to have life given back to me." The eyes of the girl misted. In the intensity of her feeling her lower lip trembled. "You did that—gave me back my life! I did not thank you—made light of it. But I do thank you now!"

His face flushed; his grey eyes shifted uneasily under the poignancy of her dark gaze.

"It was easy enough—nothing," he avoided. "We were lucky to see you—that's all."

She shook her head. "I saw how you had to fight to reach me." Then with a shrug she shed her gravity as one sheds a coat. "Now tell me about yourself, Mr. Jeem Stuart."

But Stuart did not dwell long on his early life in Hudson's Bay posts with the father who had died at God's Lake. Avoiding the girl's live interest in his three years with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, he talked of the coming of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Lake of the Sand Beaches, and the building of Sunset House.

"Sunset House! Who gave it that name?" she asked.

"I plead guilty," he said. "We had such a succession of painted skies the week we finished the buildings. It seemed appropriate."

"Sunset House!" she repeated softly, as though to herself. "Lovely!"

"It sounds rather like a forlorn hope, doesn't it? I heard that your father thought it a great joke—said I knew what I was doing when I named it. It wouldn't last any longer than the setting sun."

"I don't think father knows you—very well," she said with conviction.

Their talk was checked by a knock on the outside door.

### The Search Begins

"What is it, Omar?" demanded the trader, with some irritation, for his evening with the daughter of his rival was proving most agreeable.

"Come outside; I show you somet'ing."

Leaving his guest, Stuart went out into the wind with the half-breed.

"Look!" And Omar pointed through the murk up the lake shore.

"I don't see anything," said the trader, impatiently.

"You wait . . . Dere! You see now?"

On a point, far up the shore, like fireflies in the dusk, a light flashed—then another.

"Dey hunt for her," added the half-breed, significantly.

"Yes; we must let them know she's here," agreed Stuart. "Take a lantern and see if you can signal them. I don't like to build a fire in this wind. It's pretty dry."

Returning to his quarters, Stuart announced: "They've crossed the lake to search the north shore for you. We can see their lights."

"Poor dad! He must be frantic," she said soberly; then her lip curled in a faint smile. "It's early, yet. Too bad to spoil our nice talk, isn't it?"

"It is," he agreed, "but think of your poor father."

"Oh, I do. I love him, you know. He's all I've got."

"Well, it'll be some time before Omar attracts their attention. All my men are up the lake with the freight canoes and my small Peterboro would fill tonight. Your father must have crossed in a big boat. There's nothing to do but wait for him."

"Then I can have another cigarette and we can talk until they come."

Was she strangely callous, he wondered, or totally without nerves, that she could calmly curl herself in a chair and smoke while her desperate father and his men hunted a rocky shore, white with surf, for her canoe and drowned body? Most women would have paced the clearing outside in a frenzy of excitement. With mingled amazement and curiosity he watched her remove the cigarette from her mouth with fingers which betrayed no sign of nerves, and exhale a cloud of smoke. In all likelihood this vivid creature, who for a few hours had shared the hospitality of Sunset House, would never again cross his path. In the autumn she would return to the world outside, and, in the meantime, in spite of LeBlond's gratitude, the rivalry between the trading posts and the open hostility between the company servants would prevent Stuart's seeing her.

Aurore.

### A Plot Against Paradis

"Let me see," she was saying, "I'm to be here six, seven weeks more. How am I to endure that Paradis all that time?"

"You might get your father to send him to Fort Hope," he suggested.

"That's a good idea! I'll do it." Then her black brows drew together as she added suggestively: "But you know, Mr. Jeem Stuart, I'm going to be lonely for someone to talk to."

"So am I, Miss Aurore LeBlond."

"Well, the answer is obvious. We'll talk to each other."

He shook his head. "I can't come to your father's place. There'd be war. You'll have to swamp again in the lake," he suggested with a grin.

"What? Wait that long? The wind might not blow for days."

The evident sincerity of the girl stirred his curiosity. "You've enjoyed your stay at Sunset House?"

"I've had a wonderful time! Between you and Marthe and Sarah, it's been a real party."

"Marthe and Sarah?"

"Oh, I don't want to spoil you,—"

Omar's dark face, following a call outside, appeared at the door.

"Dey build fire wen dey see my lantern. I t'ink a boat follow de shore, now."

Omar glanced darkly at the daughter of the man he hated, who returned his look with a cool indifference.

"Let's go and see," she suggested.

With the wash of the surf on the boulders of the shore and the drive of the wind through the neighboring forest in their ears, they stood on the beach, peering into the black night. Shortly, a light blinked through the murk.

"It's a lantern—in a canoe," explained Stuart. "They're coming for you."

He felt her hand on his arm—felt her wind-blown hair on his face as he bent to hear what she said. His blood stirred at her touch. Then the blanket, shielding Omar's lantern from the wind, dropped, lighting their shadowy figures.

"When will they get here?" she called through her cupped hands.

"Soon, now."

### A Meeting Place

"Let's go back and talk until they come!"

So the two returned to the house while the sullen Omar waited on the beach.

"You know that little island—I think it's the one farthest to the east—with all the rocks and boulders on the shore?" she asked.

"Yes."

"You remember that split rock which stands partly in the water? Well, if you were to look behind that rock, some day, you might find a note from a very much bored person—that is, if you cared to go there and look."

Stuart thrilled at the thought of what her words implied. She wanted to see him again—wanted to talk to him. Then the hopelessness of the situation—the sheer recklessness of attemping to meet the daughter of LeBlond secretly—forced itself upon him. Omar would know—staunch old Omar—would know and would not understand. Then there was LeBlond. A pretty mess! Still—

"You mean you would paddle there—some day—alone?" Stuart asked, wondering what manner of girl this

(*Continued on Page* 18)

# Farm News from New York

(*Continued from Page* 11)

talk on the benefits of health education.

A summary of the basketball games is given below: Malone defeated Gouverneur in the first elimination game by a 32-9 score, the game being hard fought in spite of the one-sided score. Superior defensive play and better team work by Malone featured.

The second afternoon game saw Madrid overwhelm Chateaugay by a 32-7 score. The individual playing of White and Willard of Madrid was the deciding feature of this game.

After supper the consolation game between the losers was played first, Gouverneur defeating Chateaugay 18-10 in a rough game.

The championship game turned out to be one sided, with Malone holding an 18-4 lead the first half. Legacy of Malone scored 25 points alone, while the high scoring Willard of Madrid was held to a single basket by Miller of the winners. The final score was 42 to 19 in favor of Malone.

The agricultural clubs of this section are located quite far apart but keep in close touch by rallys, judging contests, speaking contests and joint meetings. Thus a spirit of good-will and fellowship prevails.—Howard Lawrence, Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y.

## Farm Wages Lower

ACCORDING to the State Federal report of April, farm wages are lower in New York than in any spring since 1918. The reason for this is partly due to the low level of farm prices, and partly to the unemployment situation in general which has caused an increasingly great number of men to seek farm work. A decrease of approximately fifteen per cent below last April leaves farm wages on the average throughout the state as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| By the month, with board | $38.75 |
| By the month, without board | 57.25 |
| By the day, with board | 2.35 |
| By the day, without board | 3.00 |

This is, of course, an average and there are wide variations in different parts of the state. Many workers receive both board and room also men hired by the month generally receive free house rent, milk, potatoes, and a chance for a garden. These additions to the cash wages make the real income of hired men much greater than the money alone would indicate. However, the labor picture as far as the farmer is concerned is much better than it has been for many years past. A few years ago, it was impossible to secure good help at any cost.

## Many Orders for Trees

THE State Conservation Department has received orders for more than sixteen million trees to be planted this spring. Any individual or club wishing to make use of unused land may secure trees for reforestation purposes from the Conservation Department at a moderate cost. The prices charged are $2 a thousand for two-year seedlings, $4 a thousand for three-year transplants, and $5 a thousand for four-year transplants. The species of trees available for reforestation include red, white, and Scotch pine, Norway and white spruce, white cedar, European larch, and black locust. Trees are being shipped out to all parts of the state collect.

## Milk Situation Serious

THE latest report shows that the production of milk in New York State, is averaging 14 to 15 pounds per dairy over the same period last year. Combine this increase of production with a 5 per cent decrease in consumption and we have the predicament that the dairymen are now in.

Butter on the Chicago market is bringing 24 cents and in New York 26 cents, which means that while the price received for milk in the metropolitan area has not declined to any extent, the surplus must be disposed of at outside market prices with a resulting loss to the farmer. There is more surplus milk to be disposed of at this time than has been the case for several years, since a large number of dairies freshened earlier than usual this spring.

## Freestone Addresses Grangers

IN a meeting at East Fayette last Wednesday, Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken, New York, Master of the New York State Grange, stressed the importance of the Grange as a help to national agriculture. Important legislation brought about by the Grange included the 10 per cent tax on colored oleomargarine, and the placing of a tariff on buckwheat, corn, and beans was primarily the result of the Grange influence, according to Mr. Freestone.

Three hundred Grangers were present at the annual banquet which included the officers of the Pomona Grange and the 13 subordinate Granges in Seneca County.

Other speakers of the evening were: O. J. Anderson of Magee, master of Pomona Grange; Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville, lecturer of the State Grange; Dana Waldron of Welcott, assistant steward of the state organization; Harry Patrick, deputy of Seneca County Pomona Grange; Kenneth Bird, master of Fayette Grange; and Seneca County Farm Bureau Manager, Daniel M. Dalrymple of Romulus.

## A.A. On the Radio

**WEAF**—Each week day from 12:45 to 1:00 P. M. the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, cooperating with American Agriculturist, broadcasts market reports.

**WGY**—On Wednesdays during noon programs, usually at 12:25 P. M., Radio Station WGY broadcasts each week Eastern Farm News prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A.

On Monday at 12:25 P. M., an editorial under the heading: "Editor Ed Looks at Life", prepared by Mr. Eastman, is broadcast.

**National Broadcasting Co.**, Chicago—On Wednesdays each week during the Farm and Home Hour, from 12:30 to 1:00 P. M., a news item of interest to all agriculture, but which particularly concerns New York State agriculture, and which is prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A., is broadcast.

**WHAM**—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Western New York News items prepared by Walter Hoose, Assistant Editor, are broadcast.

On Mondays and Saturdays an editorial is given, prepared by E. R. Eastman.

On Wednesdays a talk of particular interest to farm housewives is given by Aunt Janet of A. A.

## Parental Discipline in Yellowstone

WHEN a mother bear spanks her cubs, it's just too bad, for the old girl just up and knocks the youngsters a couple of rods, according to Yellowstone National park rangers.

Moreover, mother bruin chastises her offsprings on the slightest provocation.

One day a Northern Pacific Railway party of farmer guests were feeding two cubs near Old Faithful. Nearby was the mother, but the tourists ignored her, favoring the cubs with nuts and candy.

Standing the proceedings as long as she could, the mother bear slowly arose from her haunches, approaching the cubs. She allowed the cubs to get just one more mouthful of goodies, then, using some very persuasive "bear talk," she told the cubs to "beat it."

However, bent on getting some more sweet meats, the cubs did not heed the parental warning, whereupon, mother bear swung a huge paw on one cub, then socked the other, turning both topsyturvy. Picking themselves up, the twins scampered up a tree, which, it seems, was just what their mother wanted them to do.

After the cubs stopped high up in the branches, the mother resumed her sitting posture at the tree's trunk, and was she resentful at the treatment she had received from the visitors?

Well, she refused all offers of nuts and candies, and when a bear does that, there's something wrong.

Why not see the Yellowstone bears yourself? Write American Agriculturist for information about the A. A. tour to Yellowstone from August 1-10.

## Storrs Laying Contest

The hens in the Storrs laying contest have now touched the 100,000 egg mark. It looks like an easy 200 eggs per hen before the race is run in that the birds have acquired half their quota in 45 per cent of the time.

In the twenty-third week the total production for all pens was 5,378 eggs or a yield of 76.8 per cent. This is 103 eggs more than last week's lay and is 43 better than that of the corresponding week last year. Australorps and Giants were the pacemakers with a production of better than 83 per cent.

### Long Island Leads

West Neck Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Huntington, L. I. repeated its performance of last week by coming through with 69 points to place at the top of the list. This team continues to stick in the scoring column principally through its ability to produce eggs that are 10 per cent oversize. These pullets are earning week after week a nice little bonus for their quality product.

The next three pens are all Leghorns and are owned by J. A. Hanson from Corvallis, Ore., Hollywood Poultry Farm from Woodinville, Wash., and Tom Barron from Catforth, Eng. These three pens scored 67, 66, and 65 points respectively. A pen of Reds from Massachusetts followed with 64 points and two pens of Barred Rocks, one from Connecticut and the other from Nova Scotia, tied with a Vermont pen of Australorps. These three pens scored 63 points each.

## Burn Brush Carefully

AT this time of year it is a custom of many farmers to burn brush and other refuse and in this connection a statement by Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr. is especially applicable:

"Burning over fields to remove dead grass may or may not be a desirable agricultural practice," said the Commissioner. "It is certain, however, that it is a dangerous procedure. During the period of high winds and low humidities prevalent during the spring an extensive fire will probably escape from control and destroy valuable property. The exceptional drought during the past two years has resulted in reducing the water content of the soil to an alarming degree. This has a direct bearing on the danger from grass fires and has resulted this spring in more uncontrollable fires than usual."

Grange lecturers may secure a debate outline on the following subject by dropping a line to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and enclosing 2c to cover cost of postage.

Resolved: That government crop reports are a distinct benefit to producers.


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*"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Crow-Fez to farmers who are pestered with seed destroying birds, with loss of seeds and valuable time. I used Crow-Fez last Spring with great satisfaction. It is simple to apply, and seed is ready to use at once. Last but not least, it did the work. A word to my farmer friends—try Crow-Fez and be convinced."—B.S.Green, Mgr., Masonic Home Farm, Utica, N. Y.*

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| ½ pint | Treats 1 Bushel Seed | $ .60 |
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

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MORE HONEY WAS SOLD last year by beekeepers than ever before—through roadside markets, to their neighbors and grocers. Good business when other business wasn't good. It furnished "pocket money" to thousands on farms and small-home lots. Do you want to earn some "extra" money this year, either by beginning beekeeping or keeping your bees better? We can help you to certain success. Start now building towards some regular income. Write for our free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." If you want to transfer bees to better hives, write for free illustrated folder on "Transferring Bees." Address A. I. ROOT COMPANY, 233 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FARM 27 ACRES, good buildings, on State road, near good markets. $2500, part cash. F. STEWART, Centerville, Pa.

$7500—BUYS—230 acre farm, 35 head livestock, tools, crops, easy terms. Free list farms for sale. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARM, 152 ACRES, two sets of buildings, large sugar bush, running water, State road, electricity available. Buffalo and other city markets near; $500 cash, balance on long term payments. JOHN A. DAVIES, Wyoming, N. Y.

130 ACRE 15 COW DAIRY AND CROP FARM ON ROUTE 20, to be 30 feet concrete road, Ontario County, New York, 2 miles to village, good schools, churches, excellent shipping markets. 90 acre fertile machine worked tillage, balance pasture. Excellent place for a real home, 9 room house, convenient water, electricity, furnace. Barns 36x60 and 32x34, silo. All buildings in substantial condition. Excellent section. Price $8,000. Investigate long term payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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LEAF TOBACCO, Guaranteed good Smoking or Chewing, five pounds, $1.00; ten $1.50. Send no money. Pay when received. FORD & JETTON, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED—Chewing five lbs. $1.50; Smoking five $1.25; Ten $2.00; Fifty Cigars $1.85; Pay postman. 1 pound coffee FREE. KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., West Paducah, Ky.

BETTER QUALITY! Golden yellow smoking tobacco, 5 pounds $1.00. Rich, red chewing, 5 pounds $1.50. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices. $1.00 brings you sample case containing 25 cigars, 5 different. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

CIGARS—TRIAL 50 large PERFECTOS postpaid $1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS, 125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

100 FINE ENVELOPES PRINTED (name, address, only), 50c postpaid. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

50 BUTTERFLY PIECES 25c, 5c postage. Rug, patchwork supplies. Wool batts. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

DRESSES! "KUTEKIDDIES" size 1-4 only 69c C.O.D. BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.

## WOOL—HIDES—FURS

SPRING MUSKRATS WANTED. Write for list. HOWE FUR CO., Coopers Mills, Me.

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 16)

was who so lightly put her trust in a stranger.

"Perhaps I should so far forget myself," she replied, archly, "if I found an answer to my note."

"Try me!" he urged, reckless of the outcome in his desire to see again this girl so vividly alive, so baffling to his curiosity.

Her dark eyes flashed the challenge: "You will be bored, too?"

"How can I help being bored—after to-day?"

"You're improving." A red lip curled in satisfaction. "A little more training and you'll be—"

The yelping of dogs and the sound of voices outside, above the beat of the wind, stopped her.

### The Rescue Party Arrives

"Here they are! He's coming—dear old dad!"

Stuart stepped to the door to meet the man who had, the winter before, down on the railroad at Wabigoon, boasted openly that two years would see the end of Sunset House.

"Aurore, my girl? She is here?" The agitated LeBlond, delirious with joy at the news given him at the shore by Omar, pushed past the man who opened the door. "Aurore, my child! Ma cherie!"

"Dad! Mon pauvre pere! Good old dad!"

As the trader took his daughter in his arms, in a swift glance Jim Stuart's curious eyes measured the rival he had never seen. LeBlond was little taller than the girl who spoke rapidly in French as he stroked her black hair; but the set of the iron-grey head on the square shoulders—the bold nose and chin of the dark profile suggested the force and daring which his reputation had given him. Closing the door behind him, Stuart remained outside with the two men who had followed LeBlond to the house. In the blackness the Hudson's Bay man could not see the faces of the blurred shapes beside him. Then the door opened and LeBlond called them inside.

(*Continued Next Week*)

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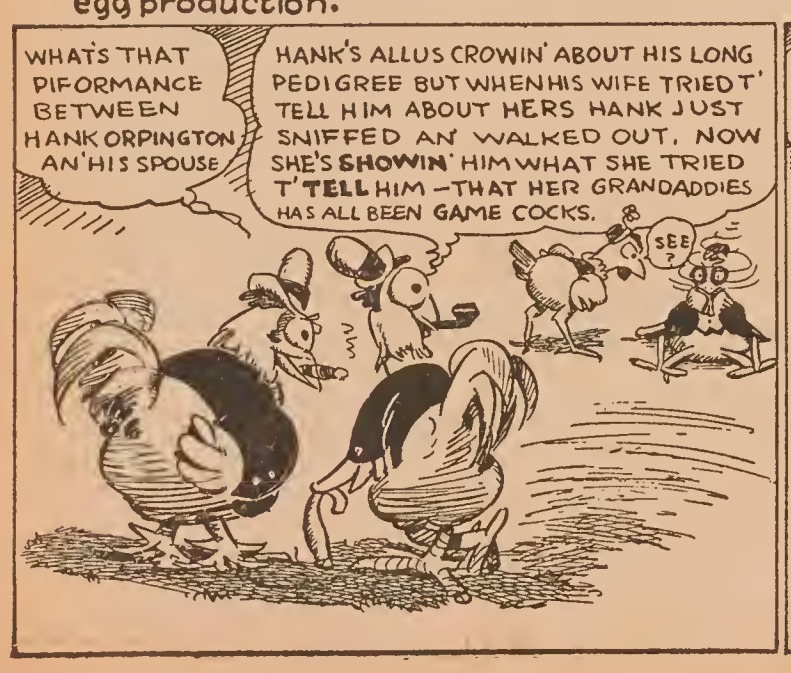
HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Breed High Producing Poultry* — By Ray Inman

**HERE'S A SIMPLE OUTLINE OF EASY LINEBREEDING:**

1. Foundation males must have a pedigree showing at least 3 generations of high egg production.
2. The colony eggs must be marked and kept seperate.
3. The chicks should be toe-punched for later identification.
4. A simple method of line breeding is to mate the son of the foundation male to the grandaughters of the foundation male.

*Bulletin 258, Iowa State College of Agriculture.



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## What Would You Do?

Here is a proposition I am going to make to you, whereby we can clean up and be friends and you will get your premium and we will get your eggs. I did this with another large shipper and it has worked out fine. I can see now where we will liquidate our indebtedness in New York if one of the banks starts up. Here is the proposition—Ship us your next lot of eggs this week, 5 or 6 cases. Upon receipt of that shipment we will mail you back a check for one of your old shipments and upon receipt of your following shipment we will send you another check and then if you continue shipping at the end of 10 days we will catch up one of the payments that are behind and then every 10 days we will make good until we are even. In this way you will be getting your premium, we will be getting eggs and all will be well.

I made good thousands of dollars last year when one of our big customers busted and left us flat for a large sum. We are carrying so many notes for customers on account of a busted bank in New York and which notes we expected to be paid this past week, that it has hurt us. However, I see that one of the banks will open shortly.

If this proposition meets with your approval please let me hear from you.

THE above letter was sent us by a subscriber. It came to him from a receiver of eggs in New York City who already owed our subscriber a considerable sum of money. We are printing the letter to show the temptation a poultryman is under when he ships to receivers and does not get his pay. It sounds fine and our subscriber is tempted to continue to ship. He asked our advice which is that so far as we have observed in years of experience, conducting the Service Bureau, there is no use in sending good money after bad.

The receiver who wrote the above letter is not licensed and bonded and is not given any rating by our market credit guide. As we understand it he is merely a small groceryman who is buying eggs direct from producers. He may be entirely honest, yet if he fails in business shippers have absolutely no protection. Private investigations which we have made show that he has very limited credit or financial responsibility.

Had our subscriber written us before shipping to this man we most certainly would not have recommended him. We take this occasion to remind our subscribers again that they are inviting trouble when they ship to egg buyers, or for that matter buyers of any other kind of produce, without first checking their reliability both financially and morally. We will be glad to give a report on any shipper if subscribers will just ask us for it.

## No Forwarding Address

Over a year ago I shipped two cases of eggs to Benjamin Hartman, 185 Duane St., New York. I received no returns and wrote him to that effect. Previous to that time I had shipped eggs to him for about 8 months and he has always been very prompt in making returns. The last signed check he sent me was returned from the bank marked, "Account closed."

WE have written to Mr. Hartman at the address given by the subscriber but have received no reply to our letters and have been unable to locate him. Mr. Hartman is not listed in our market and credit guide and had our subscriber written us before he shipped eggs to him we could at least have given him that information. As it is now, there seems to be little chance that the money will ever be obtained on this shipment of eggs.

## Do Not Waste Money on Quack Remedies

THOUSANDS of dollars are wasted every year on quack remedies. During the last twenty-four years, the Federal food and drug administration has started more than seventy court actions against forty so-called cancer cures. Dr. Durett, chief of the Drug control of the Federal Department, points out that there is no scientific or medical evidence to show that there is any drug or combination of drugs to cure cancer.

An order was recently issued against the Flowering Herb Company of Chicago for the sale of a preparation called "Flower Herb" advertised to be a cure for diabetes.

A Federal Trade Commission recently ordered Doctor Rodney Madison, president of the Doctor Rodney Madison laboratories of Indianapolis, to discontinue advertising that a so-called magnetic device "Vitrona" would cure or help cure diseases of any kind.

The advice of the American Agriculturists' Service Bureau which has been so often repeated, is that our subscribers who are ill should consult a reputable physician and follow his advice.

## Facts About Dog Licenses

WE often get letters from subscribers on questions concerning dog licenses. The New York State law says that no person may own a dog over six months old unless a license is provided. A license is required even though a dog may be kept tied up. The license is taken out for the calendar year and fees, payable to the town or city clerk, are $2.25 for each male dog or spayed female and $5.25 for each unspayed female dog.

The clerk at the time of issuing the license delivers a tag to the owner of the dog. A dog owner can not collect damages if anyone kills a dog which does not wear a license, or for a dog who has a license but is not wearing a tag. Where a dog is sold, the license can be transferred by a tag fee of twenty-five cents, payable to the town and city clerk.

## Proud of Service Bureau Sign

**I AM glad to inform you that I received a check for $9.59 from .....as payment on a case of eggs.**

**I feel very thankful to your Service Bureau for the prompt and valuable action you rendered to make this company settle this matter and this certainly taught them a lesson to pay more attention mailing returns to egg shippers in the future.**

**I assure you it gives me great pleasure to see the good work you do in your paper through its various departments as well for information and protection and I'm proud to have your "Service Bureau" sign above my garage door.**

## Prevention Better Than Cure

PREVENTION is always better than cure, and we are glad to note that the number of inquiries with regard to the reliability of companies received in the month of March this year is almost double that in the month of March, 1930.

The following request from one of our readers may be of interest:

"I would like to give a good home and clothes to a girl and boy who are finished with school and would like to work on a farm. The girl would learn good housekeeping helping me and the boy would have little jobs to do around the farm. We have men to do the hard work. Stores, church, railroad station, etc. are only about a minute away from us in a car."

If any of our boys and girls would be interested in communicating with Mrs. H. S. we will be more than glad to forward all letters sent to the Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Sign Your Letters

We have a letter from one of our readers, Mr. Wilfred Jock who fails to give his address. Mr. Jock requests the address of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and we are taking this method of advising him that it is Akron, Ohio.

This is another instance of numerous inquiries which come to us from subscribers who fail to give us either their full name or address. We will be unable to answer such inquiries because space will not allow our publishing the answers to all of them.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During March 1931

NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis H. White, South New Berlin (Pay for eggs) | $ 38.32 |
| Harris MacKenzie, LeRoy (Damage claim settled) | 20.65 |
| Howard Peters, Stokes (Part pay on account) | 20.00 |
| W. W. Kingsley, Warsaw (Refund on mail order) | 8.05 |
| L. R. Histed, Worcester (Additional compensation on claim) | 94.22 |
| Wm. F. Driesel, Albion (Refund on order) | 6.00 |
| Mrs. Clifford Woodbeck, Solsville (Claim paid) | 2.26 |
| Daniel E. Conners, Oriskany Falls (Railroad claim settled) | 103.90 |
| J. W. Bristol, Ninevah (Part pay on claim) | 5.00 |
| Burton Myers, Aurora (Refund on order) | 3.02 |
| Mrs. Wm. G. Schmerbach, Cattaraugus (Refund on order) | 43.75 |
| M. L. Kuhn, Springwater (Adjustment of compensation claim) | 77.00 |
| Harry Hansen, Olive Bridge (Part pay on account) | 62.50 |
| C. O. Gillmoor, Canandaigua (Refund on order) | 3.06 |
| A. E. Haskell, Arcade (Express claim settled) | 3.79 |
| W. D. Crowell, Walden (Refund on subscription) | 5.00 |
| Stanley Hader, High Falls (Refund on subscription) | 1.58 |
| Rupert W. Hathaway, Otego (Pay for eggs) | 13.88 |
| John Hourihan, Moira (Part settlement of claim) | 5.00 |
| John F. Swiatocha, Mattituck (Pay for produce) | 3.39 |
| Clifford L. Haskell, Dundee (Refund on order of dog) | 60.00 |
| G. D. Perry, Parishville (Replacement on order and refund of postage) | .16 |
| Mrs. Johnson, Selden (Refund on order) | 2.75 |

NEW JERSEY

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas White, Frechold (Part payment on claim) | 5.00 |

PENNSYLVANIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Amos H. Griffiths, Mechansville (Claim paid) | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Lucy Dunham, Brookville (Refund on mail order) | 2.85 |

CONNECTICUT

| | |
|---|---|
| Clifford Bigelow, Bloomfield (Refund on order) | 4.95 |
| TOTAL | $606.08 |

*General Claims Adjusted for Subscribers Where No Money Is Involved:*

NEW YORK

Ed. S. Phillips, Cherry Creek
(Post Office claim adjusted)
Mrs. Harold Clarke, Kingston
(Order filled)
Ulysses Hammond, North Creek
(Adjustment of complaint)
Mrs. Geo. W. McKee, Afton
(Complaint adjusted)
Arthur J. Dunckel, Dolgeville
(Complaint adjusted)
Mrs. Ora S. Wood, Woodville
(Subscription filled)
Mrs. Myron Reynolds, Theresa
(Order filled)
Mrs. Harold Robbins, Smithville
(Adjustment of subscription order)
Michael Ryan, Deposit
(Order filled)
Mrs. Dick Kochara, Selden
(Subscription filled)
Ray Winchell, Corfu
(Replacement of nursery stock)
John Harrison, Patterson
(Order filled)
Leslie A. Stahl, Halcottsville
(Adjustment to machinery)
E. Kurpick, Middletown
(Registration papers procured)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Bertha Mattocks, Columbia Cross Roads
(Subscription filled)

CONNECTICUT

Walter Quist, Washington Depot
(Settlement of account)

MONTANA

A. M. Welles, Norris
(Order filled)

DELAWARE

J. F. Evans, Harrington
(Adjustment of claim)


FARMEX FACTS

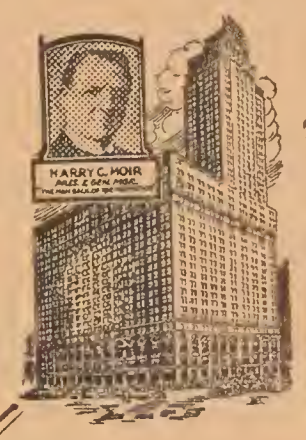
In quarrying the stone for King Solomon's temple which was begun 983 B. C., channels were cut with crude picks to mark the dimensions of the blocks. Holes were made along the channels and wedges of drywood were driven into the holes. Water was then poured on the wedges. The wood swelled and broke out the stone blocks.

FARMEX
EXPLOSIVES

Thus the force of expansion, the secret of the tremendous power of explosives—was employed for useful work many centuries before high explosives were developed. Today vast quantities of dynamite are used annually for quarrying, likewise large quantities of Farmex are employed for breaking boulders, stumping and ditching. If interested in explosives for such work, write:

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington Delaware

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES




*World's Tallest Hotel — 46 Stories High*

Chicago's
MORRISON HOTEL
Corner Madison and Clark Sts.
2500 Rooms
$2.50 Up

Every room in this premier hotel is an outside room with bath, running ice water, bed head reading lamp, and Servidor which affords utmost privacy. There is a housekeeper on every floor and the hotel's garage offers extensive accommodations for the storage of guests' cars.

*Home of the*
TERRACE GARDEN

Two Men Wanted

To Represent American Agriculturist in Western and Northern New York, on Commission Basis. Must have car and good Reference. Give sales experience. For appointment to get details, write

W. A. SHAVER
(Field Manager)
Oneida, Route No. 2, N. Y.
Phone, Munnsville 34F31

## Some Questions About Applying Fertilizers

(*Continued from Page* 3)

usually made. One test showed practically no injury from the use of superphosphate at the rate of 300 pounds per acre when it was applied experimentally direct to the seeds in the row on all common farm crops.

* * *

**Why is a quickly available nitrogen carrier so often emphasized when applying fertilizer to early crops?**

Early in the spring there is little available nitrogen in the soil for the growth of the crop. As the weather becomes warm this nitrogen is made available. Consequently, fertilizer containing a soluble nitrogen compound will give the crop a start while the temperature is still relatively low. In fact, giving the crop a good start is one of the advantages of using commercial fertilizer and to do this it is, of course, necessary to have the fertilizer fairly close to the seed so that the plant can get it almost as soon as it starts growth. This early growth is important in sections where the growing season is short and with products where the early crop is much more valuable than it is later in the season.

* * *

**Where fertilizer is applied in the row, will it give the best results above, below, or at each side of the seeds?**

Experiments seem to indicate that fertilizer either above the seed or directly below it will give about as much injury as it will in direct contact with the seed. Some experiments on potatoes showed best results where the fertilizer was put in a narrow band at each side and slightly below the seed. In this connection it is interesting to know that many manufacturers of machinery have spent quite a bit of time and money in designing and manufacturing machines which will apply the fertilizer in this manner.

* * *

**Is it advisable to apply lime and fertilizer at the same time?**

Experts usually advise against this because the lime has a tendency to make the phosphoric acid less available. Probably the best way is to broadcast the lime and harrow it into the soil a week or ten days before the fertilizer is applied.

* * *

**Where a heavy application of fertilizer is advisable, what is the best method of applying it?**

This will depend on the crop. With potatoes where as much as a ton per acre is sometimes added, some growers broadcast half and apply the remainder when the crop is planted. With a crop such as cucumbers, part can be broadcast, part put in at the time of planting, and the remainder used as a side dressing just at the proper time. It is only, of course, where a heavy application is made that there need be any fear of injury of crop, assuming that it is applied properly.

* * *

**Is there more danger of injury to seed with the newer concentrated forms of fertilizer than there were with the older less concentrated forms?**

Experiments show that where equal amounts of plant food are applied, there is no more danger of injury by using concentrated fertilizer than there is where the less concentrated forms are used. The concentrated fertilizers are, of course, highly soluble and large amounts of them placed in direct contact with the seed would be injurious to most crops.

* * *

**Under what conditions is side dressing of cultivated crops advisable? I mean putting fertilizer along the row after the crop is partly grown.**

In general, of course, you might say this is advisable whenever it can be done at a profit. More specifically where a valuable cultivated crop is grown it has been shown that faster growth can be secured by applying part of the nitrogen along the row some time during the growing period. The time suggested for different fruits and vegetables is: cabbage—about heading time; tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, and squashes—after fruit is set; rhubard and asparagus—in the early spring just as growth starts; corn—when stalks are 2½ to 4 feet high.

The reason back of side dressing is that the nitrogen which is readily available, is likely to be either used or leached out by the time the crop gets a good start. Then the addition of more food which is quickly available will push the crop along rapidly.

---

Readers who have buildings with galvanized metal roofs may be interested in writing to the Trade Research Division of the National Association Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers, 511 Terminal Tower Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for a little pamphlet "How to Ground a Galvanized Roof Against Lightning."

## Poultry Equipment and Supplies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

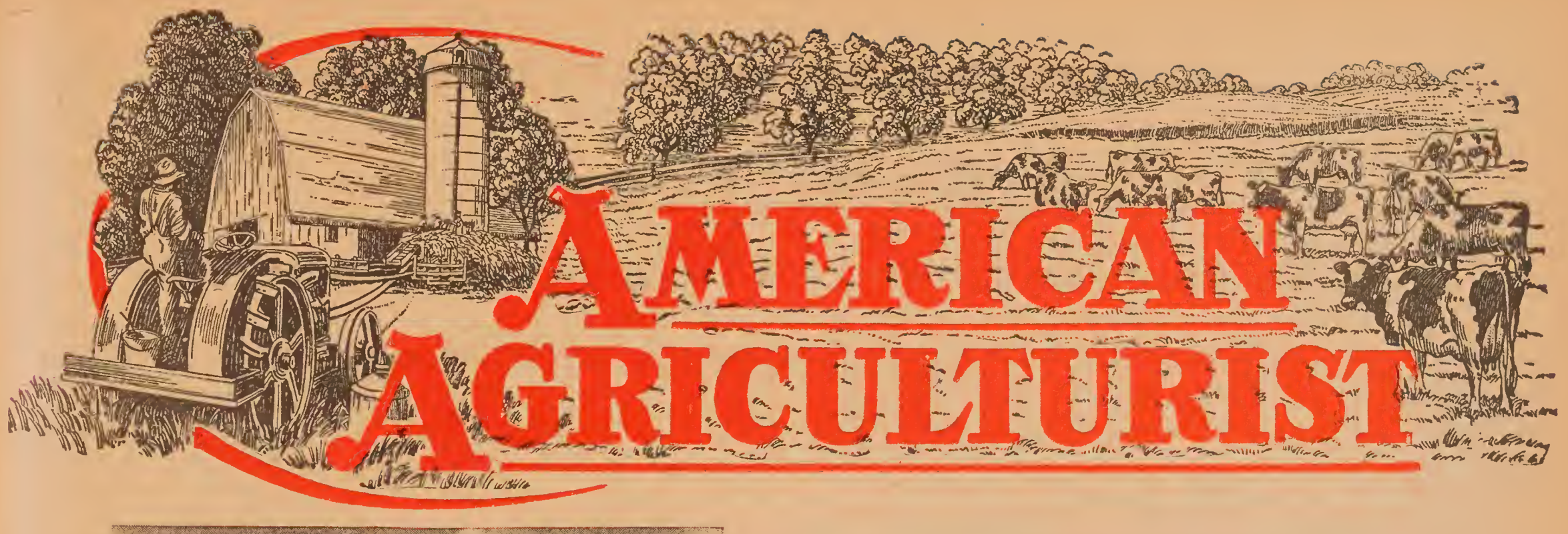
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 4-25-31

We are interested in the items checked below and would like to have you send us catalogues or other information.

| | |
|---|---|
| Incubators | Disinfectants |
| Brooder stoves | Poultry fencing |
| Battery brooders | Rat exterminators |
| Poultry feeds | Feed Hoppers |
| Drinking fountains | Baby Chicks |
| Metal nests | Poultry Houses |
| Egg cases | |
| Worm remedies | ..... |
| Lice remedies | ..... |

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... STATE .....



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year | May 2, 1931 | Published Weekly

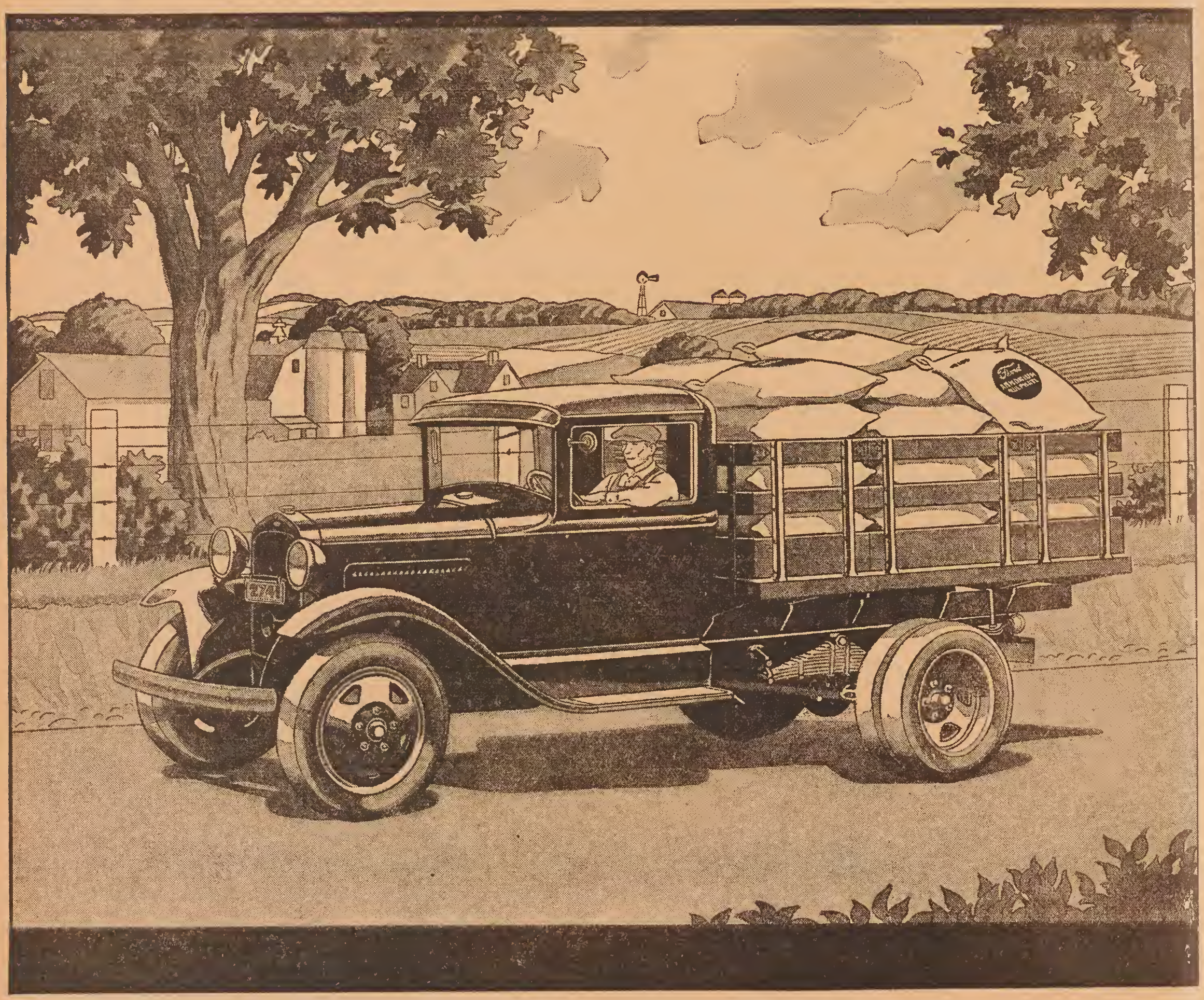
## SHRINES OF AMERICA

### Gettysburg Battle Field

*SUMMER, 1863. Lee's army, at the peak of its success, pushes north the battle line. The Army of the Potomac, driven from Virginia, makes frantic defensive maneuvers, an anxious eye on Washington. They meet at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Three days of terrific combat—Cemetery Hill, Little Round Top, Devil's Den, the Peach Orchard, Culp's Hill, Picket's charge and the gray tide is stemmed, washed back into Virginia. The forces at Gettysburg whipped powder, shot, shell, gallantry, blood and fury into the most potent draught America has ever offered the Gods of War. But the Union is preserved. Left, Lee's headquarters at Gettysburg. Below, Devil's Den, a bloody point in the battle.*

# A Ford Truck

## *will do your hauling at a very low cost per mile*



AT PLANTING-TIME, a Ford truck will bring all your supplies out from town at low cost. With its 40-horse-power engine and 4-speed transmission, it has a wide range of speed and power — ample speed to save time on the smooth highway, and abundant power to haul a full load of seed, fertilizer or machinery through steep, rough backroads or down muddy lanes out into the fields.

When the time comes to market your products, you can profit again by Ford economy. Many farmers find that it pays to haul direct to central markets, because they can sell at better prices. With the Ford, this added distance is covered at small extra cost, while the speed and alert performance of the Ford shorten the time of the trip.

The economy of Ford trucks begins with their low first cost. After months and years of constant use, and thousands of miles of service, the operating and maintenance economy of the Ford becomes strikingly apparent.

This is because the Ford is easy and economical to keep in repair. Its chassis is of simple and rugged design, contributing to reliability and long life, and reducing the necessity for frequent servicing. Replacement parts are low in cost, and service from Ford dealers is prompt and efficient.

The Ford 1½-ton truck chassis is available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. It can be equipped with stake-sides and cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

Ford

# What Readers Want to Know

## *Some Timely Questions About Garden and Field Crops*

**Why do you recommend the use of fertilizer this year when prices are cheap and farmers must keep down costs to the lowest possible point in order to show any profit?**

THAT is just why we recommend the use of fertilizer. It is one thing to keep production costs down per acre

*The number of eyes on each seed piece is not so important as it is to have seed potatoes cut into good chunky pieces like these.*

and another thing to keep them down per unit of the crop produced. Fertilizer prices are still low when compared to crop prices and the right use of fertilizer will enable you to produce potatoes for less cost per bushel and silage corn for less cost per ton. The same applies to all farm crops.

* * *

### Lime for the Garden

**What vegetables in the garden need lime especially, and are there any vegetables where it would be unadvisable to use lime?**

Most of the common garden plants such as beans, corn, potatoes, parsley, radishes, watermelon, sweet potato, and tomato are very tolerant to acid soil conditions and carrots, peas, pumpkins, rhubarb, and squash are not sensitive to the lack of lime.

However, in growing beets, asparagus, celery, lettuce, onions, parsnips, pepper, salsify, and spinach it is essential that there be plenty of lime in the soil.

* * *

### Transplanting Tomatoes

**When the tomatoes are transplanted in the garden, should they be put in the same depth as they were in the flats or should they be put in deeper?**

Always set tomatoes in deeply. Roots will then develop along the stem and you will get a much faster growing plant. We also suggest that you wet the roots thoroughly before you transplant the tomatoes as they can then be moved with less injury to the roots. If it is windy it will pay you to protect the plants for a day or two, perhaps by covering each one with an old peach basket.

* * *

### Use Vigorous Plants

**We are planning to set out a new strawberry patch. Will we get good results from taking the plants from last year's bed or should we buy our plants?**

Assuming that these plants were set out last spring you will get good results if you will take only vigorous healthy plants. Discard all those that seem small and weak or whose root system is not well developed. If you want to try a different variety or if your present bed is not vigorous you will doubtless get better results from buying plants from some good reliable nursery.

* * *

### Treating Vegetable Seeds

**Is it advisable to treat vegetable seeds with the new organic mercury preparations?**

A year ago some experiments were done on the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm and with certain vegetables an increase in the crop resulted even though the seeds were not known to be affected with any disease.

The effect was particularly noticeable on early plantings of cabbage, radishes, peas, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, and string beans. It is believed that the beneficial effects resulted from the protection of seeds against decay organisms.

* * *

### Change in Spacing Suggested

The New Jersey Experiment Station suggests the spacing of tomatoes 3 feet by 5 feet. This allows setting 2,905 plants to the acre, 182 more than can be put out by spacing 4 feet by 4 feet

*These short course students at the New Jersey State College are learning the best methods of inoculating legumes.*

which has been the common practice in the past.

They also suggest a change in the spacing of cucumbers and cantaloupes which are commonly planted in hills 3x5 feet or 5x5 feet. Their suggestion is to put rows 6 feet apart and then to thin the plants until they are 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. This makes it easier to apply fertilizer and reduces hand labor to a minimum.

* * *

### One Eye Enough

**Is it advisable to have more than one eye on the seed piece when cutting seed potatoes?**

The Ohio Experiment Station claims that usually only one eye produces sprouts no matter how many eyes there may be on the seed piece and that, therefore, one healthy eye is all that is needed.

What is more important is to have a fairly good sized seed piece which will serve as a food supply for the growth of the plant until the roots get established.

* * *

### Treating Seed Potatoes

**Would you advise treating seed potatoes and what is the best method?**

It is impossible to produce high-grade seed potatoes if the seed harbors disease organisms capable of infecting the crop. The two diseases for which seed potatoes are ordinarily treated are common scab and black scurf or rhizoctonia. The two disinfecting agents recommended for such treatment are formalin and corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury). Formalin is as effective against the common scab as corrosive sublimate, but it does not give as good results in the destruction of the black-scurf fungus. When the latter is present on the tubers, corrosive sublimate should be used.

The exact method of treatment is contained in a circular put out by your state college and it may be obtained free of charge, or we will be very glad to get it for you.

* * *

### Depth to Plant Potatoes

**Is there any advantage in planting potatoes deep?**

The best depth to plant will depend to some extent on the soil. Most recommendations advise three inches deep for heavy land and four inches for lighter soil. Shallow planting frequently results in a low moisture supply at the time when the plant should be getting a good start, then later in the season there seems to be more of a tendency for potatoes to develop nearer the surface and get sunburned.

* * *

### Mulch Paper for the Garden

**What would you advise regarding the use of mulch paper in the garden?**

The question of mulch paper is not a simple one and broad statements are not safe. Results will vary with the crop, type of soil, and weather during the growing season. The paper comes in strips 18x36 inches wide and is laid down at the time of planting the crop.

The paper eliminates hoeing, and is also said to increase the temperature of the soil, thus enabling the grower to produce earlier vegetables.

The paper must be weighted down in some way by soil, stones, or by pegs. Most crops can be planted conveniently in the space left between the strips. For tomatoes or other hill plants the soil can be completely covered and the planting done through holes made in the paper.

* * *

### Inoculating Legumes

**Does it pay to inoculate legumes under average farm conditions and where can the inoculant be secured?**

It has been shown that in the case of alfalfa, sweet clover, peas or other legumes that are being grown on the land for the first time, that inoculation is really necessary.

Cultures for the inoculation may be secured through your Farm Bureau office or a commercial culture may be obtained from your local dealer. In applying the inoculant to the seed, the general practice is to mix a small quantity of the seed thoroughly with the inoculating material then mix this treated seed thoroughly with the entire amount to be treated. Increased returns from legumes will more than pay for the small cost of inoculating.

* * *

### Applying Lime

**According to the soil test, our field needs about two tons of limestone to the acre for alfalfa. Should we apply it on next spring with the alfalfa or should we put on some this year?**

According to Professor A. F. Gustafson, of the New York State College of Agriculture, one-half of the lime necessary, should be applied to a cultivated crop the year previous to seeding, where the amount required is better than one ton to the acre.

* * *

### Soy Beans for Silage

**Do you believe that it pays a dairyman to plant soy beans with silage corn?**

There is no question but that soy beans, assuming that you can get a crop, do add to the protein content of silage. However, it has been our experience that you cannot grow two crops on the same land with much success. We believe if you will plan to mix soy beans in your silage that you will get better results if you raise the two crops separately and then mix at the time they are put into the silo.

* * *

### Crows Damage Corn

**Can damage to corn from crows be prevented by treating seed? Can treated seed be used in the corn planter?**

Many subscribers report success by using coal tar or a commercial crow repellant. Directions are to heat the grain first by dipping it in warm water, then use a tablespoonful of tar or crow repellant for a half bushel of grain and stir the corn until there is some tar on every seed. When this is dry the seed can be used in the planter without any trouble.

*A tomato field showing the effect of fertilizer. The plants in the foreground received no fertilizer, while those growing luxuriantly in the background received a heavy application of commercial fertilizer. Which part of the field will produce tomatoes at the lowest cost per ton?*

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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**10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, or**
**461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

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**Vol. 127 May 2, 1931 No. 18**


## Publisher and Editor Go A'Flying

ONE fine, sunshiny spring day recently Mr. Morgenthau and I, having finished our work at Albany a little early, motored out to the Albany Airport and boarded an airplane for New York. It is a hundred and fifty miles from Albany to the New York City airport in Newark, New Jersey, and it requires three hours to make the journey by the New York Central's fastest "crack" passenger trains. We covered the distance by plane in about an hour and fifteen minutes. The airplane followed closely the course of the Hudson River. We were five thousand feet, or nearly a mile high, and the great river below us seemed but a sizeable creek.

In 1609, Captain Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed into the mouth of the Hudson and thought he had found at last that magic passage through the Americas to the East Indies. As we flew over this river I thought of Hudson and of what his thoughts would be could he return and sit with me for the little more than an hour that it took us to cover the journey which he required many days to make.

Sailing up the river, Hudson passed the beautiful Palisades, the Highlands, and the Catskills, and did not turn back until forced to do so by the shallow water near Albany. Hudson was delighted with the country, as he might well be. "It is as beautiful a land," said he, "as the foot of man ever trod upon." Everyone who has ever taken the journey, either by boat or train, or especially by airplane, would certainly agree. The ever-changing colors of the water and the clouds and blue sky over the mountains are scenery of which Americans may well be proud.

What an indescribable feeling it is to ride in an automobile across the Bear Mountain Bridge and along the great Bear Mountain Highway with its sheer walls pitching straight to the Hudson on one side and rearing perpendicularly in the air on the other, and then to get in an airplane and be able to look right over the top of that mountain and several other ranges, fading away into the haze of the distant horizon!

Since taking several long airplane trips in the last few years, I have often remarked that every living person should have the experience, at least once, of riding in an airplane; particularly should they do this if they are inclined to be conceited, for nothing that one can do will give one a better perspective of the true and relative importance of things than looking down upon this little earth from a mile into the air. How insignificant appear all the small goings and comings of man. Our tallest buildings are but ant-hills, our cities are but scattered and disorderly blots upon the great landscape. The modern world puts too much importance in cities. Go up in an airplane and see how small the cities are in comparison with the great countryside with its mountains, forests, plains, and the cultivated fields.

Some time I believe mankind is going to solve many of its economic problems, most of which are caused by too many people trying to live in the same place—that is, in cities, by de-centralizing into the rural districts again, and rapid communication and such devices as the airplane, which will soon become more practical, will aid this de-centralization. Lack of efficient distribution is the chief reason why we are starving and going without in the midst of a great surplus. De-centralization may help to solve this problem. One realizes this as he looks down from the sky and thinks of the changes that have been brought about in the world in the comparatively brief time since Henry Hudson first sailed the river that bears his name.

## New School Law Will Save Taxes

THE most important school law passed by the New York State Legislature this year was sponsored by Assemblyman Irving Rice, of Cortland County, Chairman of the Committee of Education in the Assembly, and changes the fiscal school year from August 1st to July 1st. This should have the attention of all trustees and boards of education. Its importance lies in the fact that State aid moneys will now be received by the districts a month earlier than they were under the old law, which means that thousands of districts will be saved from the expense and trouble of borrowing money to pay necessary expenses while waiting for State money to arrive.

The new law will save local taxpayers thousands of dollars and school officials much inconvenience. Assemblyman Rice, Senator J. Griswold Webb, Chairman of the Committee on Education in the Senate, and their fellow legislators are to be congratulated for this helpful and constructive piece of school legislation.

## Fair Gambling Bill Vetoed

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT is to be congratulated for vetoing a bill which, if it had become a law, would have permitted gambling under certain conditions at fairs. The bill would have struck out from the present law against the use of gambling devices the prohibition against wheels of fortune, and would have excepted from the general prohibition of gambling devices "the operation of uncontrolled free-running vertical wheels and electric flashers."

How such a bill ever came to pass both the Houses of Legislature is a mystery. For many years, leading farm organizations and others have been working to clean up the fairs. Every country resident will remember the time when gambling and indecent side-shows ran openly and brazenly at every country fair.

We did not hear about this bill until after it was passed, but promptly submitted an argument against it to the Governor and asked for its veto.

As a matter of fact, some fair officials seem to be more interested in selling concessions to make money than in keeping up the high standards of their exhibits and entertainment. The time is coming when the only justification which the State will have for giving local fairs large sums of premium money will be on the basis of the fairs which receive this money being kept absolutely on an agricultural basis. We are informed that as much money is spent by the State to maintain its fairs as is used by the entire agricultural extension movement of the State College and Experiment Stations. We do not believe that the people get the benefit of the State taxes spent for many fairs under the present system.

Another angle on the passage of this gambling bill at Albany was the fact that there was no opposition from the church organizations, or even from farm organizations. A friend, in commenting on this situation, said rather sadly that there was a time when the churches had a good representation at Albany during the sessions of the Legislature to work with the leaders to safeguard the moral interests of the people of the State, but that unfortunately, for some reason or other, the churches seem to have become indifferent to their legislative responsibilities.

## Two Farm Leaders Pass On

NEW YORK State has lost recently two outstanding leaders of rural life, F. H. Thomson, of Holland Patent, and R. W. Quackenbush, formerly of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. Thomson's services to farmers and to the cooperative movement are too well known to need detailed comment. He was a pioneer in the dairy marketing cooperative work. It was our privilege to work by his side for years, and never have we known a man with more perseverance, with more determination to set a goal and then to work for it against all odds than F. H. Thomson. His efforts to improve the condition of the dairy farmer through cooperation go back to the Five State Association in which he was an active leader. In both the League milk strikes, of 1916 and 1919, his common sense, his steady courage, and his unfailing good nature made him a Rock of Gibralter in the League offices in those worrying times. As a citizen, as a gentleman, and as a friend, F. H. Thomson was unsurpassed.

Mr. Quackenbush was a leader in a different kind of service to farmers. For many years he was agricultural agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad, later doing similar work, until comparatively recently, for the New York Central. Mr. Quackenbush was outstanding in his convictions that while organization and the government might help, yet it was more up to the farmer himself whether he succeeded or not. Thousands of farmers up and down the country, served by the railroads for which he worked, will miss his familiar figure and quiet, kindly advice.

## Fire Is a Bad Master

COMMISSIONER Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of the Department of Conservation, is sending out daily fire prevention warnings in an effort to stop the serious forest fire hazard which now confronts the State because of the dry weather. On Sunday, April 20th, there were reports of approximately a hundred fires burning in the forests of the State. These fires invariably resulted from carelessness on the part of automobile parties, fishermen, hikers, or property owners burning refuse material around buildings.

The State is spending large sums of money to build beautiful recreational parks for its people and to start great areas of reforested lands. It would seem that the least the people who use these parks and forests could do is to help preserve them.

Be careful where you start a fire; be sure you always have it under control; and when you leave it, put it out.

## Eastman's Chestnut

HOW it helps, when we get hurt or make a mistake, if we can just blame somebody else —anything for an alibi.

A friend sends me a good story about an elderly farmer with a rather testy disposition, who had the habit of relieving his feelings when in a tight place by doggerel rhymes, made up on the spur of the moment.

This old fellow came in from milking one evening carrying two full pails of milk. His wife had just finished mopping the kitchen, and when he stepped on the wet floor, down he went, spilling the milk all over himself and the floor. For a moment he lay there a bit dazed, and then straightening up, he glowered at his wife, and said,

*"There I go, pell-mell,*
*Two pails of milk all shot to h—;*
*Ain't I told you times before*
*Not to mop this gol-darn floor?"*

# Notes from the Publisher's Farm

AFTER being appointed Conservation Commissioner I realized that I would not be able to give my farm as much personal attention for the next two years as I have in the past. For a short period I considered selling all my cows as I felt that dairying was one of the farm operations which needed more personal attention than possibly any other. However, the great attachment which my family and I have for the cows which we have bred, raised and developed since 1916 made me hesitate and reconsider.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.,

I called in my herdsman, Mr. Arthur Hoose, who has been with me for the last three years, and I put up the proposition to him of taking over the farm and dairy on shares. Mr. Hoose was immediately interested and gave the matter careful consideration. He is very fortunate in having a brother who is cashier of a country bank to advise him. We both thought the matter over for several days and decided that we would draw up a contract whereby Mr. Hoose would run the farm for one year on shares. I asked Dr. Carl Ladd what the usual practise was and he gave me a formula which has worked out successfully in many cases. The basis on which Mr. Hoose has leased the farm—exclusive of the orchard—for one year, is as follows:

I turned over to him the use of the farm lands and buildings, all of the cattle, and I pay all the taxes, insurance, repairs on buildings, alfalfa, grass seed, ground lime stone and new fencing material.

Mr. Hoose and I share the following expenses equally:—new machinery; feed; all other running expenses such as electric light, telephone, gasoline and coal for the dairy; the fee of the tester, furnished by the Dutchess County Herd Improvement Association, and the compensation insurance for the men employed on the farm.

Mr. Hoose on the other hand is to furnish all of the labor and all the horses in connection with the operation of the farm.

Now as to the receipts. We have agreed to divide equally the receipts from the sale of milk, prize money and the sale of surplus cattle. As it is our intention to keep the herd up to its present number and quality, it is contemplated that the young stock which is coming in will replace the oldest cattle which gradually have to be weeded out.

This will give you an idea of the arrangement which I have entered into with Mr. Hoose. There are a few minor details which I have not recounted as they would only apply to our particular conditions. This arrangement has been in force since January 1st and it seems as though it was going to work out to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned.

In regard to my orchard operations, James Bailey continues in charge as he has been since 1914. Mr. Bailey has an interest in the profits of the orchard and gives my orchard the same care and attention as though it was his own business.

We have purchased 600 Elberta Peach Trees which we are setting out as fillers and have also bought enough more Red Spy Apple Trees to complete the thirty acre field which we started to plant last year. We also bought 500 Red Rome Beauty Trees to plant in every third row with the Spys.

With Mr. Bailey in charge of my orchard and Mr. Hoose running the farm and dairy on shares, I feel that my farm operations will go forward as well this year as they have in the past.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

# A Visit with the Editor

*If you are missing out on the* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *radio service to farm people, you are losing a real treat.* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *is on the air over WGY at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, every Monday noon and Wednesday noon from 12:25 to 12:30, and over WHAM at Rochester every day in the week except Sunday, at noon from 12:10 to 12:15. Get in the habit of listening in.*

*We give below an intensely interesting discussion on the causes of hard times, recently broadcast by E. R. Eastman, editor of* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *at our noon period over WHAM. Read the common-sense article that follows and see if you do not agree that Mr. Eastman has put his finger on the chief reasons why we have to endure these economic depressions.*

* * *

YESTERDAY I was eating lunch with a large manufacturer of farm equipment, and he made the remark that we are now passing through the strangest economic situation in the world's history. The more we have, the less we have; the harder we work and the more we produce, the worse off we are. It is hard to imagine such a situation, but that is just about what we are in now.

*E. R. Eastman*

I pointed out to my friend that of course this has not always been true. Take the pioneer family, for example; the more and better crops he could grow, and the harder every member of his family worked, the more everyone enjoyed. If there was a large potato crop, it meant that the family would eat during the long cold winter. If the sheep did well and there was plenty of wool, everyone in the family had sufficient clothes. That was a natural, normal situation.

But in recent years this has all changed. For at least fifty years it has been true that the more potatoes farmers grew, the smaller the prices were and the worse off every potato grower was.

For a half century it has been true that the surplus milk, that is, too much milk, has been responsible for making dairymen poor. So it is with practically every agricultural product. Nor is this situation limited to agriculture. It is true of all industry. The only difference is that when a manufacturer produces too much, it is easier for him to shut down and stop producing than it is for a farmer.

My friend, the manufacturer with whom I was eating yesterday, said that maybe agriculture would be better off if all the colleges of agriculture, the county farm bureau agents, and all the experiment stations and agricultural departments went out of business for five years. "The trouble is," said my friend, "that farmers know how to produce too well."

"Well," I answered, "if you are going to close the colleges and the departments of agriculture, then you must cut out the farm machinery, including the equipment your own company manufactures, for machinery far more than the colleges of agriculture has been responsible for over production. And certainly you cannot blame the agricultural colleges for over production in the great manufacturing plants, for here almost the sole cause has been machinery. These machines not only have tremendously increased production but they have thrown millions out of employment."

In writing on this strange contradictory situation, my friend, Clifford Gregory, Editor of the *Prairie Farmer,* of Illinois, says that in a well-ordered world the more that is produced the happier everyone will be. We can only have what we produce and the more we make, the more we can have. A surplus should be no cause for worry. It should be a cause of rejoicing, for it means more for everyone. We should glory in our productive farms, for they mean that no one need go hungry. We should glory in our modern factories with their automatic machines and mass production, for they mean the ability to supply everyone with goods that only the rich could have if everything was still made by hand.

"But we do not live in a well-ordered world," Mr. Gregory continues. "Specialization and the complexity of modern manufacturing and trade make it impossible for us to trade what we produce with the producers of things we want."

Right here Mr. Gregory has put his finger on the cause of the trouble. There really is none too much food produced in the world, nor too many things manufactured. Somewhere there are folks who would be glad of this food and of these finely manufactured articles. The great difficulty is distribution. To bring the producer and the consumer together is where our modern civilization has fallen flatter than a good old buckwheat pancake.

To say that there is too much education applied to production or that there is too much machinery is foolish nonsense. Education and machinery mean efficiency, and no one wants to go back to the days of drudgery with hand tools. In fact our civilization would not last a week with the old hand methods. Our difficulty is, however, that we have not applied the same brains, the same modern tools, and the same general efficiency to distribution that we have to production. Hence our people starve or at least suffer in the midst of plenty.

Another chief cause of hard times is our dishonest dollar. What would you think of a yardstick that never twice was of the same length? Suppose when you went to use it one time, it would be 36 inches long, another time 48 inches long, and still another, only 24 inches long. How long would it take with such an inaccurate measuring stick to upset the whole field of mechanics?

Well, we have just that kind of a measuring stick in economics. Gold is our measuring stick. It is supposed to measure values. But the value of gold is never stable. Sometimes it is worth more, sometimes worth less. When there is plenty of gold in the world, money is cheap and prices of commodities are high; and vice versa, when gold is scarce, money itself is high in value but the prices of the things that it will buy are low. Hence, we have a constant up and down in prices which causes inflation and deflation, with millions of our people getting hurt all of the time by this constant swing of the economic pendulum.

Suppose you buy a farm today for five thousand dollars, and agree to pay for it ten years from now, only to find, at the end of ten years, that the value of gold has changed and instead of paying what you agreed to, that is, five thousand dollars, in reality you are paying six thousand dollars in actual value; or suppose you work hard and save up a little money to retire on in your old age—after you have retired the value of gold changes, and you find that your hard-earned savings do not go more than two-thirds as far as you expected. Millions of people with small incomes, like widows, retired farmers, and people working on salaries have had hard times for many years, because their money would not go far in purchasing high priced commodities. Now the situation is reversed, with low prices, so that money will buy a great deal more than it did.

Find some method of stopping this fluctuating value of gold and of increasing the efficiency of distribution, and I predict you will have solved the problem of the hard times.

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A few thrifty fruit trees around the farm house or on the city or village lot mean more than just fruit and money to the owner. The new Cornell bulletin on growing fruit for home use tells how to grow the tree fruits, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, in addition to the spray program, pruning, and the varieties to select. Ask the office of publications at the New York state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. for E 199. It is free.

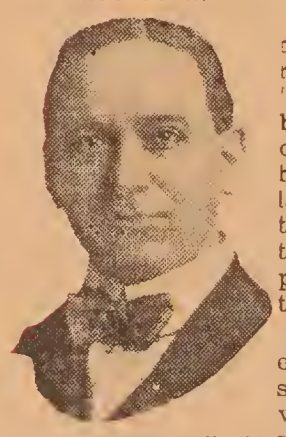
## *Life's Ifs*

*By* DR. J. W. HOLLAND

*The A. A. Philosopher*

TWO high hurdles in life's race are the little words "if" and "but."

The poet told the truth who wrote
*Of all sad words of tongue or pen*
*The saddest are these—"it might have been."*



*Dr. John W. Holland*

Really, when one thinks too much of the "might have beens" he becomes a "has been." Too much lamenting over the past will interfere with the present and mar the future.

I have a farmer friend who said, "I have always had a difficult time to make a living on my farm. If I had settled just west of the river my life would have been a great deal easier." Maybe. Had he lived west of the river, conditions might have arisen which would have made him look longingly to the east of the river.

One cannot build a present happiness upon the miserable foundations of past Ifs.

As children we played a game called "Supposing." The leader selected a member of the circle and said, "Supposing you were Abraham Lincoln (or someone else) what would you do?" It never occurred to us to say "Johnny Smith, if you were really the Johnny Smith you might be, what would you do?"

The motto for a recent Young Peoples convention was "All of Myself, at my Best Self all of the Time."

Tenors want to sing bass, tall people want to be short, fat folks want to be lean, and lean ones fat. Many single people wish they were married and some married people pine for single bliss. And so it goes. It is all very foolish for it consumes energies that ought to be invested in positive living.

Anyway, may we not learn more from our mistakes than from our successes? May not the very admission to ourselves that we were once wrong be a great help to us in being nearer right in the future?

If you have done your best, forget the miscarrying of your plans; if you have not done your best, begin to do it now, and things will work out better for you.

"If conditions were different I could be happy," says one. "If prices were better, or I had better health—" say others, "all would be well. A brother minister said, "If I had a different sort of people to work among—" Now let's stop this everlasting "iffing" "Maybeing" and "supposing" trust ourselves, each other and pin our faith in Almighty God to change us from negative regretters to positive doers.

# It's the EXTRA BUSHELS that make the PROFIT

*Two famous Mid-West corn farmers. H. W. Dice at left, W. F. Meyers at right, both of Indiana. They used Chilean on this corn (125 lbs. per acre as side dressing) and won second prize and Grand Champion prize respectively at National Corn Show.*

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## With the A.A. FRUIT GROWER

## Looking Ahead

What do you consider is ahead during the next few years for the fruit grower in New York State? Should we increase the acreage of fruit or should we look toward some other source of income?

THIS is a rather general question and the answer must necessarily depend upon conditions. It seems certain that the fruit grower who sets out new trees must be sure that he is putting them on soil that is favorable for their growth, and that he must expect to take care of them according to approved methods in order to cut production costs as low as possible.

We will certainly meet severe competition from other areas during the next few years and the only way to meet it is to put as good a product on the market as they do at a production cost which is as low as theirs.

### Apples

The plantings of apples in Western New York have been rather light since 1924 and those set out have been largely McIntosh, Rhode Island Greenings, Baldwins, and Cortland. For the past year or two, plantings in the Hudson Valley have been heavier than they have in Western New York and consist mainly of McIntosh, Cortland, Baldwins, and Northern Spys. In Northern New York, in Essex and Clinton Counties, there have been fairly heavy plantings of McIntosh, Fameuse, Northern Spys, and Wealthy. The outlook, we believe, is good for the man who has an orchard on well drained soil of the right type, who produces high quality stuff, and who uses every possible means to keep down production costs.

### Peaches and Pears

For the past few years the acreage of peaches in Western New York has been decreasing while there has been a slight increase of peaches in the Hudson Valley. We understand that for the past fifteen years peaches in general have not been particularly profitable in New York State. There are, of course, many individual cases where they are grown with success. The Oriental peach moth is almost certain to be a serious new pest, but probably this will be just as serious in other producing sections.

Very few pear trees have been set in Western New York since 1920. Some figures taken in Niagara County show that returns from pears have been about half those from apples. Competition from Pacific Coast States is likely to be increasingly heavy. Local markets and desirable varieties will make some ventures profitable.

### Grapes

Heavy expansion in grape production throughout the country has reacted seriously on New York State grape growers. Since 90 per cent of grapes are grown in California, growers in other areas cannot expect much improvement in prices until demand catches up with California production. Consequently, the outlook is not encouraging for the setting out of more grapes on an extensive scale, or for that matter, is not particularly bright for those already in production. The solution for the man who has a producing vineyard is high production per acre and lower production costs through the efficient use of labor and every other possible economy. It may be most profitable for some men who have vineyards on land poorly suited to grapes to pull them out and produce something else. There are many farms and village homes where there are no grapes growing and a home vineyard is really worthwhile.

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TESTS recently made indicate that little is to be gained in discarding more than five streams of milk from each teat. The idea back of this discarding the fore milk, of course, is that some bacteria gain entrance to the teat canal and are carried away by the first streams of milk. Discarding the fore milk also serves another purpose. Because it contains very little fat it will, in a slight measure, increase the average butterfat content of the remainder of the milk.

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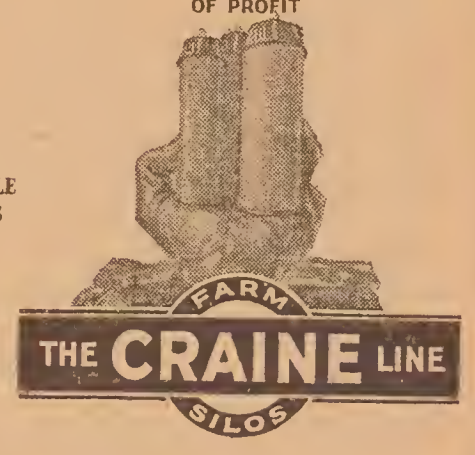


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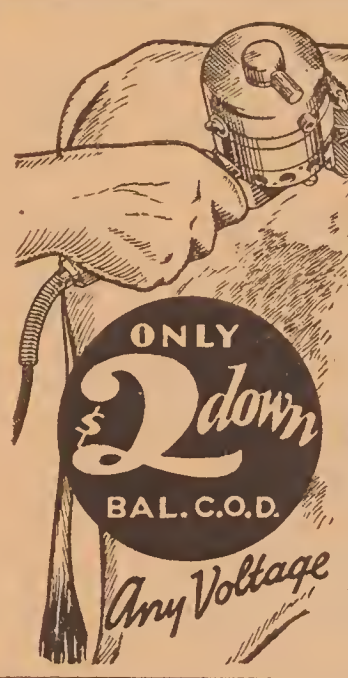


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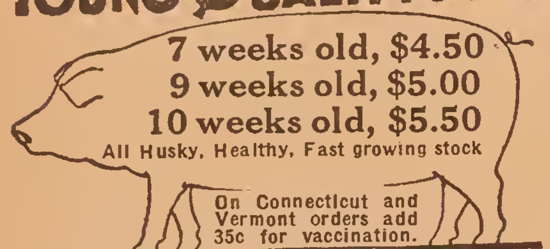


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**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas

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# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### April Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for April 1930 was $3.37 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Down and Up Again*

| CREAMERY SALTED | April 24, 1931 | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 25, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 25½-26 | 25½-26 | 39 -39½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 25 - | 25 | 38½- |
| 84-91 score | 22¾-24¾ | 23¼-24¾ | 33 -38¼ |
| Lower Grades | 22 -22½ | 22½-23 | 31½-32½ |

The butter market for the week ending April 25 started out in bad shape. Heavy receipts and a slow buying demand forced the price on creamery extras down to 24c on the opening day. This rate continued through Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday a better demand developed and prices recovered to 24¾c-25c. This continued on Friday and creamery extras went to an even 25c.

**Effective May 1, the New York market reports broadcast daily over WEAF will be at 1:00 to 1:15 p. m. daylight saving time, that is, 12:00 to 12:15, Eastern Standard Time.**

There appears to be little hope of any immediate improvement in the butter market with reports coming from the Western producing districts to the effect that the production of butter is on the increase. It is becoming very evident that the season is considerably ahead of schedule. A great deal of stock arriving is beginning to show the effect of early grass. This is particularly true of butter coming from points South of Nebraska. Many buyers are discriminating against the high colored butter, the consumer preferring a light colored product.

The chain stores have reduced retail prices and it is expected that consumption will be greatly increased, in order to take care of the heavy increase in supplies that are coming forward.

## *Fresh Cheese Easier*

| STATE FLATS | April 24, 1931 | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 25, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 13-15 | 14-15½ | 18½- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

A sharp decline in the Wisconsin cheese market early in the week ending April 25 was the main factor in causing the lowering of the price on fresh New York State cheese as much as 1c per pound. In spite of the reduction, trade is very slow in freshly made goods. However, reports from the West state that the market out there has turned a little steadier. The cheese market is bound to react under the influences surrounding it, and the butter market is having considerable influence.

Held cheese still holds steady. There is moderate trading in this line and prices are fairly well sustained. However, the situation could be a whole lot better.

## *Eggs a Shade Lower*

| NEARBY WHITE | April 24, 1931 | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 25, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -23 | 22½-24 | 30 -31 |
| Average Extras | 20½-21 | 21½-22 | 29 - |
| Extra Firsts | 20 - | 21 - | 27½-28½ |
| Firsts | 19 - | 20 -20½ | 26 -27 |
| Undergrades | -18½ | -19½ | -25½ |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 22 -23½ | 22 -23½ | 29½-31 |
| Gathered | 18½-21½ | 18 -21¼ | 25½-29¼ |

The egg market continued to be a Chinese puzzle. On April 20 the market opened a fraction below the close of the previous week. Receipts were heavy and the situation was weak and unsettled. A slow distributing trade and an inactive speculative market naturally caused this situation. At the same time, storage stocks are being added to freely. This is causing a downward trend in the market on mixed eggs from Western producing sections, which in turn is having a direct effect on the nearby trade. On April 21, 22 and 23 the market showed a firmer tone on straight car business of storage packed eggs. Real cheap eggs also showed increasing firmness. Western gathered eggs have a great attraction at the present time, while our high quality, nearby products continue to sell at lower prices. On April 24 heavier posted receipts turned the market easier, and the undertone is quite unsettled.

The recent warm spell is beginning to show up in the egg market in the form of shrunken yolks. Perhaps more of that complaint will swing the trade away from those cheap eggs and give our high quality nearby product more attention.

## *Live Poultry Market Unsettled*

| | April 24, 1931 | Apr. 18, 1931 | April 25, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 22-25 | 25-26 | 26-27 |
| Leghorn | 23-25 | 26-27 | 24-25 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-41 | 25-41 | 25-43 |
| Leghorn | 25-35 | 25-35 | 20-33 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -14 | -14 | -14 |
| CAPONS | -35 | -35 | 40-45 |
| TURKEYS | 20-35 | -30 | 20-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-25 | 22-25 | 20-24 |
| GEESE | -12 | -12 | -18 |

The live poultry market was badly in need of soothing syrup during the week ending April 25 On every day of the week the market reversed itself and was a most emphatic demonstration of the oft' repeated statement that what this country needs most, is more efficient distribution of our products. In general, heavy colored fowls have lacked demand. Leghorn fowls have been getting a good call. Broilers have generally sold well.

## *Hay Market a Shade Lower*

A single barge load of hay arriving in New York this week was responsible for a reduction of one dollar a ton. Receipts were light up to that time and prices might have held. However, the barge load of medium and low grade stock (equal to 25 cars) was enough to cause a shading of price. The market closed just about steady and no more. Timothy has been selling over a range of $21 to $26 depending on grade and size of bale. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover is now bringing anywhere from $20 to $25 with grass mixtures ranging from $19 to $23.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Load medium 1187 No. Pennsylvania steers steady at 7.50. No bulls offered. Few low cutter and cutter cows steady from $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Steady. Good to choice 8.00-10.00. Mediums 6.00-7.50. Cull and common 3.00-5.50. Most offerings of New York and nearby origin.

HOGS—Few medium grade heavy weight hogs about steady at 7.65.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were light during the week. Trading slow in early part, active at end. Prices were steady at beginning and fully two cents per pound higher at close. Market closed steady and cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 11-12c; fair to good 8-10c; small to medium 6-9c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts moderate to liberal during the week. Demand slow. Market closed steady at $3.00-9.00 each, most sales around 5.00-7.00.

**Plants,** Hardy Field Frostproof Cabbage. Dozen leading varieties. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1000. Tomato, disease proof, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore. 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.75 prepaid. Express: 10,000-$17.50—hundred per cent good plants and delivery. Better quality mean profitable crop.
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## *AND THE CONQUEST*

## *Of the Harvest*

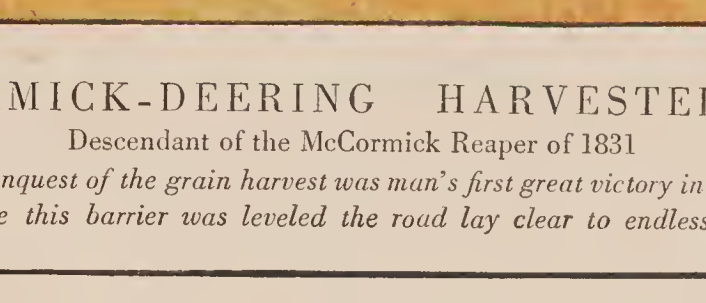
HUNGER remains the first great urge of the race. The need of food must ever be served, but the dread of famine no longer haunts humanity. Each day plentifully answers each day's recurring cry for bread. Today it is easy for ten million tillers of the soil to take from it food for a population of more than one hundred and twenty millions.

If suddenly the machines of the harvest, the children of the McCormick reaper, were to vanish beyond replacement, the great edifice of civilization would fall in ruins. Through the simplest instincts of men the cities would empty themselves and the feet of the multitudes would be shackled again to the soil.

Stark necessity would enslave the learning of the scholar, the genius of the scientist, the dreams of the poet and the philosopher, the trained hands of the surgeon, the artist, and the artisan. For the talent of the race is of little avail without conquest of the harvest.

Such a return to the past brings utter calamity to mind, yet it leads but to the generation of our great-grandfathers. A single century — a moment of time in the history of the ages — has seen the modern harvest built up on the invention of the reaper.

In 1831, grain was cut with the hand sickle and the cradle, bound by hand, and threshed by the treading of animals or with flails. Many hands and many hours were



required to wrest the yield from each stubborn acre. As when Ruth went to glean in the ancient fields of Palestine, untold toil lay between the growing grain and the precious loaf of bread.

*In 1831, the reaper of McCormick moved down the Virginia field cutting a swath of wheat. For the first time in the story of mankind a machine successfully reaped grain and did the work of many men. In that Virginia field — birthland of the new Agriculture — an event was written into history greater than all the wars of conquest.*

With that event the century took wing. The reaper led swiftly on to new triumphs. The mechanical thresher lent its voice to the new music of the fields, and the simple flail joined the sickle in oblivion. The self-binder was invented, and the lone man with his machine cut as much grain as twenty-eight sickle-wielders in a summer's day. By the early Seventies, when the new factories of the indomitable McCormick had risen like the phoenix from the ashes of the great Chicago fire, one man with his machines brought in a harvest that would have taxed the powers of a whole village in the olden time.

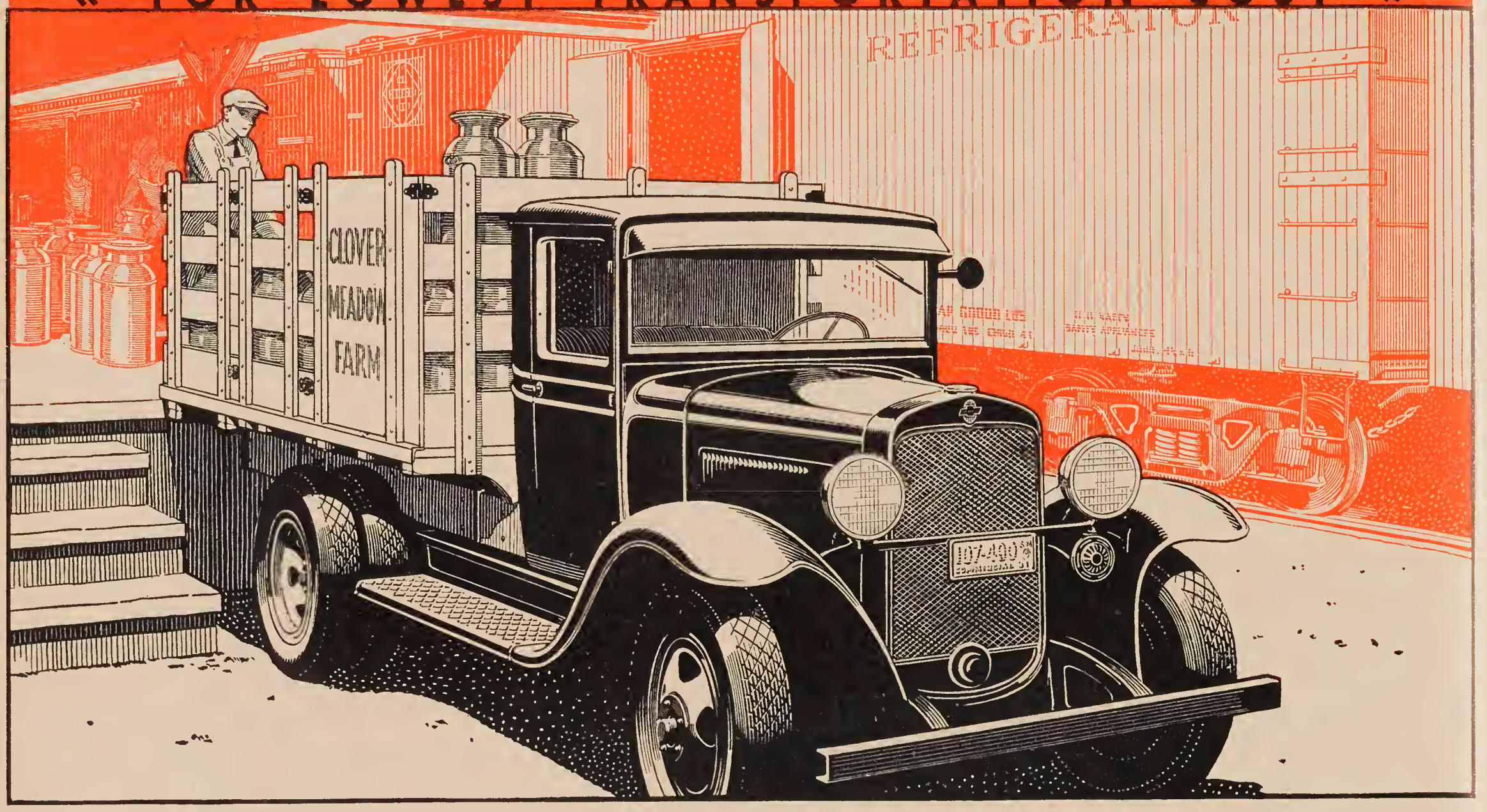
In the early years of the present century came the bold, long step that led to the modern harvest. Cutting and threshing were combined in the field in one great machine called the harvester-thresher or combine. With the larger McCormick-Deering harvester-threshers of today, operated by tractor power and sweeping down the broad fields in 16-foot swaths, two men easily do the work of two hundred wielders of the sickle and the flail. With modern grain machines and milling methods the grain that waves in the breezes of today may be the bread of tomorrow's tables in the heart of the great city.

*The International Harvester Company in the time of this Centennial is proud of kinship with the McCormick reaper, and proud, too, of the modern harvesting equipment it is manufacturing for the grain fields of the world — equipment essential to the existence and the progress of the human race.*

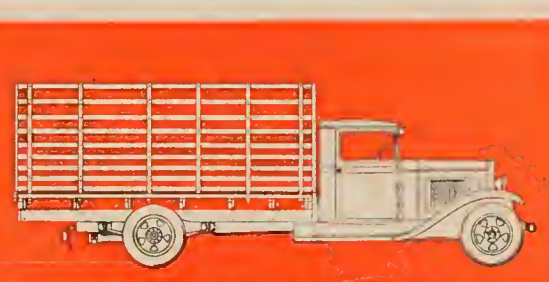
1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

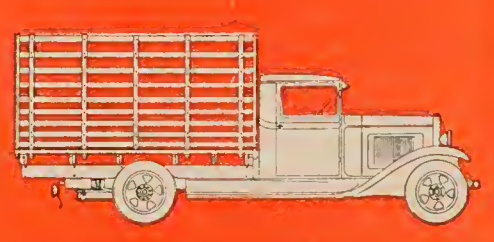
« FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST »



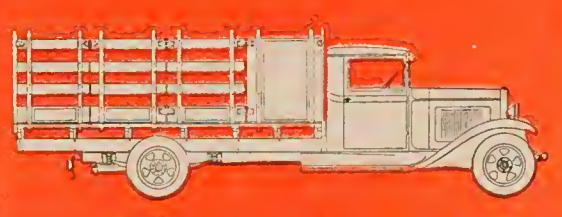

**1½-Ton 131-Inch Stake Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $710, dual wheels optional $25 extra.



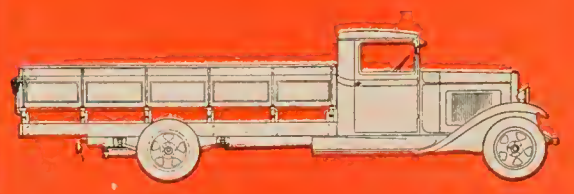
**1½-Ton 157-Inch Stock Rack Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $830. Dual wheels standard equipment.



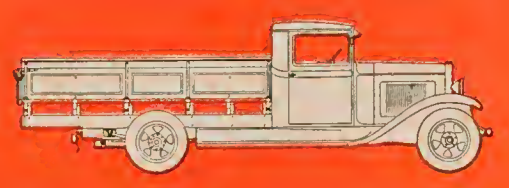
**1½-Ton 131-Inch Stock Rack Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $730, dual wheels optional $25 extra.



**1½-Ton 157-Inch Stake Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $810. Dual wheels standard equipment.



**1½-Ton 157-Inch High Wide Express Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $800. Dual wheels standard.



**1½-Ton 131-Inch High Wide Express Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $715, dual wheels $25 extra.

# ANNOUNCING

## A NEW LINE OF LOW-PRICED SIX-CYLINDER TRUCKS WITH CHEVROLET-BUILT BODIES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FARM USE » » »

Now you can buy a Chevrolet six-cylinder truck chassis and a Chevrolet-built truck body as a complete unit.

These new bodies are designed by Chevrolet engineers and produced in Chevrolet plants, exclusively for the three Chevrolet chassis. Made of finest hardwood-and-steel and built to rigid standards of strength and stamina, they have the ability to take plenty of punishment—to stand up well throughout many seasons of hard, constant service.

In addition, they have the size and support for maximum load capacity. Bodies for the commercial chassis offer six-foot load space; for the 131-inch model, nine-foot; and for the 157-inch model, twelve-foot.

Whether it's a light pick-up you need for carrying supplies around the farm, or a large truck for carrying produce to market—Chevrolet now has a fine-looking, 50-horsepower six-cylinder unit—complete with Chevrolet body and chassis—to do your work dependably. Prices on all models are uniformly low. And the cost records of large fleet operators show that Chevrolet's cost-per-mile is the lowest of any truck on the market.

1½-TON CHASSIS WITH 131-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels optional $25 extra) . **$520**

1½-TON CHASSIS WITH 157" WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) **$590**

COMMERCIAL CHASSIS . . . . **$355**

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan and Indianapolis, Indiana. Special equipment extra.

# CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS

# Bodies by Fisher for the new Chevrolet Six provide maximum comfort, safety, and value

Body by Fisher for the Chevrolet Six provides precisely the same strong type of wood-and-steel construction as found in the most costly cars, plus truly fine-car qualities of comfort, convenience, and safety.

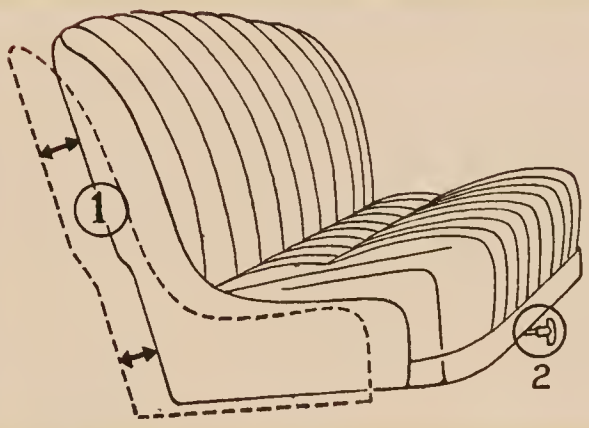
These bodies are built of staunch hardwood frames and strong steel panels. They are sturdily braced with metal and are notably free from rumbles and other unpleasant noises. They retain their fine appearance and riding comfort for a long time even under severe driving conditions.

Furthermore, Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher have many luxurious features which are usually found only in cars of much higher price. Upholstery fabrics are beautiful and long wearing. Driver's seats are adjustable to accommodate the individual driver. The Fisher non-glare vision-ventilating windshield provides instant and complete control of ventilation. It can be operated with one hand even while the car is in motion.

All glass, in doors and windows as well as in the windshield, is genuine plate, affording clear and undistorted vision in all directions. And Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher are insulated against weather and noise.

Chevrolet alone in its price field can provide you with these manifold Fisher advantages, because Chevrolet is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION · DETROIT, MICHIGAN
*Division of General Motors*



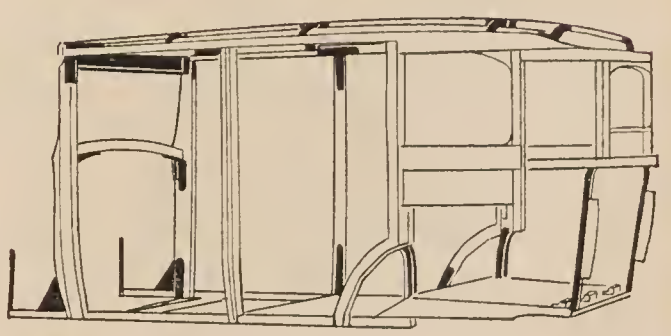

*Real comfort for every driver*

The Fisher adjustable driver's seat (1) moves forward and back through a range of three inches, to accommodate the individual driver. The accessible handle (2) provides convenient adjustment.

*For Economical Transportation*

CHEVROLET

BODY by FISHER



*Staunch hardwood body frame*

Strong, tough hardwoods, reinforced with metal braces, make up the staunch framework of Chevrolet Bodies by Fisher. This construction explains their great strength, durability, and value.

# Away with spring fever! here's *the wake-up food!*

SPRINGTIME! That's the time for *quick new energy*. That's the time to eat Post Toasties. It's *the wake-up food*—and why? Because it is so easy to digest, so quick to release its stored-up energy to the body. Serve your family Post Toasties. Give them all—big and little folks alike—a brisk, bright start each day. For breakfast, send these golden flakes of crisp corn hearts afloat on pools of pure, sweet milk or cream. Delicious, you'll say, *delicious!* And just as good for lunch and for a night "snack" too. For every day economy, serve Post Toasties—*the wake-up food!*

# POST TOASTIES

*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

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# Farm News from New York

## *Roosevelt Comments on Health Bill---Bankers Take Marketing Trip*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT in signing the State Health bill providing $750,000 for the establishment of new hospitals and new research departments in the State, criticized the Legislature for failing to ratify the program proposed by the special Health Commission. In commenting on defects of the present bill, Governor Roosevelt said:

"The accomplishments of this bill are momentous in the advancement of the public health of the State. It is, indeed, a pity that in the interest of protecting the lives and health of its millions of citizens, the Legislature could not have, at least on this one question, forgotten its attitude of obstruction and opposition and could not have taken the recommendation of this commission of experts in full."

### No Change in League Class Prices for May—Production Continues Heavy

DIRECTORS of the Dairymen's League met at New York on April 23. There will be no reduction in class prices for the month of May.

In the New York milk shed, production per day per dairy is 15 to 20 per cent higher than it was at the same time last year. Warm weather during April has doubtless been partially responsible for improvement in demand, whereas in March the demand was about 10 per cent below the same period last year, and at this writing demand is estimated as around from 4 or 5 per cent below last year. On Monday, April 20, the wholesale price of 92 score butter on the New York market hit 24c, a new low level. It is worth while for producers in the New York milk shed to do a little figuring to convince themselves that at that butter price, milk to be made into butter would net the producer not much over 60c per cwt. There was a time when the price of milk produced in the territory now known as the New York milk shed was largely determined on butter and cheese prices.

### No Market for Milk

ACCORDING to Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League, in a talk last week, many independent dairies have no market for their milk. Mr. Sexauer says that "at no time in the history of milk industries, has quality been so important in the market."

He further states: "Plenty of best quality milk today supplies the market for either fluid or manufacturing purposes. Milk which does not meet these standards goes begging. When surplus appears on markets, quality becomes doubly important."

An interesting fact in this connection is that at the present time, more dairymen are applying for membership in the League than for several years past.

### Apple Festival Held Soon

ABOUT thirty cities and villages in the Hudson Valley are participating in an "Apple Festival" to be held on the 8th and 9th of May at Germantown. On Friday afternoon, May 8th, the New York Giants will play an exhibition game with "Hudson Valley All-Stars," a picked team.

On Saturday morning, there will be a children's pageant and on Saturday afternoon the Hudson Valley Blossom Queen will be selected.

A large attendance is promised at this "Festival" in the Hudson Valley fruit growing area.

### Bankers Take Marketing Trip

THOSE who had the opportunity to be present on the recent Farm Bureau Marketing trip to New York City, will be interested in the fact that the New York State Bankers' Association is contemplating a similar trip. Much the same schedule will be followed with visits to the New York produce markets, a retail milk plant, and the Walker-Gordon Rotolactor being on the itinerary.

This trip taken by the State Bankers should give them a more complete picture of what happens to the farmer's produce on reaching the city. At no time has the cordial feeling between the farmers and their bankers been as necessary as now. Such mutual interest as the proposed tour should help promote these relationships.

### Sheffield Farms Distributing Plant at Hampton Bays

THE Sheffield Farms Company has just announced the purchase of property along the Montauk Highway at Hampton Bays, Suffolk County, Long Island, where it will establish a milk distributing plant to serve 46 towns on the East end of the Island. Up until the purchase of this property, Sheffield Farms had served the Eastern end of the Island by selling milk to local distributors, the nearest Sheffield distributing plants being located at Blue Point on the South Shore, and Glen Head on the North Shore. Now the new milk distributing plant at Hampton Bays will make deliveries direct to consumers on the East End of the Island.

### Fishermen Pleased

THE Conservation Department has inaugurated a new policy of closer cooperation between game protectors and sportsmen. Reports show to date, that this policy has been very successful in promoting the better relationship between the fishermen and those in charge of law enforcement.

I can remember as a small boy how I hid behind the stone wall while the game protector went by. The small boy nowadays need not fear the "fishing cop." He is there to protect the fisherman and to give advice as to where the best fish can be caught.

State Conservation Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in a recent talk at Malone said:

"We have found that it is not sufficient merely to buy and hatch more birds and to hatch and plant more fish. That doesn't necessarily mean increasing our stock. We are not so much interested in how many thousand trout fry we can rear. What we are interested in is how to make the fishing better for sportsmen. We are not so much interested in the record of how many pheasant eggs have been distributed as we are in what kind of sport a man finds when he goes out in the woods and field with old double-barreled guns."

The new attitude of the Conservation Department has received the endorsement of sportsmen in all parts of the state.

### WGY Broadcasts Changed

**On April 27, due to the change in time in many of the cities, the American Agriculturist broadcasts over WGY will be moved from their present time.**

**On Tuesdays at 12:40 Eastern Standard Time, the American Agriculturist farm news briefs will be broadcast, and on Thursdays at 12:40 Eastern Standard Time, we have "Editor Ed Looks at Life."**

### Youngest Grange Lecturer

MISS ELLEN TAYLOR, 16 years of age, of Waterport Grange, is said to be the youngest Grange lecturer in New York State. Miss Taylor has arranged some very attractive features to date, and a good program is always assured.

### International Congress Meets

PRAGUE, the Capital of the Czechoslovak Republic, is making elaborate preparations to receive adequately the delegates of the Fifteenth International Agricultural Congress. The Congress will take place at Prague on June 5-8, 1931.

The International Agricultural Congress has done much to promote better relations between nations which have agricultural interests. Information has been gathered by representatives of the Congress which, when presented, gives the various countries a better idea of world agriculture.

### Boys and Girls Plant Trees

FOUR-H club members will plant approximately one million trees this year, according to a report from the Conservation Commission. Club members have already sent in 950 orders to the tree agents. The boys and girls are to be complimented on their start in their forestry project as all have agreed to plant the young trees properly and to continue to guard them from fires and insects. Boys and girls who set their plantings now will probably live to see the trees grow to a merchantable size for use on their own farm in future years.

### Fire Hazard Still Present

ALTHOUGH rain has temporarily lessened the danger we want to caution our readers again about the extreme fire hazard existing throughout the state. One hundred eighty-eight fires were reported to the Conservation Department last week and only the absence of high winds saved the loss of much valuable property.

At the present time, all fires are under control but there is a constant possibility of more starting especially in the Adirondack and Catskill regions which have previously been immune. Remember, one lighted match or cigarette stub may do untold damage

### The Storrs Egg-Laying Contest

THE highest weekly yield for the year features the Storrs contest report for the twenty-fourth week The total production for all pens was 5,453 eggs or a yield of 77.9 per cent. Thus, the birds bettered the previous week's lay by 75 eggs and beat the corresponding week last year by 146 eggs.

Three classes, namely Australorps and Giants, Barred Rocks, and White Leghorns, did over 80 per cent. Rhode Island Reds did better than 77 and the remaining classes came through with well over 60 per cent production. Thus, there was no poor performing group in the entire outfit.

Last week exactly eleven pens tied for the first three places. West Neck Farm's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Huntington, L. I. shared first honors with J. A. Hanson's pen of Leghorns from Corvallis, Ore., these two pens scoring 67 points each.

Donald I. Goodenough's pen of Reds from Torrington, Conn. tied for second place with the four following pens of Leghorns: Egg and Apple Farm of Trumansburg, N. Y., Wene Chick Farm of Vineland, N. J., and Hollywood Poultry Farm of Woodinville, Wash. These five pens scored 65 points each.

A third pen of Rhode Island Reds, entered by Parmenter's Red Mount Farm from Franklin, Mass., tied for third place with Tom Barron's pen of Leghorns from Catforth, Eng. and two pens of Barred Rocks, bred by Hawes Bros. from Union, Maine and the Registered Poultry Breeders' Ass'n. from Fredericton, N. B., Canada. These four pens scored 64 points each. Storrs, Conn., April 21, 1931.

## *New York County Notes*

**Columbia County**—March winds, April showers, and May-like sunny days made up the last week's weather. Farmers are plowing and ground is in fine condition for that work. Potatoes are $1 a bushel. Eggs 25 cents a dozen, butter 30 cents a pound.—Mrs. C. V. H.

**Monroe County**—We are having grand weather, no rain in two weeks to amount to anything, warm sunshine every day which, if it continues, is going to force the buds on apples too fast, if we should get a frost later. Apple buds are showing green on Baldwins, while Twenty Ounce and early apples have small leaves started.

Some are spraying. Spring grain is nearly all sown; will be all finished this week if weather permits. Ground works up the best it has in years because it is good and dry down in the subsoil. Apples promise a good crop of blossoms especially the commercial varieties such as Baldwin, Greening, Spies and Twenty Ounce. Much nitrate is being used instead of tillage.—T. D. S.

**Genesee County**—A fine rain last week helped meadows, pastures, and the winter wheat which came through the winter unusually well this spring. Farmers are very busy fitting the land and sowing peas, barley, and oats, and planting early potatoes. Some lands are still wet.

A Genesee County production and market survey meeting was held at the Batavia Court House April 9. After a survey of 81 Genesee County farms they concluded the weak spot in farming was the preparing for market. They decided that grading would bring better results. The use of certified seed was also stressed. Seed treating and spraying of potatoes was found very helpful.

Potato seed treating by hot corrosive sublimate began this week. It is expected that there will be between 25,000 and 30,000 bushels of seed to be treated in this county.

Harold Failing, of Lowville in Lewis County, a graduate of Oswego Normal School, and S. R. Shapley, assistant Farm Bureau agent, are in charge of the treating.—Mrs. R. E. G.

### Western New York Notes

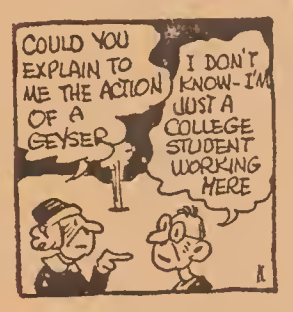
SPRING'S work is now in full swing. Rain is badly needed; grass grows hardly at all and the ground is getting too dry to plow well.

The season program of County road work has begun.

The Associated School board of the district including Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus Counties met in Olean, April 16.

The Niagara Falls High School Chronicle has received the Post-Standard cup for the second consecutive year as being the best scholastic newspaper published in New York State. Two Buffalo publications rated high. The Oracle is published by Lafayette High School and the Chronicle, by Fosdick-Masten High School.

### Safety First




MOST of the attendants in Yellowstone National Park are carefully selected College students, earning some vacation money while enjoying a delightful summer outing. This always is an item of considerable interest to visitors.

"Say, Driver," remarked a tourist, "there seems to be a nice class of employees here in the Park. All college students, I understand."

"Not all of them," replied the driver, who did not happen to be one.

"That so? I was told they were."

"Oh, no. You see, they have to hire a few people who know something."

# BABY CHICKS

## Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks. $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production.

100% live arrival. Postpaid.

| Prices | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed | $4.75 | $ 8.50 | $42.50 | $ 85.00 |
| Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 |
| Wh. and S. L. Wyn., Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Bl. Minorcas | 5.75 | 11.00 | 55.00 | 110.00 |

Light mixed 8c, J. B. Giants 16c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, BOX 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

## MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Lay in 4-5 mos. All Breeds

State Bloodtested - Our Chicks "LIV"

BARRON LEGHORNS · NON-BROODY REDS · IMPROVED BARRED ROCKS · BARRON WYANDOTTES

CHICKS 15c DURING MAY

*Special chix for Broiler Raisers. Catalog No. F, FREE.*

Est. 25 Years

MORRIS FARM (Tel. Bridgeport 3-4741) BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES APRIL 20-27; MAY 4-11-18-25. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $5 | $ 9.50 | $46 | $ 90 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 6 | 11.00 | 53 | 100 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 8 | 15.00 | 72 | 140 |
| Mammoth Bronze Turkey Baby Poults | 90c each; $85 per 100 | | | |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## Rock Ridge R.I. Reds

ACCREDITED AND TRAPNESTED

My S.C.R.I. Red Chicks will make heavy producers of big brown eggs. Parent stock trapnested under Conn. R. O. P. Supervision. Accredited free from B. W. D. or Pullorum Disease. Can ship baby chicks any time. Hatching eggs, started chicks and breeding stock too. Free catalog. Interesting prices. Reds make a splendid table fowl.

ROCK RIDGE FARM, Box 16, RIOGEFIELD, Conn.
R. R. Keeler, Owner

## HATCHERY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | |
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |

Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100.
Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Cir. free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk

*A Quality Product*

*For Poultry, Calves, Pigs*

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* - A.A
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City
Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.
*Name* .....
*Address* .....
*My feed dealer is* .....

## BETTER BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS

Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

## JUNIATA CHIX

| JUNE PRICES | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Ferris Strain Wh. Leghorns | $8.00 | $70.00 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Owens R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Basoms Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
Juniata Poultry Farm BOX 3, RICHFIELD, PA.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $ 8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |

Light Mix.....$6.00 per 100 Heavy Mix.....$8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular. Also prices on brooders & 500 egg incubators.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

"Hello Folks!"

## COOLEY'S Hatched Chicks

Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.
ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $8.00 | $35.00 | $70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.50-100. Heavy Mixed.....$8.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid. order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C.O.D.

$1.00 Per 100 Books Order.
Highest Quality 6c up. Barred Rocks, Large Eng. Leghorns. Heavy and Light Mixed. Cir. and Prices free. 100% Gtd.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## 7c CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas | 8c |
| Barred Rocks | 9c |
| Assorted chicks | 7c |

Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

## CHICKS

Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; Wh. Rocks & Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMONO, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## Quality Chicks

From Healthy Free Range Stock

Barred Rocks $80-1000; S.C.W. Leghorns $60-1000; Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS

Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

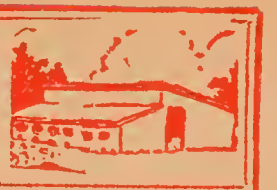
## CHICKS 6c up

Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd.
Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.

## 9c

CHICKS—Pullets, Barron White Leghorns only.
Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER



### A Suggestion for Warm Weather Brooding

THIS is not a new idea. To the old-timers in the poultry game it is probably regular procedure. The only reason for mentioning it at all is that each season many people are operating coal stove brooders for the first time, this hint may prove helpful to them.

*L. E. Weaver*

At this time of the year and later the nights are cold and a fire in the brooder stove is very necessary, but the days become so warm that the heat is not needed. Indeed it may become so hot and stifling in the house that even with the windows all open it is too hot for the good of the chicks. It might seem like a logical thing to let the fire go out on such days. The one who suggests that has not had much experience in building fires in brooder stoves.

The common practice is to keep the stove running but checked as much as possible without going out entirely. By raising the canopy away from the stove the heat is not held so close to the thermostats of the draft regulator. This makes it possible to run a lower fire without completely checking it. If the chicks are large enough to be partially feathered the canopy can be left off all the time. With smaller chicks it can be raised to the roof by means of an attached rope and pulley, and then let down again at night. The stoves usually come equipped with such means of attachment.—L. E. WEAVER.

### Broody Hens

IN these modern days it is the hens' job to lay eggs, and to take no further part in the business of motherhood. Incubators and brooders are built to do that. It seems to be a difficult matter to convince some hens of the desirability of this arrangement. They insist on wanting to quit the job of laying, and to spend three weeks in quiet and seclusion. And then following this with several very active weeks doing what the incubator and brooder can do exactly as well and much more efficiently.

We know that their minds can be changed. The setters can be broken up, and by very easy means. A well ventilated broody coop with wire or slatted bottom should be always ready. The first night that a hen stays on the nest instead of going on the roost she should be confined in the coop. Give her all the mash and all the fresh water she wants. The sooner broody hens are shut up and the more food they can be coaxed to eat the sooner they will be back on the job. With good hens it will be only a few days.—L. E. WEAVER.

### Toe-Marked Chicks Grade Easy Next Fall

THE poultryman who toe-marks his chicks this spring to indicate hatching dates is making available information that will help him to intelligently grade his pullets next fall. The toe-marks, easily made with an inexpen-

*(Continued on Opposite Page)*


## WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

THE FLAVOR LASTS
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

Good and Good for You.

## Baby Chicks

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Bred on Our Own Farms

Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks are hatched from eggs produced on our own 400-acre farms. Guaranteed to pay you better than any others. Write for FREE Folder explaining our breeding methods and Refund Guarantee.

LORD FARMS 85 FOREST ST., METHUEN, MASS.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## 20TH CENTURY CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

OUR 30TH YEAR
Midsummer Prices Effective May 11th.

| Cash or C. O. O. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leg., Anconas, Heavy Mixed | $7 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Bd.& W.Rocks, S.C.Reds | 9 | 42.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons | 10 | 47.50 | 95 |
| Imported Barron W. Leg.; Blk. Giants | 12 | 55.00 | 100 |

Light Mixed $6.50 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings $18 per 100. Safe del. guar. Order direct from this adv.
20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns—Tancred Strain | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |

Heavy Mixed....$8.00 per 100; Light Mixed....$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

## WENE CHICKS

New Low Prices—High Quality

Specialty-bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks; Wyan-Rock broiler cross; Bram-Rock roaster cross. Your choice at $10.50 per 100. Write for prices on straight heavy breeds.
WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

| | |
|---|---|
| Barred Rocks (Penna. State College Strain) | $8.00-100 |
| Black Giants (N. J.) | $12.00-100 |

Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

## CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg. | $6.75 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S.C. Reds | $9.00 per 100 |

Mixed or Assorted... $6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

## SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas

Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES Now Half Price.

Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. June Prices: $8-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
Hollywood Leghorn Farm RICHFIELD, PA.

## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2

## CHIX

Leghorns 8c; Barred Rocks 8c; Reds 8c; W. Rocks 9c; Heavy Mix. 7c; Lgt. Mix. 6c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

## American Anconas—Record Layers—

Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Chicks $12.00 a hundred. Catalogue.
AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

**GOOSE EGGS** for hatching 35c each. J.E. Warren, Downsville, Delaware Co., N. Y.

**R. C. BROWN Leghorns** Baby Chicks. Frost proof. Heavy layers. J.M. Chase, Bx.4, Wallkill, N.Y.

**Columbian Wyandottes.** State Fair Champions. Heavy Layers. Baby Chicks. Inavale Farm, RD4, Wallkill, N.Y.

**Toulouse GEESE Eggs** 40 CENTS EACH. No replacements. Mrs. Kenneth Streeter, Halcott Center, N.Y.

# BABY CHICKS


Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed Breeders

Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| Std. Cornell S.C. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Scl. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
Box A, Newark, New York

THIS YEAR TRY Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.

Write today for big FREE Catalog.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
204 Northampton, Buffalo. N.Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C. White and Brown Leghorns | $8.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 9.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 8.00 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 6.00 |

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 50 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13. Richfield, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS
PRICES POSTPAID

| | 25 | 50 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh.Big Eng.Br.& Bf. Leghorns, Anconas | $3.50 | $6.50 | $12 |
| Rox, Reds, Orps., Wyd., Bl. Minorcas | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14 |
| Ex. Qual. Rox, Reds, Wyd., Tanc. & Studer's W. Leg. | 4.50 | 8.50 | 16 |

Ex. Qual. Barron W. Leg., 100-$15; Jersey Giants, 100-$18; Ducklings 24c each. Heavy Mixed, 50-$6; 100-$11. Light Mixed, 50-$4.50; 100-$8. Better prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 4-color Catalog FREE. $1.00 Books Order. Will ship C. O. D. Write today.

The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box A, New Washington, O.

Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks
TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*

CHIX

Chicks from 2 and 3 yr. old Breeders June Prices: $8.00-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM. Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10. HARTLAND, VT.

BABY CHICKS $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

CHICKS —100 Rocks or Reds $10; Leghorns, $8; C. O. D. heavy mixed, $8; light, $7. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks
$14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.


*(Continued from Opposite Page)*

sive toe punch or scissors, will show into which of three classes of pullets, from the standpoint of their age at the time of laying their first egg, each of his flock belongs.

The first of these classes, includes the precocious or early-maturing pullets which start laying from 5 to 6 months old. In the second class are pullets which lay 4 or 5 weeks later. The third class includes late-maturing pullets which do not lay until 7½ or more months old.

Poultry breeding investigations of recent years have proved that these variations in maturity are inherited traits. Moreover, it has been found that the early-maturing pullets are the best winter layers and make the best annual egg records. The medium-maturing group ranks second in this respect. The late-maturing birds usually yield little, if any, profit.

## Where a Farmer is a "Dude"

Probably the grossest insult you could inflict upon a farmer would be to call him a "dude." That word to him covers everything in pants, resembling a man, that is weak, useless, sissified and just plain ornery and contemptible.

But there are a lot of New York State farmers who are going to be "Dudes"—capital letter and all—for a while this summer. They are not only going to be "dudes," but they will be called "dudes", and they are going to like it. Those farmers are the ones who take part in the A. A. summer tour of Yellowstone Park in August.

Out in the Yellowstone they have a vocabulary all their own. While the Park employees are a very carefully selected group of people mostly college students earning a little money while enjoying a delightful summer outing, they love to pretend to be something else. It's all a part of the fun. So learn the names if you would find your way about Yellowstone Park:

Dudes—All tourists of both sexes in the Park.

Sage-brushers—Parties using their own outfits and camping out in the sage-brush.

Savages—All lodge, hotel and transportation employees.

Heavers—The girls who wait on tables.

Pearl Divers—The dish washers.

Pillow Punchers—Girls who make up the beds.

Pack Rats—Porters at the lodges.

Gear Jammers—Drivers of the big motor busses.

Wranglers—Men who look after the horses.

Skinners—Drivers of four-horse teams.

Barn Hogs—Help employed in the barns.

Rangers—The men who police the park and do the guiding. Not a nickname.

Rotten-logging—Two alone, moonlight and a rotten log to sit on. Affected by rangers and heavers. Dudes not barred.


TAKE NOTICE 100,000 CHICKS FOR May D'l'y. 100% Guar'd.

| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $2.50 | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Light Mixed | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA

Mammoth Bronze and Bourbon Red Turkey Poults 300 for sale, per week, after May 19th. Prices reasonable. Also eggs for hatching.
TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.

White Holland Turkeys Eggs 50c: baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.

REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
3 oz. 75c. 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll he strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective April 19.

UTILITY CHICKS

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 3c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 3c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC. FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Department L

PATERSON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J. CAMDEN, N. J. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LANCASTER, PA. DANBURY, CONN.
W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. LOWELL, MASS. WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week of May 4 | $17.00 | $17.00 | $19.00 | $22.00 |
| Week of May 11 | $16.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 | $21.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 Kilocycles

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

CHICKS on EASY TERMS

Free Chicks
Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D., and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. Write now for our FREE Catalog and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM, Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D.
ORDER NOW.
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY
BOX A. DENTON, MARYLAND

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. or Brown Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.00 | $70 |
| Black Leg. or Anconas | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.50 | 4.75 | 9.00 | 43.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Wyandottes | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 39.50 | 78 |
| Light Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and for my new low price list for May, June, July chicks.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H. NUNDA, N.Y.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mixe, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $8.00-100.
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous and will please for size and egg production. 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa

QUALITY CHICKS

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 8.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 10.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 10.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | 8.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 per 100 |

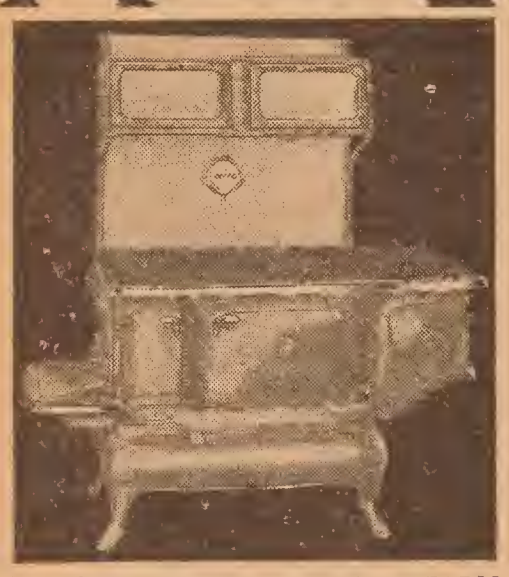
500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A. McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS FOR MAY

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 6.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ANDES



This big beautiful 20 inch Oven FARM RANGE Now at Lowest Price in Years—

NEW LOW PRICE 99.50 f.o.b. factory

Green, Gray or Tan Porcelain

SEE IT AT YOUR DEALERS

*Big Variety of Models to Select From.*

If your dealer does not handle the Andes, write direct to factory for booklet and full details.

ANDES RANGE & FURNACE CORP.
Geneva, N. Y.
*Founded in 1868—They MUST Be Good!*

Hotel Dixie

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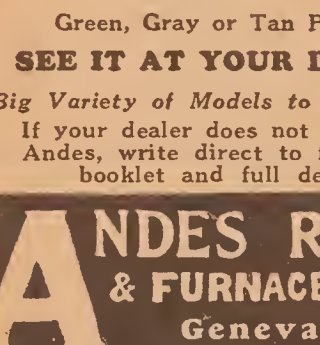

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# May, a Month of "Days" and "Weeks"

## *Not Only Child Health, but the Mother's Too is Emphasized*

THE early part of May is especially devoted to emphasizing annual weeks or ideas.

May 1, May Day, is always Child Health Day, and this year it has been devoted to carrying out ideas which were promulgated at the recent White House Conference on Child Welfare. Much has been done to make childhood a safer business, but much yet remains to be done.

The second Sunday, May 1, is always devoted to the idea of Mother's Day. This year certain health organizations are striving to give Mother's Day a new angle. We are quite accustomed to the idea of devotion and reverence which Mother's Day everywhere should receive, but this year we want to emphasize the necessity for making motherhood safer for the mothers. In the United States alone, every year there are 16,000 mothers who die in childbirth, the largest proportion of such deaths in any civilized country. This means that 16,000 babies have to go on in life without their mothers, and this can be avoided, at least among two-thirds of that number. If prospective mothers have the proper care before the baby is born, then in by far the greatest majority of cases the natural event of bearing a child should not bring any dire results.

The Public Health Service in Washington, the Maternity Association of New York, the State Health Department at Albany, and a great many health organizations in the counties are doing their bit to bring to the minds of the public the necessity for maternity care. In this way, there will be fewer white carnations worn on Mother's Day, and more red ones.

May 10 has been selected, not only as Mother's Day, but also as Rural Life Sunday. Not only should the day's service be devoted to Mother's Day, but also to the idea of a fuller life in the rural districts. The Home Missions Council, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, has a pamphlet "Rural Life Sunday" which contains an excellent suggested service which combines Rural Life Sunday and Mother's Day. This pamphlet may be had for 3 cents a copy, or $2 a hundred, by writing to the Home Missions Council.

## Modish Peplum

JUNIOR DRESS PATTERN NO. 3071 *shows sufficient smartness of style to satisfy the most exacting young miss. Printed batiste, crepe de chene, lawn, dimity, or rayon novelty print would be very charming in this capelet-peplum model. The pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PATTERN PRICE 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Spring catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Mayflowers

*Hark! at the call of the sweet, fresh*
*May morning.*
*Hear them come trooping on gay*
*dancing feet!*
*Over the meadow green,*
*Down through the woodland sheen,*
*Up from the village and thronged*
*city street.*

*Sunbonnet babies with little snub noses,*
*Rollicking youngsters with merry*
*blue eyes,*
*Small Cinderellas gay,*
*Sweet as the breath of May,*
*Dreaming of fairies in godmother*
*guise!*

*Hark to their chattering! Tiny Maid*
*Marian,*
*Helen and Marjorie, Bobby and Ted;*
*List to their laughter sweet,*
*Just see their flying feet,*
*Richard and Emmy and turbulent*
*Ned!*

*Here they come gleeing, slim lads and*
*lasses,*
*Shy adolescents awakening to truth,*
*Seeking life's miracle,*
*Knowledge empirical,*
*Springtime,—the Maytime when*
*youth calls to youth!*
*Set up the Maypoles, with streamers*
*aflying,*
*Riot of color for each eager hand;*
*Great Nation's greatest wealth,*
*Children in radiant health,*
*Fairest of flowers that bloom in our*
*land!*

*Never mind training them just to be*
*citizens,*
*Never mind urging, too fast,*
*wisdom's way;*
*Give them the room to grow,*
*Give them the joy to know*
*Laughter and lilting song; give them*
*their May!*

—WINIFRED HATHAWAY,
Associate Director
National Society for the
Prevention of Blindness.

## Keep Hats in Shape

KEEPING hats in shape has always been a problem for homemakers and Miss Hazel Hill, Extension Clothing Specialist of the University of New Hampshire, is offering aid in that direction by telling how to make a very satisfactory homemade hat-stand. Her directions for making such a hat-stand are as follows:

About one inch of pebbles are placed in the bottom of a two-pound oatmeal box and covered with a snug-fitting piece of round cardboard, which is stuck in place with sealing wax. The cover is placed on the box, covered with cotton to pad the edges, and a circular piece of cretonne two inches larger in diameter than the cover tied over the cotton. A similar piece of cretonne is fastened to the base of the box. A rectangular piece of cretonne one and one-half inches wider than the height of the box and long enough to fit smoothly around it and allow for a seam is stitched to form a cylinder, slipped over the box, and sewed in place at both ends. A band of bias binding can be sewed at the top and bottom to give the stand a finished appearance.

The hat-cover may be made from one-third yard of the 54-inch glass cloth, as follows: Cut a circle 13 inches in diameter and a rectangular piece 12 inches wide and 41 inches long. Join the two ends of the rectangle with a one-fourth inch flat seam, blanket stitched. Join one edge of this to the circular piece with a flat seam, blanket stitched. The lower edge should be turned up and held in place with the same stitch. The insertion of number 18 copper wire in this fold will help to keep the base of the cover in shape. A bone ring sewed to the center of the top will serve as a convenient handle.

## Preserved Rhubarb

5 lbs. Rhubarb
5 lbs. Sugar
1½ lbs. Figs
2 Lemons
½ lb. Raisins

Cut rhubarb into small pieces, sprinkle sugar over it and let it stand over night. The next morning pour enough hot water on figs to wash thoroughly, then drain and cut into fine strips. Put raisins through a food chopper. Add raisins and figs to the rhubarb with the juice and grated rind of the lemons. Cook until thick and when cold, seal in jars.—L. A. C.

## Slimming Lines

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3053 *would be a very fortunate choice for the figure wishing to take advantage of slimming lines. White shantung trimmed with vivid red, polka-dotted linen or pique, pastel washable silk or the lovely sports cotton materials would be charming in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3¼ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 2¾ *yards of binding.* PATTERN PRICE 15c.

GLADIOLUS: 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKTONDALE, N. Y.

# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart sees a drifting canoe. He and Omar, his Indian guide, start out at considerable risk and rescue the person hanging on to it. They find it is a girl, the daughter of LeBlond, the head of the rival trading post. Omar's wife, Marthe, thoroughly disapproves of the knickers Aurore LeBlond is wearing.

Jim's next trouble is how to get her home. It was impossible to cross the lake; it is miles around and Jim feels that LeBlond will not be pleased to have his daughter stay at his rival's camp. Aurore seems to approve of Jim and there are indications that the approval is mutual.

In the course of the conversation it develops that Paul Paradis has been making disparaging remarks to Aurore about Jim.

During the evening Omar sees landers approaching and concludes that it is a searching party. Before Aurore's father appears she and Jim plan a meeting place on an island half way between the two posts.

* * *

With a voice hoarse with feeling, he said, with a slight trace of accent: "Mr. Stuart, my daughter says she owes her life to you and your man."

As they faced him, the striking resemblance in feature and expression between father and daughter impressed the man who entered the room followed by Renault and Paradis. The girl who had hung to the canoe while the seas drove over her, then laughed as she shook with cold, was the true daughter of Louis LeBlond.

"Luckily, we happened to see her," depreciated Stuart.

"Yes, but she tells me that her strength was gone—she had already given up, when she saw you." LeBlond impulsively grasped the hand of the man who studied him. "We are rivals in business; it cannot be helped. But what you have done for my child I will not forget. We have hunted for her since the afternoon. I have been half crazy. You will understand."

In a corner of the room the slim Paradis, dark as a half-breed, talked excitedly to the thick-set Renault, across whose swart face a knife slash had left a livid scar.

"It was nothing," replied Stuart. "I happened to see her canoe. That was all. You owe me nothing, sir." As he spoke, Paradis left Renault and whispered in LeBlond's ear.

"My house is at your disposal," continued Stuart. "Will you and your daughter stay here tonight?" The eyes of the speaker hardened as he went on. "The gentleman who is whispering to you and Renault, here, are welcome to sleep in the trade-house. You can't cross the lake against this wind."

The somewhat small but regular features of Paradis darkened in a scowl at the thrust, but he continued his whispering. Slowly a look of doubt—of perplexity—crept into LeBlond's eyes, but with a gesture of irritation he waved aside the insistent Paradis. Turning, he spoke rapidly in French to his daughter, who replied vehemently, her courageous black eyes flashing in anger as she faced her father.

## Paradis Tries to Start Trouble

"Mr. Stuart," said the patently embarrassed LeBlond, "you—a—found her in the afternoon?"

"Yes." In a flash Stuart sensed what was coming—what Paradis had been whispering.

"And you let us hunt the lake through six hours of daylight—hunt for her, thinking she was drowned?" LeBlond spoke more in regret than in anger.

"Why didn't you send word?" added Paradis with a sneer.

"Father!" The blood rose to Aurore LeBlond's temples. "Are you crazy? Do you know what you're saying? Is this your gratitude?" The eyes of the girl flamed with indignation. "Mr. Stuart wanted to take me home, but I wouldn't go. There was only the small canoe here, and I was afraid—afraid of that lake. And this is your thanks to him! Oh, I'm ashamed of you—ashamed of you all!"

The enraged factor of Sunset House was near the end of his self-control as he faced LeBlond. "You see fit to quibble over my actions to-day. I've nothing to explain. You found out what the lake was out there, when you crossed with the wind in your big canoe. My large boats are bringing up my stuff, and I'm alone with one man. I don't like your insinuations!"

With difficulty Jim restrained himself. "You can't take your daughter back to-night, and I offered you my quarters—such as they are. But, as for this whispering assistant of yours, I take back my offer. He can't stay here!" The speaker's voice snapped like a brittle stick. "You understand English, don't you, Paradis?"

The room went silent. In the glance of the girl as she watched Jim's eyes blacken with anger, was amusement and approval.

With a swift movement the enraged Paradis jerked his hand back to his belt; but the squat Renault's fingers gripped his arm. Then a movement at the window behind the two men drew Jim's attention. Two narrowed eyes in a seamed face were pressed against the pane. Beside the face a hand gripped the action of a rifle. The watchdog, Omar, was on guard. The knife of Paradis would never have left its sheath.

The working features of LeBlond reflected his warring emotions. This man who had saved his daughter had also flagrantly affronted his friend. For a space his sense of gratitude and his loyalty to Paradis strove for mastery as he looked into the cold eyes which challenged his. Then he found his voice!"

"You have insulted us, here, in your own house!" he burst out. "We want no hospitality from you." Then, as if ashamed, went on: "Oh, I'm grateful—I know what I owe you; but we'll bid you good-night. Come, Aurore!"

## Aurore Asserts Her Independence

His answer from the girl was contemptuous laughter, "Oh, you men are so funnee—so funnee!" she cried. "So ridiculous! Because Mr. Stuart knocks down our Paul Paradis, and Paul fills your ears with a fool idea of word not being sent ten miles against that wind and sea, you forget that I'd be down there with the fish to-night if it hadn't been for Omar and Mr. Stuart. Pah! You men are all fools!"

She was serious now, her scornful gaze over-awing her father's uneasy eyes. In frank admiration Stuart watched her as she waited for LeBlond's reply.

"I thank you for what you did for her," said LeBlond at length, turning defeated from the accusing eyes of his daughter. "Come, Aurore!"

Paradis and Renault sullenly left the room while the trader waited at the door for the girl who had not moved.

"So you think, because of the hurt feelings of your pretty Paul, I'll spend the night in front of a fire, with my back against a tree?" she replied. "Well, I will not!"

Over the bold features of LeBlond crept an expression of helplessness—of impotence. It was patent to Stuart that this trader, whose energy and determination were by-words in the fur trade, was not the master of the girl who now faced him.

"I shall accept Mr. Stuart's offered hospitality," she continued. "As for you, mon pere, you can stay and help old Sarah, the cook, guard the sacred honor of your precious daughter—or you can leave her to Sarah and go and sit by your fire. I stay here. Do you understand English, Monsieur LeBlond?"

In the end, LeBlond and his daughter passed the night in the quarters of Stuart while the indignant Sarah tossed through sleepless hours, outraged by the thought that the roof above her should shelter the enemy who had boasted that the wolves should soon howl in the deserted clearing of Sunset House.

### CHAPTER III

SIX years before, when the boat brigade of the North-West Trading Company, in command of one of the partners, Louis LeBlond, had passed through Lake Expanse on the trail to Mitawangagama, the Ojibwas, who were camped at Pelican Portage on their way south to the spring trade with the Hudson's Bay Company, had been greatly excited. Turning in to the camp, LeBlond's head voyageur, Black Jules Renault had announced in their native tongue that a trading station was to be built on the great Lake of the Sand Beaches two hundred miles north. Never again need they take the long trail south to Lake Expanse, but in the next long snows would find a warm welcome—a New Year's feast—and the best of trade goods ready for exchange for their fur at the new post.

In three years LeBlond had made serious inroads into the trade of the old company. He had gone to the Indians in the heart of a rich fur country. He no longer could be ignored. They must follow and fight him for the trade. But, on the word of hardheaded Andrew Christie, of Lake Expanse, Inspector of a territory larger than an eastern state, the man who could now wrest a share of the trade from the firmly intrenched LeBlond would need a particularly long head, boundless nerve, and the tenacity of the beaver. Such a man, Christie told his superiors, in conclave at Winnipeg, be believed was now at God's Lake in western Kiwedin—a young man with a fine war record and a local reputation for ability and judgment in dealing with the Indians.

In two months a mail canoe brought Jim Stuart orders from Winnipeg to report to Christie at Lake Expanse. A month later, with Omar Boisvert and a gang of men, Stuart had cleared the forest and was peeling the logs for the building of Sunset House. The following three years had been for Stuart a well-nigh hopeless struggle for a foothold in the trade, for his rival possessed the Frenchman's uncanny talent for handling the Indians, backed by an experience of thirty years.

## A Spoiled Child

As he lay on his bunk in the trade-house, after leaving Aurore LeBlond and her father in possession of his quarters, Jim Stuart's thoughts traversed the hours since mid-afternoon. To the man who, since the war, had been marooned in the forests of Kiwedin—Ojibwa for "The Birthplace of the North Wind,"—the coming of this vivid creature, swept into his life by the accident of wind and sea, had been like the burst of a shell on a black night. To the picture of a dark head beside a submerged canoe which the seas buried as they drove past, his memory joined the dripping figure of a shivering girl, standing in Marthe's doorway, dismissing the adventure as a joke. Then her cool indifference to the scandalized Ojibwas! He had read that they were like that—these present-day girls. He chuckled at the memory of how she rose from the table to display

(*Continued on Page* 18)

Omar.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER. Lebanon, N. J.

$5 to $500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10c for illustrated coin value book. 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25. LeRoy, N. Y.

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HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-basswood, rich and delicious, 5-lb. pail $1.00; 10-lb. pail $1.75, postpaid to fourth zone. Price of 120-lb. case on request. GELSER BROS. Dalton, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

$7500—BUYS—230 acre farm, 35 head livestock, tools, crops, easy terms. Free list farms for sale. Write MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARM, 152 ACRES, two sets of buildings, large sugar bush, running water, State road, electricity available. Buffalo and other city markets near; $500 cash, balance on long term payments. JOHN A. DAVIES. Wyoming, N. Y.

192 ACRE 25 COW DAIRY FARM. Madison County, New York. One mile from village, on railroad, with grade and high schools, trading center. 75 acres fertile machine worked tillage. Excellent for crops grown in section. 100 acres creek watered pasture, 17 acres woodland. 9-room house, running water. Dairy barn 32x87, silo, ice house, hen house. All buildings good condition, recently repaired. Anticipate hard road by farm soon. Priced low $3500. Investigate our long term easy payment plan. THE FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Our is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

SINGLE AMERICAN wisbes employment, experienced man. Prefer central New York State. BOX 100, c/o American Agriculturist.

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS to sell barn equipment direct to farmers. Workers can make big money. Write for particulars. "IDEAL" Horicon, Wisconsin.

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SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

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WANNA LAFF? Get a cartoon drawn of you or your friends from photo. Send photo and $1.00. Photo returned. POSTON, 7515, 58th St., Summit, Ill.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs, instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptoms chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver Enlargement free. SUPERIOR PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. H, Waterloo, Iowa.

## TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

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TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky. t

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS, 125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

PRINTED STATIONERY, cards, tags, butterwrappers—reasonable. Price list, samples, free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

DRESSES! "KUTEKIDDIES" size 1-4 only 69c C.O.D. BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.

**WANTED**

**OLD ADDRESS !**

**When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new.**

**This insures prompt change.**

**Send both addresses to**

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 17)

her whipcords, to the consternation of the inquisitive Sarah. No false modesty there! In fact, he admitted, modesty did not appear to enter into the picture. And how she did seize on gibodiegwason! It certainly was an insult to the well-cut knickers which set off her shapely legs—that name!

But what a crime it was to cut hair like that! It must have rippled to her waist. Then he laughed aloud as he remembered the disgust in the blue eyes of Mary Christie, daughter of the Inspector at Lake Expanse, when he once asked her when she intended to bob her hair. No, Mary wouldn't cut her hair or shorten her skirts either. Lake Expanse fashions were somewhat behind the times, and—as Mary was the only white girl on the great lake—would remain so.

Of course, the astute LeBlond was set on marrying his daughter off well in Winnipeg. Strange, she'd escaped so long—with those dangerous black eyes and that magnetism. It was magnetism; no doubt about that. The man on the bunk in the trade-house sucked in a deep breath at the memory of his struggle to get the half-drowned girl into the canoe—the dead weight of her in his straining arms.

But strong as was the appeal of this dark daughter of Louis LeBlond to the eyes and senses of the man who had not seen three comely white women in as many years, she was, he realized, only a spoiled child; vain, headstrong, the pampered darling of a lonely father. Then his thoughts shifted to the loyal, capable girl at Lake Expanse, who ministered with head and hands to the well-being and comfort of his chief, Andrew Christie, and who, except for five years' schooling in Scotland, had spent her life, without complaint, immured in the northern forests. He pictured her frank disdain of the dress and manners of the girl who slept over in his quarters—her outraged sense of propriety at the direct thought and speech of this self-possessed daughter of the free trader. She wouldn't understand this girl—would condemn her on sight as over-bold, light, unwomanly. But no one who had seen Aurore LeBlond grimly refusing to be swept from her grip on that canoe, as the seas buried her, could doubt the metal of her courage. She had proven that. Whatever else she might lack, it was not a valiant heart; and it was masterful the way she over-awed her father—forced him to stay at Sunset House. Then he found himself comparing the blond comeliness of the decorous daughter of Andrew Christie with the dark loveliness of Aurore LeBlond.

### Good-bye

The following morning Stuart walked with his guest to the beach where LeBlond had preceded them to his waiting canoe.

(*Continued Next Week*)

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

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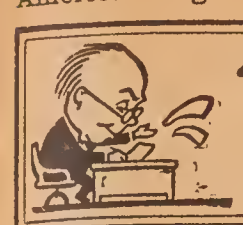

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## For Your Protection

I AM always looking for our mailman and American Agriculturist. I thought perhaps you would like to know of what service you have been to me. A short time ago I read in your paper a warning against a certain concern going around looking for accounts to collect.

Well, one of these same parties came our way and at that time I was busy so he left one of his report blanks for me to fill out and was to return two days later, which he did. He was confronted with your statement and admitted he was the man. Well, you should have seen him get out of the garage and he near burned up his tires to get away. It was quite a laugh to a few people who witnessed it. I was then asked how I found out and I explained to them that I read it in American Agriculturist.—F.E.P., *New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Letters like this are one of the satisfactions of publishing a farm paper. Our only regret is that our warnings sometimes come after money has been lost. At other times our subscribers ask us about some concern whose history has already appeared in the Service Bureau columns. Read the column regularly and report any suspicious circumstances to us promptly. In this way we can be of the greatest service to you.*

## Auto Service Associations

OUR readers who follow the Service Bureau columns regularly know that we have never been very enthusiastic about the so-called auto service companies which sell membership and agree to give rebates on gas and oil, furnish towing service under certain conditions and sometimes agree to render other services. A heavy correspondence from our readers indicates that in few or no cases have they received benefit commensurate with the cost. Many letters indicate that people who signed up had believed that they were securing liability insurance, which was not the case.

Readers have recently asked us about two associations in New England. The contracts put out by these associations seem to be very similar to many others mentioned by us. The two companies referred to are the Mutual Automobile Association of Boston, Mass. and the North American Automobile Club of Boston, Mass.

## "Wonderful Service"

**I RECEIVED your letter dated March 6th with check valued at $125.71 enclosed. I wish to thank you very much for the same and think it is a wonderful thing to be able to safeguard your self against accidents in this way with the A. A.**

**I don't think your fine service is known well enough around here and I will do my best to boost it and let it be known wherever I can. Thanking you again for such wonderful service, I remain.**

**Minnie May Cushing.**
**Holly, N. Y.**

***Mrs. Cushing was injured in an automobile collision Nov. 4th, 1930 causing an injured knee, and cuts on nose, forehead and left leg.***

## Two Insurance Policies

My husband was hurt in an auto collision recently. He had an insurance policy in the North American Accident Insurance Company and filed a claim which was paid at once. We appreciate this money very much as we live on a farm and have to hire most of the work done while my husband is ill.

My husband also had a policy in the National Protective Insurance Company but they refused to pay. My husband is in bed for six weeks. I am wondering if you would write to the National Protective Insurance Company, asking them if they will not reconsider their decision to pay our claim on this case.

WE were very glad to write to the National Protective Insurance Association who replied as follows:

"We have received your letter. The proofs which were submitted to us showed that we have no liability as set forth in our policy. The claim was declined according to the proofs that were furnished us."

As we understand the situation, the National Protective Insurance Association is not licensed to do business in the States of New York or Pennsylvania. However, this company is legally allowed to solicit insurance business by mail, although they cannot sell it through insurance agents. We have always taken the position that there are so many insurance companies that are licensed to do business in this state that it is better to do business with licensed companies than with those which are not licensed.

## A Helping Hand

**I RECEIVED a check from . . . at last and I feel greatly indebted to the Service Bureau and appreciate your helping me very much. I am sure I would not have received it if it had not been for your help and will say you are rendering the farmers wonderful service in a great many ways.**

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been in our home over thirty five years and will say it is a farmer's guide and one of his best friends.**

**Thank you again for your aid.**

## Lease Is Legal

The land through this section has nearly all been leased by gas and oil companies. Most of the signers did not realize that they could not hold any part of the gas if any were struck. Can the lease on the land, by the oil company, hold if the land is sold to someone who wishes to be free of said lease?

MOST of the leases do provide that the owner of the farm gets enough gas for use in his building. Some of them, however, do not provide for one-eighth of the gas as they do for the oil. It is our understanding that a few leases provide that one-eighth of both gas and oil should go to the owner of the farm.

As we understand it when the lease is made it acts as a lien on the property, and that it is binding on anyone who buys or rents the property. In other words, selling or leasing the farm would not release you from the terms of the contract.

## Letters Not Answered

QUITE a while ago a subscriber asked us to write to Peter Hosenfeld & Son of Webster, New York, calling to their attention claims for some plants which our subscriber stated they had bought from him.

We called this claim to the attention of Peter Hosenfeld & Son under dates of December 9, January 2, January 21, and March 23. Up to date we have had no reply to any of these letters.

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.


GET GOING, MR. WATER-THIN,
GET GOING! YOU'LL WASTE
NO MONEY FOR THIS FARM!

HE'S A champion loafer. For Mr. Water-thin is the quart or more of non-lubricating waste oil that ordinary refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil. A quart that vaporizes far too fast in tractor, truck or car.

But you'll find none of this stuff in Quaker State Motor Oil. For it's removed by special equipment in every one of the Quaker State refineries—*the most modern in the world.* And Quaker State replaces this waste with the smoothest lubricant a motor ever purred over!

That means there are four full quarts of rich, full-bodied lubricant in every gallon of Quaker State—not three quarts and one of waste. That means you get an *extra* quart of lubricant. *Which explains why Quaker State is the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil*—and the most economical farm lubricant made!

Every gallon of Quaker State is

made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. It is so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

Use Quaker State Motor Oil for tractor, truck and passenger car. It will save you money in maintenance costs and in oil costs—for it lubricates better and longer. Try

it! You'll soon be convinced that Quaker State is the biggest bargain in oil!

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART
OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE
TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

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Amsterdam
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Auburn . . Smith & Pearson, Inc.
Au Sable Forks . W. S. Weston
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G.L.F. Service Stores, Inc.
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Barneveld
Trenton Feed & Grain Co., Inc.
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Boonville . . . . A. C. Capron
Bouckville . . . W. W. Edgerton
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Buffalo . United Dairy Mach. Corp., 216 E. Genesee St.
Buffalo . . R. G. Wright & Co., 98 E. Eagle St.

**De Laval Dealers listed here will be glad to give you complete information on De Laval Separators and Milkers. Call on them.**

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G.L.F. Service Stores, Inc.
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Glens Falls. . . L. C. McMurray
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Lorraine . . . . O. L. Shelmidine
Lowville Farmers Mill Coop., Inc.
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# A SIMPLE WAY to Solve the Surplus Milk Problem . . . .

PRODUCERS of fluid or market milk could wipe out the surplus milk which is now depressing milk prices easily and quickly by keeping a small quantity of milk at home and separating enough to provide cream and butter for their home use and skim-milk for feeding a few calves, pigs or chickens. Aside from helping to improve prices this practice would also provide more dairy products—the most healthful and economical of all foods—for home use.

Many dairymen who are now selling whole milk will find that in the long run it will be more profitable for them to separate all their milk and to sell cream or butter and to grow more young stock with the skim-milk—the best feed in the world for this purpose.

Every dairy farm, regardless of how the milk is sold, should have a cream separator—even if it is used to separate only a pailful of milk a day.

And when it comes to cream separators, there is nothing like a De Laval.

There are five complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from $30 up, providing a De Laval for every need and purse.

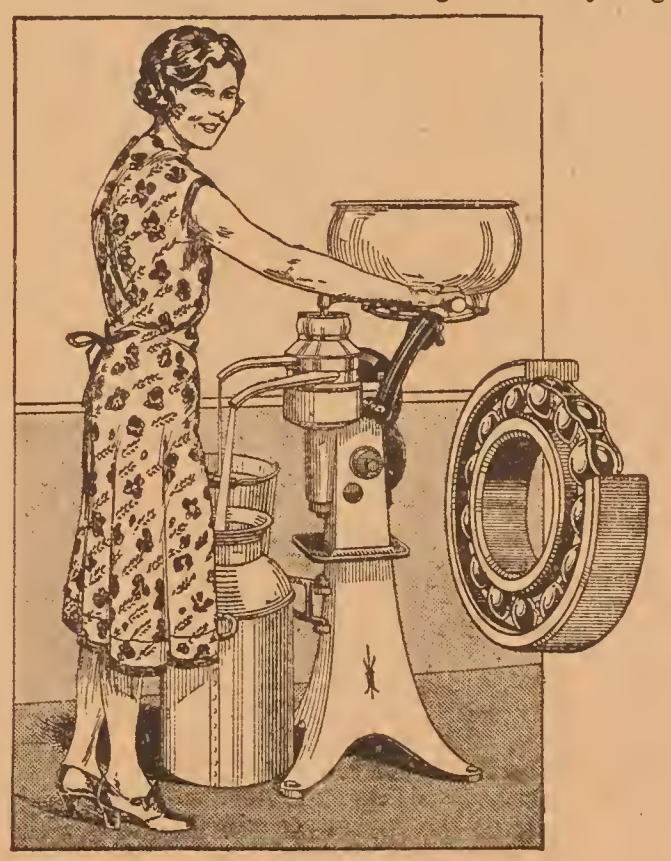
No matter whether you want to separate the milk from one or 1000 cows, there is a De Laval which will do this work better and at less cost than any other separator. Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

"3,000,000" GOLDEN SERIES—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable. Equipped with ball bearings protected against rust and corrosion. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Four sizes, from 350 to 1000 lbs. capacity. Hand, belt or motor drive.

BLACK UTILITY SERIES—Exactly the same as the Golden Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lacking several features. Sold at lower prices. Three sizes: 350 to 750 lbs. capacity.

JUNIOR SERIES—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes: 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity.

EUROPA SERIES—Another line of still lower priced small, European-made De Laval Separators. Excellent skimmers. Finished in red. Four sizes: 150 to 400 lbs. capacity.



# A De Laval Milker Will Help You Produce at Less Cost

A De Laval Milker will do more to help you reduce your cost of producing milk than anything you can get. It will enable you to do your milking in at least half the time, and also to do your milking better and produce more and cleaner milk than can be done in any other way.

There are now more than 2,000,000 cows milked with De Laval Milkers in all parts of the world, and in every way De Lavals have demonstrated their superiority over any other method.

There are three kinds of De Laval Milkers, providing a De Laval for every need and purse:

MAGNETIC—The world's best milker. Thousands of outfits in use in all parts of the world. Pulsations controlled by magnetic force insure absolute uniformity of milking. Cows always milked the same way and produce to their greatest ability. Any one can operate it. Easy to handle and care for. Outfits for milking one to 500 or more cows.

UTILITY—The best low-priced milker made. Ideal for the small dairyman or for those to whom price is an essential consideration. Outfits sold from $145 up. Furnished with single or double units, which can be used with any make of single pipe line milker.

In addition there is the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milker, which milks, weighs and conveys—for large herds and special conditions.

## How It Works

Electro-magnetic force creates and controls pulsations in the De Laval Magnetic Milker with split-second accuracy. Generator **A** driven from the milker pump creates the current which is timed by a gear-driven device, which is as accurate and positive in action as the distributor on an automobile. Magnetic force is then carried by wire to electro magnets located on the operating top of each unit, **B**, **C** and **D**. Each unit milks at exactly the same speed, which insures uniform milking at all times.

Surplus current from the generator can be used to light four electric lights, thus providing free barn light

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

New York
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Rochester Burr & Starkweather Co.
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Rome . . Wardwell Hdwe. Co., Inc.
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Schaghticoke . . C. O. Lawrence
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Gladstone . . . G. F. Hill & Co.
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New Egypt
Burlington Co. Sup. & Prod. Co.
Newton . . . . . Claude C. White
Sussex . . . G.L.F. Service Stores, Inc.
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S. M. Bonnell, Inc.
Woodstown Samuel H. Weatherby

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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# New York's New Farm Laws

## *A Summary Every Farmer Will Want to Read*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

ONE of the services which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tries to do for our readers is to keep them informed on important laws affecting their interest and welfare. In the March 21st issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we gave a summary up to that time of all the important farm and rural bills introduced into the Legislature at Albany. We promised them to give a complete summary when all of these bills were either signed or vetoed at the close of the Legislative session. At this writing, not quite all of the bills passed by the Legislature have been acted upon by the Governor as he has thirty days after the close of the Legislative session to sign or veto bills. But practically all important bills have been acted upon so we give below our promised review of what the Legislature and the Governor of New York State did do, or did not do, for agriculture this year. We suggest that you save this summary very carefully for future reference and that you read this summary out loud at the next meeting of your Grange or other local farm organization.

Before we take up the actual summary and description of the bills passed, I would like to make a couple of comments. In the first place, this was not an important year from a legislation standpoint. Splendid progress has been made in securing helpful agricultural laws in New York State during the last two years, in fact, the best progress that has ever been made. So it was thought by everybody concerned that this was a good year to slow up a bit, not only to give people a chance to see how the new laws for agriculture would work, but also on account of the State finances and the tax situation.

When the bills were finally passed by the Legislature, the income tax of the State had not yet been paid on April 15th, and when it was paid it was found that this tax was less than half of what it was last year and far below the expectations of the Legislature. So Governor Roosevelt was faced with the disagreeable job of vetoing appropriation bills with which he was very much in sympathy, but for which there was no money available to carry out their provisions. In the list of bills which Governor Roosevelt vetoed there are at least two that he should have signed and in not signing them he did an injustice to rural people. The first and most important of these was the three-fourth year automobile license bill which was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor. The second one was a bill abolishing the junior license for young men and women sixteen and seventeen years of age, and substituting in its place a law making it possible for any sixteen year old boy or girl to qualify for a regular driver's license, good everywhere in the State except in cities of 250,000 and over. The Governor's veto of the three-fourth year automobile license bill is discussed on our editorial page this time. On the whole, however, the Governor was right in vetoing a large number of the appropriation bills. Most of these and probably all of them were for very worthy purposes and we are for anything that is for the good of agriculture but these appropriation bills meant more public expense at the present time and I am firmly convinced that it is time to call a halt.

It should be said also that on the whole, both the Legislature and the Governor again have done a constructive job for agriculture with both the new laws passed this year and some poor bills which were considered and not passed. Here is a summary of what was done:

*Three men who are concerned with farm legislation in New York State. Above, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt; left, Leigh G. Kirkland, of Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture; right, Frank Smith, Springfield Center, Otsego Co., chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture.*

### TB Eradication Appropriation

In the regular budget submitted to the Legislature early in the session $2,500,000 was appropriated to carry on the campaign against TB in New York State during 1931. This was passed with the budget. However, it was not considered enough so a special appropriation bill asking for $1,000,000 more for TB eradication work was introduced as a special bill later in the session. $500,000 of this special appropriation was to be used to pay indemnity to dairymen for cattle condemned during the last part of 1930, and the other $500,000 is to be used for work this year. This special bill was passed and signed by the Governor so the State Department of Agriculture and Markets has a total of $3,000,000 for eradication work in 1931, and $500,000 to complete the payment of indemnities for work done last year.

### New Law Against Oleomargarine

The new act is a splendid victory for dairymen. The old State law against oleomargarine prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in imitation of

(*Contin'd on Page 2*)

**ENGINES**
Lifetime Guarantee
All Sizes and Styles
**300,000 In World-Wide Use**
The WITTE (Magneto Equipped) provides cheapest reliable power for farm and ranch. Does more work in less time at less cost. Put one to work—will pay for itself. *Send for Big Free Catalog.*
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**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
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**FOR SALE:** Reg. & Cer. Imp. Robust Beans. Persistently good yielder. Fertile Valley Seed Growers Ass'n, Unionville, Mich. Jesse Treiber, Sec'y

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# New York's New Farm Laws

(*Continued from Page* 1)

natural butter. The new provision states that oleomargarine shall be deemed to be in imitation or semblance of butter when it has a yellow color similar to the color of butter and states the methods to be used in measuring the color. New Federal legislation was also secured this year along the same line, making it impossible for oleomargarine manufacturers to sell yellow oleo.

## Farmers Exempted from Compensation Insurance

There has been a great deal of concern expressed during the past year for fear that farmers could be prosecuted under the compensation insurance law if their hired men were injured in doing any work not strictly agricultural. To clear up the situation American Agriculturist did considerable work in Albany this year on this matter and Assemblyman Porter introduced a bill which was finally passed and signed by the Governor which definitely permits farmers to engage in logging, lumbering, or woodcutting work with their hired men without being obliged to insure the men, providing that not more than four men are employed by the farmer in such work.

## Grading of Farm Products

This new law gives the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets the power to establish grades on all farm products. It is optional, as it does not compel anyone to grade if he does not wish, but if he accepts the grade and marks them according to an established rule, then he is obliged to live up to his grade.

The law also makes it a misdemeanor to put the best products on top or on the face of a barrel or package.

This should operate to improve the quality of New York products put on the market and to hold back low quality products. It will be a step toward aiding New York State farmers to compete with Western and other farmers who long ago learned that the only way to get their products on the Eastern market was to be sure that the quality was right.

## A Better Trespass Law

Under the old law when a farmer posted his land posting was good only against hunters and fishermen. Often the worst offenders are campers, automobilists, and others who have no regard for the farmers' property rights. American Agriculturist was active and instrumental in having more teeth put into the trespass law so that when a farmer posts his land, the posting is effective against everybody. We hope that farmers will not be in a hurry to post their land unless they absolutely have to but if they are forced to, the new posting law will be much more effective.

## To Develop St. Lawrence Powers

One of the most important laws from everybody's standpoint in New York State, whether they live in country or city, is that passed by the Legislature this year, providing for the development of electric power from the immense natural resources of the St. Lawrence River. After years of argument over the project the Legislature this year passed, and the Governor signed, a bill providing for the appointment of a State commission which will endeavor to start the tremendous engineering job of harnessing the St. Lawrence on a private ownership and development plan under State control.

## Official School Year Changed

Under the old school law, the official and fiscal school year began August 1. The law was amended this year to make the school year begin July 1. This will save school officials in a great many cases from the necessity of borrowing money and paying interest on it while waiting for State money to be paid, for it will mean that State moneys will be paid that much earlier than they have been heretofore. This bill had the cordial support of American Agriculturist because it will greatly help local taxpayers and school officials. It was the most important school law passed this year.

## Speed Limit on Highways

An important amendment to the highway law extends the speed limit on highways from 30 to 40 miles an hour. Under the old law, of course, everybody at times drove faster than 30 miles an hour but if anything happened the burden of proof certainly was on the driver and technically he could be arrested for exceeding the speed limit. The limit has now been increased 10 miles an hour and is more in line with common sense and modern driving practice.

## Proposal to Improve Rural Health Service

A bill recommended by a special health commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt was introduced early in the session which would have made the county the unit of local health administration and also recommended the establishment of two or three county tubercular hospitals similar to the one already now established at Raybrook, New York. The commission recommendations would have eliminated much of the work which is now being done by local health officers in the towns and would have concentrated all of these lines of local health work under the jurisdiction of one county board of health.

The Legislature did not accept the recommendations as a whole, but eliminated all of the provisions of the bill

(*Continued on Page* 17)

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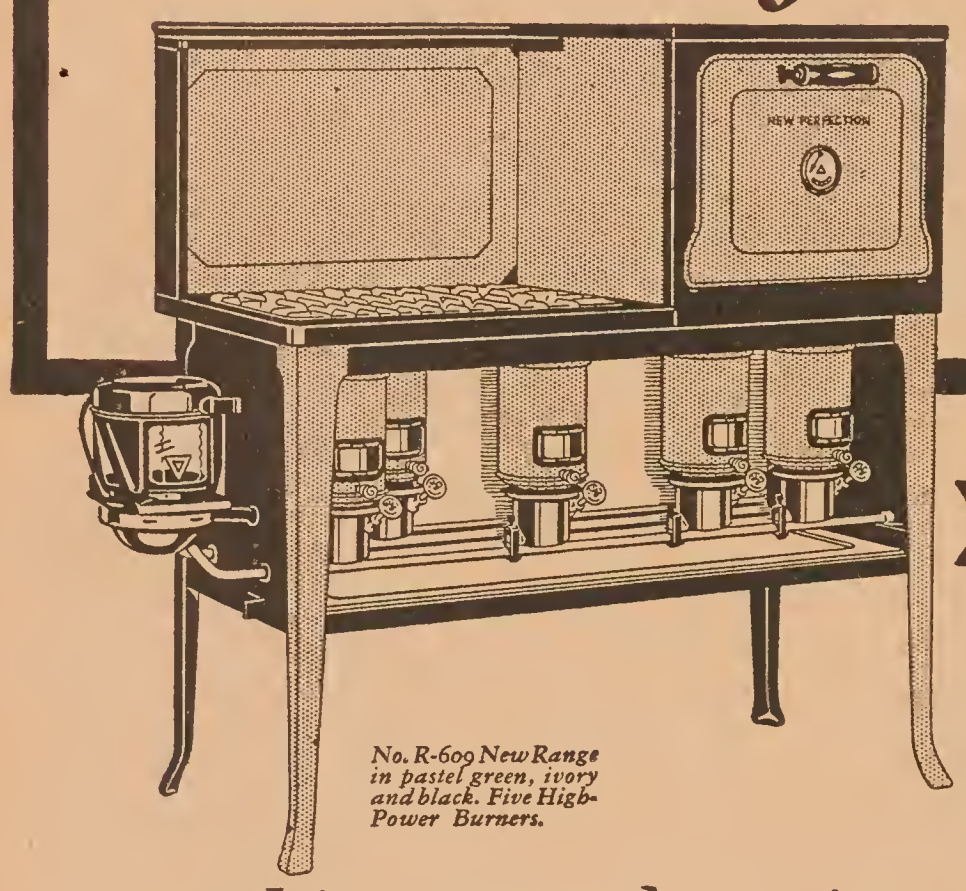


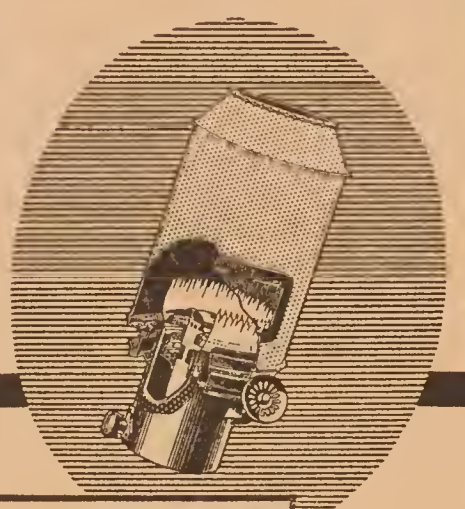

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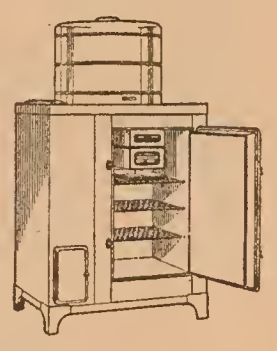

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# Watch Your Step On Potatoes This Year

## *Growers Plan Increased Acreage---Big Crops Bring Small Returns*

*By* DR. M. P. RASMUSSEN
*New York State College of Agriculture*

A REPORT issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on March 26, 1931, indicates that the potato growers of the United States intend to plant an acreage of potatoes this year almost 11 per cent larger than the acreage harvested in 1930. These figures should give pause to any thinking farmer and particularly to those who depend on potatoes for a large share of their income.

When potato prices have been relatively good for a couple of years, it is the usual custom for growers to increase the acreage. The potato growers of the country are running true to form this year and the fever for increasing potato acreage has spread to all parts of the country. The 1931 acreage in the 13 southern states is expected to increase almost 18 per cent. In the 35 late states, which produce the bulk of the crop, the intended increase in acreage is about 10 per cent.

The crop in the early states is already well on the way and there is nothing to be gained by discussing what might have been. But it is very important to note that the southern crop has been materially delayed by frost and cold weather in all sections except Florida. This means that most of these early states, with large increases in acreage, will get off to a late start. Unless something unusual occurs, this will mean that each group of the southern states will encroach seriously on the regular selling period for the more northern states all along the line. The final result is likely to be a repetition of the experience in the fall of 1928, when the carryover of the intermediate crop of potatoes was so great as to depress very seriously prices for the regular crop of late potatoes.

It is not too late, however, to change plans in the late states. A glance at the table will show that everyone of the 19 surplus states intends to increase its acreage to some extent. In the eastern states, the increased acreage runs about 8 per cent. In the west central and western states, however, the increase will be from 13 to 14 per cent. The large crops of potatoes in Maine and Idaho have effectually determined the prices received for the 1930 crop of potatoes. What will happen in 1931 with a 10 per cent increase in Maine acreage and a 12 per cent increase in Idaho acreage, if temperature and rainfall are normal? These areas, far from market and with relatively high freight rates, have already made much progress in the way of putting quality potatoes on the market. Lower prices in 1931 will merely make them increase these efforts and make it even more difficult for growers in other states, with less rigid standards, to compete.

**Acreage of Late White Potatoes in 19 Important Surplus States, 1925-1930 and Intended Acreage 1931.**

*(Figures are in thousands of acres)*

| State | Average acreage 1925-1929 (Acres) | Acreage 1930 (Acres) | Acreage intend to plant 1931 (Acres) | Per cent increase in acreage 1931 compared with 1930 (Per cent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern** | | | | |
| Maine | 157 | 188 | 207 | 10 |
| Vermont | 20 | 17 | 20 | 18 |
| New York | 269 | 251 | 274 | 9 |
| Pennsylvania | 220 | 234 | 243 | 4 |
| **East Central** | | | | |
| Michigan | 269 | 263 | 276 | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 240 | 244 | 261 | 7 |
| **West Central** | | | | |
| Minnesota | 315 | 305 | 336 | 10 |
| North Dakota | 119 | 116 | 131 | 13 |
| South Dakota | 62 | 65 | 72 | 11 |
| Nebraska | 88 | 94 | 115 | 22 |
| **Western** | | | | |
| Colorado | 88 | 86 | 101 | 17 |
| Wyoming | 16 | 17 | 27 | 59 |
| Montana | 35 | 29 | 35 | 21 |
| Idaho | 99 | 117 | 131 | 12 |
| Utah | 19 | 20 | 24 | 20 |
| Nevada | 5 | 3 | 3 | |
| California | 46 | 35 | 39 | 11 |
| Oregon | 46 | 42 | 46 | 10 |
| Washington | 66 | 64 | 65 | 2 |
| Total 19 States | 2,178 | 2,190 | 2,406 | 10 |
| Total U. S. | 3,369 | 3,394 | 3,758 | 11 |

A number of the 16 deficit states were hard hit by the great drought of 1930. All through this area farmers are being urged to raise enough vegetables to see them through next winter. Many of them seem determined to plant enough potatoes this season so they at least won't go hungry this year. An increased acreage in the 16 deficit states will undoubtedly mean a decreased market outlet for the potatoes produced in the 19 surplus states.

Potato growers throughout the country seem to be ignoring the fact that the potato acreage planted during 1929 and 1930 was entirely ample if weather conditions had been favorable. As a matter of fact, weather conditions were poor during 1929, and extremely unfavorable during 1930, so that the yield during the two years was only 112-113 bushels per acre compared with the normal 120 bushels to the acre.

No one knows what the weather man has in store for us during 1931, but it may be of interest to note that during the past 30 years there have never been three consecutive light yield seasons. The only sensible thing to do is to count on normal weather and normal yields. Normal conditions during 1931 would probably result in a

(*Continued on Page 7*)

# "One For The Cutworm, One For The Crow---"

## *Corn Planting Time Is Just Around the Corner. Is Everything Ready ?*

APPLES are in bloom. The grass is green and as the farmer drives his sweat-stained team toward the barn, he makes his plans for tomorrow's work. Only by planning, can he make the most of these spring like days when crops must be sown if there is to be a harvest. (EDITOR'S NOTE—*The best plans must be made long before the previous day*).

Corn in the form of ensilage or fodder is the cheapest and best roughage available for milk production and a crop without which the dairyman would be lost. Warm days mean that planting time is here again, with its numerous problems.

Many recommendations are made by various authorities as to the varieties, fertilizers, and methods of planting, but each individual has his own problems and any discussion can only be more or less general.

One of the first problems that confronts the grower is the variety that he should plant. At the present time, seed corn is offered on the market under many different names, often with the same names covering widely different varieties. Unless the origin of the seed is known or the seed is obtained from a reliable dealer, its performance can only be guessed at. For New York State growing conditions the best variety is the one that uses all the average growing season in the production of roughage, including a fair amount of grain. Three years out of five the dough or glazed stage should be reached by the grain. This means a heavy tonnage of green feed in addition.

The New York State college of Agriculture has made a number of tests of various varieties of silage corn and have more or less decided the variety adapted to our conditions.

West Branch Sweepstakes is perhaps the best known and apparently is the best variety for most conditions in the Northeastern States with the possible exception of the Northern part. It requires a little over four months to grow to maturity. Luce's Favorite is another variety that requires about the same growing season as Sweepstakes but does not yield as high in dry weight or grain. In sections where a higher proportion of grain is desired or where the growing season is too short to grow Sweepstakes satisfactorily, Cornell 11 is a very popular variety.

Popular in the extreme north portion is Golden Glow since it matures even earlier than Cornell 11 or other varieties mentioned. These varieties are but a few of the many that are sold in New York State and which are satisfactory for northeastern conditions, but they offer a selection, and where obtained from reliable seed sources the grower can be assured of a satisfactory crop.

The corn crop has a place in the rotation on many northeastern farms. Usually following clover sod, fall plowing is desirable if not necessary. This brings up a question that has provoked considerable discussion, some claiming that as good yields can be obtained from corn land plowed two weeks before planting as that which was plowed the fall before. Experiments seemed to have proved that fall plowing offers slightly higher advantages in yield but where time is limited, very good results can be obtained by plowing late.

The corn crop in the dairy section through long custom, usually receives a heavy application of manure, since corn is a heavy user of nitrogen and a large amount of organic material is necessary. We find that ordinarily a clover sod with a heavy application of manure is usually plowed under before the crop.

"Shall I use commercial fertilizers?" is a question asked by many farmers this year who are short of ready cash. In this connection we have to consider two things, one of which is the keeping down of the total production cost and the other is the keeping down the unit production cost. Fertilizer prices are still low and the addition of three to four hundred pounds of super phosphate or a commercial fertilizer in the row will enable the growing of silage corn at a

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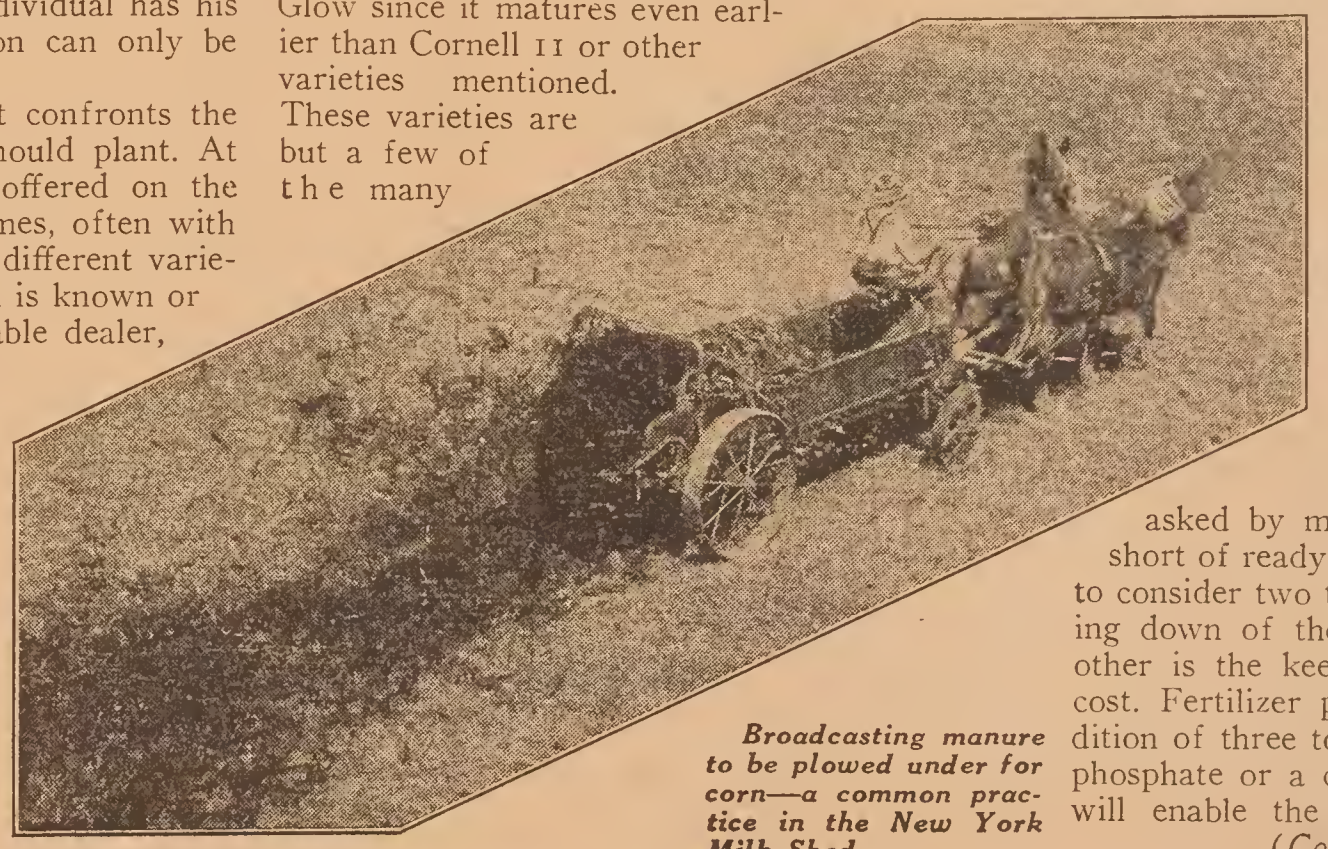

***Broadcasting manure to be plowed under for corn—a common practice in the New York Milk Shed.***

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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**Vol. 127 May 9, 1931 No. 19**


## Cut Your Potato Acreage

POTATO growers throughout the United States have declared intentions to plant about eleven per cent more potatoes this year than they did last. Read the article on this on page 3. There can be but one answer to this foolish policy, and that is, that the prices this fall will be far below the cost of production. If instead of this unwise increase in acreage, potato growers should cut their acreage from twenty-five to fifty per cent and then fertilize and care for the remaining acres intensively, there would be some home of profit above costs, even in these low price times.

When, oh, when, will we learn to heed the sad experience of past years?

## Several Agricultural Appropriations Vetoed

MAY we call your attention to the review and summary of important new laws just passed by the New York Legislature and signed by Governor Roosevelt? This review is on the first page of this issue. We suggest that you save it carefully and also that it be read aloud at your next Grange or other local farm organization meeting.

The summary also mentions some important bills that the Governor vetoed. Some of our friends personally interested in certain appropriations will think we are unjust when we state that we are in sympathy with most of the vetoes this year of bills carrying appropriations. Some of these appropriations like those for example, for various buildings for agriculture, were for very worthy purposes, but the regular budget, passed early in the session, was fairly liberal to the different agricultural educational institutions of the State. When the Governor had counted all of the returns from income taxes paid on April 15th, he found that there just was not money enough to pay the special appropriations in the various bills that the Legislature had passed, in addition to the regular budget. In spite of the fact that he was in sympathy with most of these appropriations for agriculture, he was obliged to veto them for the same reason that the individual farmer stops buying many things he wants when his money runs out.

It is very evident that expenditures of public money must be brought in line with the decline in prices of everything the farmer has to sell. This tax situation is becoming desperate, and we cannot expect taxes to be any lower if we ourselves keep demanding more and more service from the Government. Except for absolute necessities in the way of public service, we believe it is time to take a hitch in our belts and try to get along for the next few years on the excellent service that is now being rendered, without trying to increase it or to add to its cost.

Our only reservation on a policy of this kind is that agriculture should get its just share, and there should be a continuation of the policy of the State's assuming more of the local tax burden and of the general equalization of taxes, so as to take more and more of it off from real estate.

## Better Farm Conditions In the East

WE make no attempt to tell farmers that times are good when they are bad, and the present economic depression is bad—just about the worst ever. However, it may help a little bit to try to see, occasionally, any factor that seems to be encouraging.

The Brookmire Economic Service gave recently a detailed report of farm income as estimated from final crop reports. This showed that every agricultural section in the United States had declined in prices in 1930, as compared with 1929, but, and this is the interesting fact, the two great dairy sections of the country showed less decline than any other farm section in the United States. What is known as the Western Dairy Belt, comprising the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, showed a percentage decline of only fifteen per cent, and the Eastern Dairy Belt, including Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the New England states, showed a decline of only sixteen per cent. All other sections showed greater declines in what farmers receive for their products, the average for the United States as a whole being twenty-two per cent.

## An Unjust Veto

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT made a mistake and worked an injustice to a large number of rural people when he vetoed the three-quarter year automobile license bill. There are thousands of farmers living on dirt roads, the very ones who pay large road taxes and get little benefit from them, who are obliged to put their cars up late in the fall and keep them there, because of bad roads and weather, until spring. It is wrong for these farmers to have to pay a license fee on these cars while they are in storage.

The bill passed by the Legislature would have enabled such farmers and others to pay a smaller license fee covering three-quarters of the year, from the first of March. We understand the Governor vetoed the bill because the State is short of money. We are in full sympathy with the Governor in his predicament of having to veto good bills because there is not money enough to pay for them, but this was a case of plain justice, where farmers who have had the least help from the State are paying taxes for which they receive no return.

## Maybe a Good Time to Make Your Own Butter

MILK production, unfortunately, is increasing at the same time that consumption is falling off. The Dairymen's League reports that production now is at least twelve pounds per day per dairy more than it was a year or two years ago.

It may be impractical for the large producers of fluid milk to keep one day's milk home once a week in order to make butter, but if this could be done, it would relieve the market surplus and result in enough better prices to pay for the milk kept home, even if it were thrown into the ditch.

The sad part of it is that it is almost impossible to buy good butter right in the best dairy districts, and it is also true that many dairymen themselves are eating oleomargarine. A good separator is fairly cheap, now, and fresh skim milk is fine for hogs, hens, and calves. It would seem that there ought to be some practical way whereby a farmer, or possibly two or three neighbors, could arrange to buy a community separator and have good butter during these bad milk marketing times, and, at the same time, keep some of the surplus off from the market.

Such a plan is certainly practical for the small dairyman with five cows or less. In fact, if he counts the value of his skim milk in raising calves or for other stock, he will probably get just about as much out of separating his milk at home as he will to put it on the fluid milk market during the next few months.

## Hope for Connecticut Dirt Road Farmers

GOVERNOR CROSS, of Connecticut, has just signed a dirt road bill of interest to millions of farmers throughout the land. The bill calls for an appropriation of three million dollars annually for the next two years, to be used in the improvement of dirt roads of the State of Connecticut. The money will be divided equally among the one hundred and sixty-nine towns of the State, to be used as they desire.

Slowly but surely signs are beginning to appear that the agitation for better dirt roads is having good results. Three million dollars in the small State of Connecticut is a real start toward better roads, and we congratulate the Governor, the Legislature, and the farmers of Connecticut for this forward-looking step.

## Farm Wages Down

FARM wages will be the lowest this spring that they have been in many a long year.

According to the Department of Agriculture, day wages of farm workers not provided with board average $1.80 per day for the country as a whole. This is unfortunate for farm workers, but working at any living wage is better than no work at all, as thousands of city people have learned to their sorrow during this hard winter.

Farmers who hire must take into consideration the fact that farm prices for the coming year will be low and that the only way to make a profit will be to keep all costs, including those of labor, as low as possible. Perhaps it is unnecessary to add that in hiring help one must be fair, particularly in hiring married men with families, to give them a wage on which they can live.

## Eastman's Chestnut

THE following certainly needs no comment from me. It is said to be a letter received by a forest ranger of California, and I stole it from my friend, M. H. Hoover, editor of the *New York Conservationist.*

"Kind and Respected Cir:

"I see in the paper that a man named J—— S—— was atacted and et up by a bare whose cubs he was trying to git when the she bare came up and stopt him by eatin him up in the mountains near your town. What i want to know is did it kill him or was he only partly et up and was he from this place and all about that bare. I don't konw but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same i thought it might be him after all and i thought to know if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bare for I have been married twice since and their ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me if the bare did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him having six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattoed on his front chest and a ankor on his right arm which you will know him if the bare did not eat up these parts of him. If alive don't tell him I am married to J—— W—— for he never liked J——. Mebbe you had better let on as if i am ded but find out all you can about him without him knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bare did not eat him all up If it did I don't see you can do anything and you needn't take any trouble. My respeks to your family and please ancer back.

"P. S.—Was the bare killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any property worth me laying claim to?"

# Four Horseshoes + Two Pegs = Fun

## *Get Your Eye and Arm in Trim for the State Fair Championship*

TO some folks, pitching horseshoes at a stake may appear to be childish, foolish, and altogether a waste of time. Once you get inoculated with the horseshoe pitching bug, though, what a satisfaction you get when the old shoe hits the mark and neatly encircles the peg. Americans both in the city and in the country spend a high percentage of their time in shooting at a mark. They say that the business man sets up a goal which he hopes to gain by the end of the year, and another goal which he is looking forward to attaining before he dies. The young farmer who buys a farm has as his immediate goal the final payment for it and the burning of the mortgage. His more immediate goal is to get a good crop and market his stuff profitably, or to build up a high producing bunch of livestock.

When we play we are still shooting at a mark. Many of us enjoy putting up a target and with a 22 rifle seeing how close we can come to the bull's eye. When our young folks play basketball the target is the basket, or when they try out for the track team the mark may be the record that some other fellow has set.

The good old game of barnyard golf is just another example of the fascination of shooting at a mark. It looks easy to see an expert take a shoe and with apparent ease shoot at 40 feet to score a ringer or at least to drop it so close that it touches the stake. It looks easy but appearances are sometimes deceiving. Just try it a few times. You may be a little peeved to find that your shoes are a long way away from the stake, but before you know it you will be so fascinated with the game that the Missus will have trouble in getting you to leave it to eat your meals.

Since 1924, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in cooperation with the State Farm Bureau Federation, and the State Fair officials, has conducted an amateur championship barnyard golf tournament. Next fall on Tuesday and Wednesday of Fair week we will be at it again. Some folks have the knack of dropping the shoe so that it circles the peg, but anyone, by constant practice, can improve. The peg may be the immediate goal, but why not set up a goal a little farther away, namely, that you shall be the one to represent your county at the State Fair tournament next fall and more than that, why not set up a goal that you will top the list when the tournament is over?

You may wonder just how to go about making your entry. Last fall 36 counties sent representatives to the tournament. Most of these counties will undoubtedly have representatives this year. The first thing for you to do is to practice up. Then inquire of your county farm bureau manager whether your county is to be represented at the State Fair. If it was not represented last year that is no reason why it should not enter this year. Every county conducts an elimination contest, usually at their annual picnic, to decide who is to go to the Syracuse tournament. Entrants at the Fair must be certified by their county agent.

It is interesting to note the steady improvement that has taken place since the tournament was started in 1924. Then, the grand total showed that 7.7 per cent of the shoes pitched were ringers. With one exception there has been a steady improvement. In 1925 the percentage was 17.9 per cent; in '26, 21.2 per cent; in '27, 26.7 per cent; in '28, 31.6 per cent; in '29, 33.3 per cent; and in '30, 32.3 per cent. Last year, however, it is interesting to note that those who participated in the finals, threw 35.6 per cent ringers, more than one ringer for every three shoes pitched. This will give you some idea of the mark you will have to shoot at if you intend to carry off the prize next fall.

In order that you may know the rules under which the contest is conducted, we are giving you the special rules for this contest. Questions not covered by the special rules will be governed by the official rules of the National Horseshoe Pitching Association. We will be glad to send these rules to any subscriber who requests them. For a copy of these rules or for any information you may wish on the contest write to H. L. Cosline, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

### Special Rules for the Contest

1. Tournament to be singles only.
2. Each county entering the State Fair tournament must send *one* man.
3. An entrance fee of two dollars will be required of all contestants, but this will be returned to the player unless he fails to finish. It is fair to everyone that those who start shall stay with the tournament until it is completed. Every contestant is expected to stay through to the end of the tournament on the second day, and to stay at the games all of the time, even when not playing, unless excused by the management. Failure to do this will result in the forfeiture of the two dollars. The reason for this rule is that the contestants are needed to help keep the records.
4. Counties must do their own eliminating and may decide their own rules for such eliminating. In order to avoid misunderstandings, no candidate will

(*Continued on Page* 10)

# In One Hundred Years

MACMASTER in his "History of the People of the United States" says:

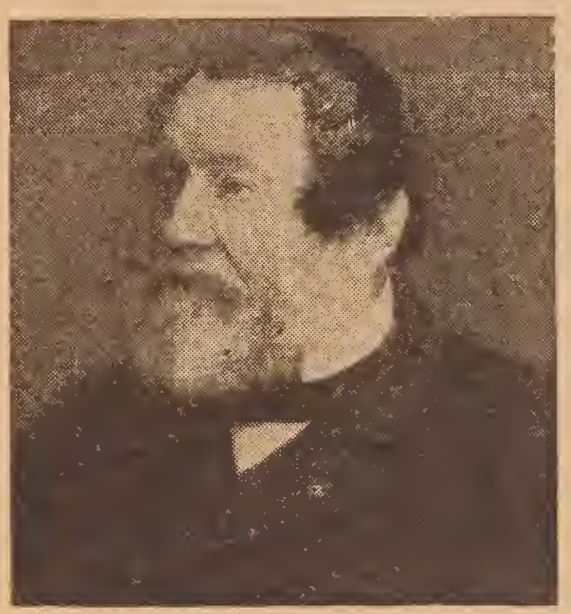
"The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolution plowed his land with the wooden bull plow, sowed his grain broadcast, and when it was ripe, cut it with a scythe and threshed it out on his barn floor with a flail."

The great change in the standards of living of people in the comparatively brief time since the American Revolution has been due almost entirely to the introduction of machinery. In fact, most of the changes have come about since the invention of the reaper by Cyrus McCormick, the centennial of which is being celebrated this year.

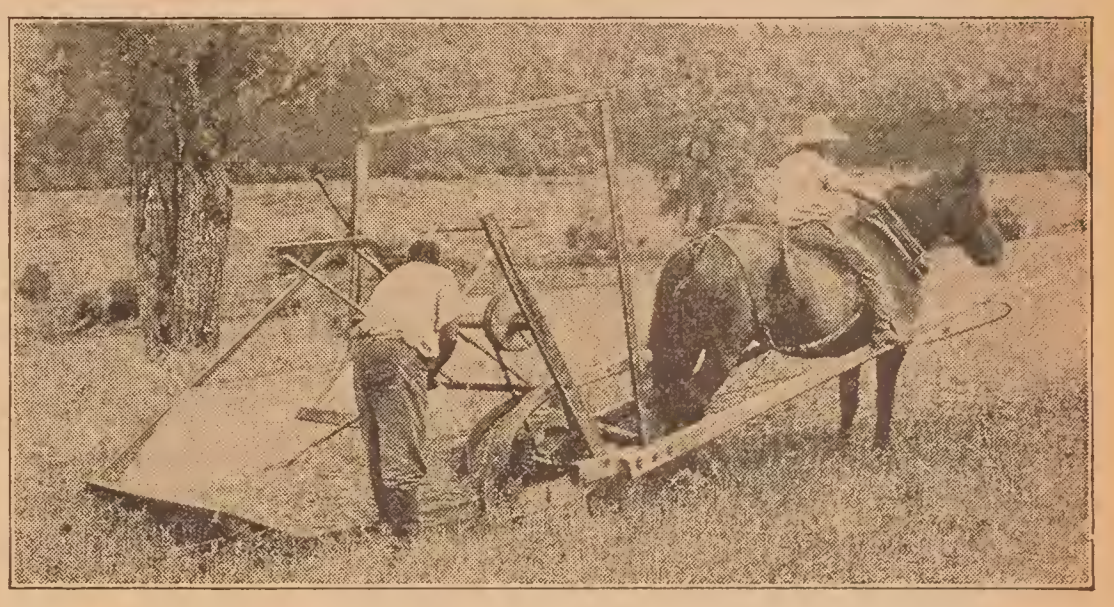
It is hard to measure the effect that modern farm machinery has had not only upon farmers and agriculture but on everybody. Some say that all of this new machinery has brought us the evils in our economic life that are hard to contend with. For example, machinery probably more than any other factor has been responsible for over-production. It would seem, however, that our chief trouble is not in producing too much, but rather in our failure to distribute efficiently our products to a hungry and needy world.

Anyway, there is one thing certain: we are never going back to the hand tools and to the drudgery of hand work. Hand labor in the days of our fathers on the farm was monotonous and tiring. Yet, we have lost something in the pride which our fathers took in their skilled hand work. Most of us remember watching an old cradler cut a swath up across a hillside grain field, cutting the grain smoothly, evenly, and laying it back with the heads as straight as a string.

Yet, we will not bemoan the passing of the cradle too much, for at best it was a primitive tool. When McCormick invented the reaper, it was the symbol of the passing of the world from the hand to the machine age. Compare the cradle of our fathers' time to the modern combine which cuts, threshes, and bags great fields of grain in one working day, and you will get some measure of the change that has taken place since the cradling and flailing days, well within the memory of living men.

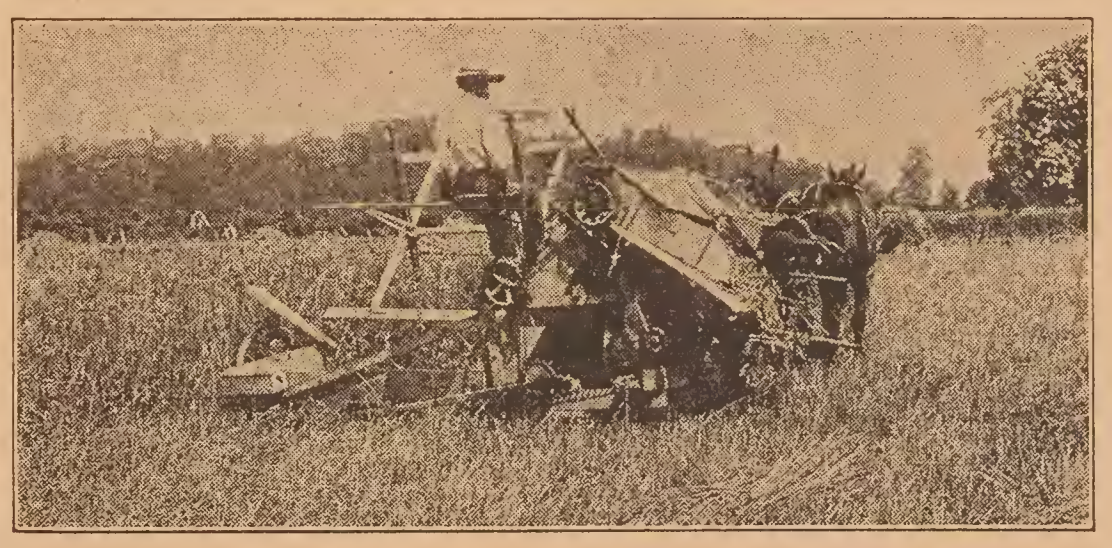


*Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809-1884), inventor of the world's first successful reaper. McCormick was but 22 years of age when his invention was given its first public test in July, 1831, in a field near Steele's Tavern, Rockbridge County, Virginia.*

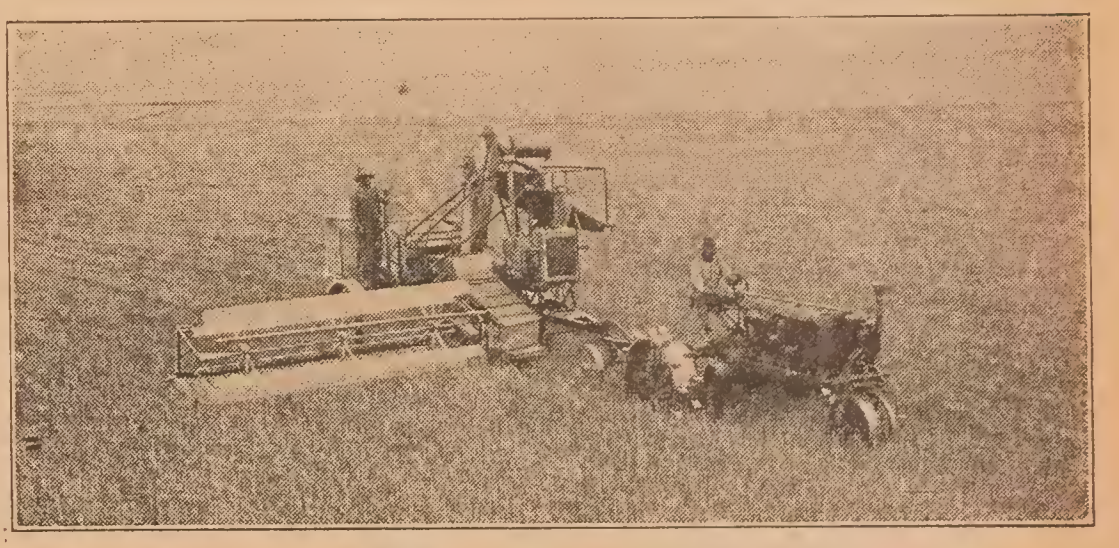


*One of the many field tests of the World's First Reaper, invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick. Jo Anderson, a trusted negro helper, rakes the cut grain from the platform while a farm boy rides the horse.*

*The cradle was the most efficient means of cutting grain before McCormick's invention of the reaper in 1831. In cradling grain, two acres was considered a day's work. One man was required to bind the grain into sheaves as it was cut by the cradler.*



*Harvester and Twine Binder built in 1883. The frame was made entirely of wood, iron being used only for gears, braces, etc.*



*A 10 or 12-foot cut Harvester Thresher which harvests and threshes the crop on 25 to 40 acres a day.*

**"The crows went over and pulled my neighbor's corn"**

Writes J. E. Meyers, of West Salem, Ohio. From the day he started using Stanley's Crow Repellent his crow, gopher, mole and other corn field pest troubles were over.

But be sure you specify *Stanley's* Crow Repellent. "It is the only kind I have used with complete success," writes S. Shepherd, West Townsend, Mass. Non poisonous. Will not clog seed planter. Safe. Sure. A 20 years' successful record.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half size can $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address The Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-M, New Britain, Conn.

*Be sure you get*

**STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT**

**Time Well Spent—**

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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*College Certified*

**Seed Potatoes**

RUSSET RURALS

first size, fancy No. 1 grade, better than U.S. No. 1

**$5.50 per 150 lb. sack.**

*Twenty or more sacks, $5.40*

We prepay all freight.

Order direct from this Ad and we will ship on first train or write today. Cook has always guaranteed safe arrival and satisfaction.

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**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS**

"Frostproof" Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead and Enkhuizen Glory. 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 Expressed Collect. Yellow and White Onion Plants Same prices. Prompt shipments of First Class Hand Picked, Selected plants, and delivered good condition or money refunded. Get prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants—Day and Night Service—Shipping Capacity ½ million daily. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

**Strawberry Plants**

Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.

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**MASTODON Everbearing Strawberry**

Plants $2 per 100; $15 per 1000; Plants set out this Spring, will bear quantities of large delicious berries this summer and fall. BASIL PERRY, Route 2, Georgetown, Delaware

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS,** Bubach, Corsican, $1.25 per 100, postpaid. Delicious, Marvel, Dunlap, $1.00 per 100.

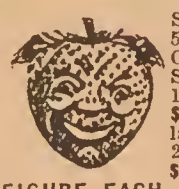
W. G. SEUBERT - CAMDEN, NEW YORK

**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.

C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKTONDALE, N. Y.

**Cabbage & Onion Plants,** Send no money—leading varieties. Pay postman. 500-60c; 1000-$1.00; 3000-$2.40. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guar. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** Fresh Dug, From NEW Plantings.



Senator Dunlap, 100, $1.00; 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $5.00; Premier-Gibson, Chesepeak, Cooper, Glenmary, Aroma, Stevens L. Champion. 50 plants, 75c; 100, $1.25; 300, $2.50; 500, $3.50; 1000, $7.00. Can furnish above varieties in large quantities. MASTODON (evb.) 25, $1.00; 50, $1.50; 100, $2.50; 200, $5.00; 300, $6.00.

FIGURE EACH VARIETY SEPARATE. Prices F.O.B.

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**SELECT BUDS FROM BEARING FRUIT TREES**

APPLES, 2 year, 5-7 ft.

50c EACH—$35.00 per 100

Baldwin, Cortland, Gravenstein, Wealthy

PEARS, 2-3 year, 5-7 ft.

60c EACH—$40.00 per 100

Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite

PEACHES, 1 year, 4-5 ft. ....

30c EACH—$25.00 per 100

Elberta, Belle of Georgia, Carman, J.H.Hale, Rochester

Write for our Bargain Catalog, FREE.

CHERRY HILL NURSERY, Box 901, Rockfall, Conn.

FINE, BIG, 6 FT. UMBRELLA TREES $1.35 pair 75 cents each

Never before sold at this price. They will add many dollars to the appearance of your grounds. Better order right now. Shipment as desired. Free Catalog of special offers with each order, or on request.

Finger Lakes Nurseries, Box A, Geneva, N.Y.



**BEES PAY**

Bees furnish "pocket money" to thousands on farms and small-lot homes every year. Last year, when other business wasn't good, beekeepers sold more honey than ever before to their neighbors and grocers and through roadside markets.

**EXTRA MONEY**

Do you want to earn some "extra money" this year, either by beginning beekeeping or by keeping better the bees that you already have? We can help you to certain success. Write for our free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," or for our free illustrated folder on transferring bees to better hives. For lowest-priced best quality mail-order bee supplies ask for our mail-order price list. Address

The A. I. Root Company

D-234 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio

*Looking at His Bees Located in the Garden*

# A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

## Weather Talk

*By* M. C. BURRITT

IT was Mark Twain who said that everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it. Well that isn't literally true for we all do many things to guard against or to take advantage of the weather. But it is true that farmers are pretty generally at the mercy of the weather. And because this is true, we watch weather conditions very closely and talk about them a great deal. It has been a dry spring. We have had no two or three day soaking rains as usual at this time of year. The rains we have had have been quickly absorbed into the comparatively dry ground. Nothing is suffering as yet, but more rain is essential for adequate crop growth. Another light but most helpful and welcome rain is falling today, brightening lawns and meadows.

*M. C. Burritt*

Much plowing has been done in the last ten days. The greater part of the spring grain has been sown. The ground fits up well and the grain has gone in under very favorable conditions. The fine warm rain which has now fallen ought to give it an excellent start. I do not think that the acreage is as large as usual, probably because grain is so cheap. Wheat, meadows, and alfalfa have come through the winter exceptionally well with little or no heaving and they look well. All they need to make a good crop is plenty of moisture.

### Warm Weather Starts Buds

April 17 to 21 was a very warm sunshiny period the temperature rising as high as 84 degrees Fahrenheit on one of these days. An inevitable result was the rapid opening of the buds and the coming to life of insects. On the 18th, Rosy Aphis began to hatch. By the 22nd they were becoming numerous and leaf "ears" from a quarter to a half inch long had appeared. It was time to start the delayed dormant spray using nicotine. The army of spray rigs was called out by the Farm Bureau spray services and the annual fight for clean fruit was on. Then suddenly the weather changed and a light rain began. It grew colder and a high wind arose. Development of buds was put in cold storage and has hardly changed from the 22nd to the 26th. Some have continued spraying. Others have waited for warmer weather again. Today a warm rain will encourage scab development and those who have the spray on will have protection against an early infection.

In general, and as it now appears, there will be a good bloom and a crop prospect better than usual for fruits. Baldwin and Greening especially give good promise of a big bloom. Other and earlier varieties are not so good but vary somewhat according to last year's crop. Our Wealthys, for example, are blooming very lightly after a full crop last year. Kings, though bearing a good crop last year, will apparently bloom well again while Twenty Ounce are not budded as well. Pears appear to be budded rather light, but plums promise a heavy bloom. Peaches are spotted but apparently the prospect for a crop is fairly good.

### Radio Important on the Farm

When one stops to think of it, he cannot but be impressed by the very large place which the radio is coming to occupy in farm life, especially evenings and Sundays. It brings news, markets, fine musical programs, instructive talks, sermons, and great quantities of jazz and other rubbish. Most programs are carrying increasing amounts of advertising. Some of it is fair enough, but much of it is extravagant in its claims and far from the probable facts; some of it is actually offensive with its blatant claims or its intriguing insinuations. This question of radio control is one which must have some careful, thoughtful study. Anyone interested will find a series of six articles in "The Christian Century" (Chicago) on the "Freedom of the Air" both illuminating and stimulating.—Hilton, N. Y., April 26, 1931.

### Red Mite Control

What treatment would you advise for red mite control?

THE problem of the individual grower varies according to his location. In the Hudson River Valley where they have red mites, a 3% oil emulsion is used with a great deal of success. In Western New York, where most of the fruit growers use lime sulphur 1—40, control seems to be moderate. On the other hand, in the case of the peach orchards where some infestations of red mite are shown, growers can use 1% white oil with ½ pint of nicotine for every hundred gallons of summer apples. This treatment would also apply to plums and prunes.

### Nitrate in the Orchard

We have used nitrate carriers in our orchard for the past five years. Would it be better to sow acid phosphate next spring without any nitrate?

THE application of fertilizer would depend upon whether the orchard is in sod or whether it is cultivated. For a sod orchard there seems to be no question but what an application of nitrogen each year is advisable. On some soils where a legume sod is kept, it may not be necessary. The acid phosphate would be very helpful in growing a leguminous cover crop but is probably of little direct benefit to fruit trees.

### Bud Moth Control

Is there an absolute apple control for bud moth?

A THOROUGH spraying in the delayed dormant period with nicotine will control the bud moth. Summer sprays will also control the codling moth. If a severe infestation is present it may be necessary to make a special application of nicotine when the green tissues are showing on the apple buds.

### Green and Rosy Aphis

Is the fruit grower apt to have much trouble with the green and rosy aphis in 1931?

THERE were plenty of eggs laid last fall to result in a good start for the aphis this spring. The small number that was hatched last year was due to the natural enemies of aphis.

### Night Spraying

We have heard considerable about night spraying. Would you consider it worthwhile?

NIGHT spraying has been done in Ohio by Farnsworth. Practically all of his spraying is done at night. Nights are more likely to be still and there is less danger from burning at night.

### Redbug Injury

Please discuss redbug injury. What are the corrective measures and is this insect increasing in New York State?

APPLE redbugs are controlled by nicotine applied in the calyx spray. This insect is common in some sections of the State, but apparently there has been no general increase in the past year.

## Watch Your Step on Potatoes This Year

(*Continued from Page* 3)

yield of 115 to 118 bushels per acre. If this yield is obtained on the acreage forecast, the 1931 crop of potatoes will probably run from 423 to 434 millions of bushels. During 1930, there were produced 361 million bushels and the market has been an extremely draggy and lifeless affair ever since the late crop came on the market.

### Sweet Potato Acreage Much Greater

Reports from important sweet potato states indicate the likelihood of an increase of 20 to 25 per cent in the sweet potato acreage. If the yield equals the 10-year average of about 93 bushels per acre, this may mean about 96 million bushels of sweet potatoes during 1931, compared with 71 millions in 1930, and 85 millions in 1929. Sweet potatoes are strong competitors of late white potatoes.

### Unemployment and Home Gardens

There is a large amount of unemployment throughout the United States and it is inevitable that large numbers of the unemployed will engage in the intensive cultivation of garden plots. It thus appears likely that an appreciable portion of the population, who usually buy their potatoes, will try to raise them this year and thus be out of the market just at the time when an extraordinarily large crop is likely to appear.

### Potato Prices Relatively High

And finally, it must be admitted that potato prices have held up relatively well during the past two years, when other food prices were falling rather rapidly. In March, 1931, the index number of prices received by farmers in the United States for potatoes stood at 127 compared with the general price level of all farm products of 88. In other words, whereas potato prices are about 27 per cent *above* prewar prices, the general level of all farm products is 12 per cent *below* prewar. Prices of eggs were 21 per cent and apples 2 per cent *below* prewar in March, 1931. There have been drastic declines in the prices of most food commodities. In times of severe business depression such as the present, it is doubtful whether one food commodity can long remain out of line with others.

### What to do this Year

Every farm constitutes a farm management problem in itself and each farmer must decide for himself how he can use his time and his farm plant to best advantage. This certainly is the year to watch costs carefully, cut them to the bone, and prepare for the worst. It is more than likely that there will be either a limited or no market at all for No. 2 potatoes this Fall if normal weather occurs. Costs should, therefore, be figured on the basis of the out-turn of U. S. No. 1 potatoes. Even with extremely low prices, however, many farmers will still find that potatoes will pay more for their time than any alternative crop. But unless potatoes can be produced for less than 35 to 50 cents per bushel, it will probably *not* pay to *expand* the potato business this year. As a matter of fact, it would probably be infinitely better for all potato growers in the United States if they did not increase the potato area a single acre during 1931.

## "One For The Cutworm—One For The Crow"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

material reduction in cost per ton.

With the corn ground plowed and harrowed, with the seed of a suitable variety bought from a reliable concern, commercial fertilizer ready to apply, the corn is ready to plant. In this connection, we might mention the use of coal tar, or commercial crow repellant which may be applied to the seed.

In most of our dairy sections corn is planted with a two-row horse drawn planter either with drills or check rows. In sections where weeds are very heavy check rows enable the cultivation both ways, but if land is free from weeds corn in drills will produce larger yields per acre. In planting, care should be taken that the planter is adjusted to drop the proper number of kernels, which may be determined by running the machine before entering the field. See that the corn is being planted at the proper depth, from one to two inches being sufficient and that the fertilizer attachment is working properly.

As he looks back over the long straight rows the farmer has a feeling of satisfaction in a job well done, and in his mind he sees the corn as it will be in the fall, long rows of tasseled green.

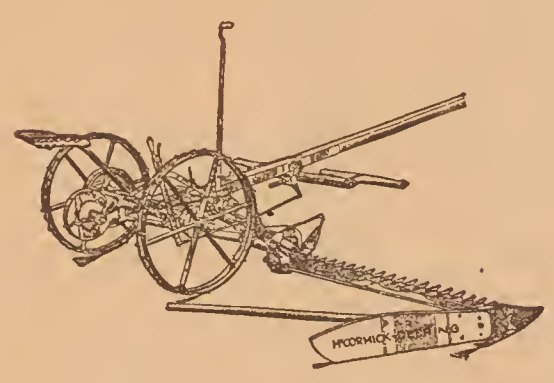
## Pea Aphis Control

PEA growers have on occasion suffered considerably from heavy infestations of pea aphis. These tiny insects increase with incredible rapidity and a good many times it seems as if there is very little that can be done to control them. However, the New Jersey Experiment Station reports a successful control by dusting with a dust made of 50 pounds of hydrated lime and three pints of black leaf forty mixed and applied immediately.


# QUICK WORK? Yes Sir!

# McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools

*Above:* For speedy cutting nothing equals this 14-foot Farmall Mowing Outfit—the Farmall 7-foot Power Mower and a special 7-foot Trailer Mower. This outfit can mow as much as 60 acres a day. *Below:* Eighteen outstanding advantages make the McCormick-Deering Mower the best of haymakers. It cuts clean and fast, doesn't bind or clog, is light draft, and built strong to give long service. Vertical and High-Lift types available.



SLOW, laborious tools and methods used in making hay have had their day. Modern, low-cost haying calls for fast time- and labor-saving hay tools built for speed and efficiency—ready to lower your haying costs.

The McCormick-Deering dealer offers you the best to be had in mowers, rakes, stackers, balers, and power to match, for every haying operation. Make it a point to see *first* what he offers when you need new equipment.

Before you begin making hay, see the McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader—the new, one-man outfit that picks up from either swath or windrow. It is especially valuable now because of its cost-reducing possibilities and because it is built entirely of steel with the exception of the rake bars. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to point out its many tested, practical features. Write for a folder.

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**1831 « McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL » 1931**



## Seeds and Plants

**CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE** plants, Highest quality, Ready May 12. Cauliflower, Super, Catskill and L. I. Snowball. 5000, $20; 1000, $4.50; 500, $2.50. Cabbage, Copenhagen, Glory, Danish and Red, 5000, $9; 1000, $2. **F.W.ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester,N.J.**

**Tomato Plants** from Certified Seed, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore, 500-70c, $1.00-1000. Cabbage Plants, Golden Acre Enkhinzen, Copenhagen Wakefield, 500-60c, 1000-85c, 5000-$3.50. Ruby King Pepper and Cauliflower Plants 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.75. Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75-1000, 5000-$7.50. Millions ready. Roots mossed. Satisfaction guaranteed. **SIMS POTATO PLANT CO., Pembroke,Ga.**

**TOMATO PLANTS.** Tough hardy field grown eight inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $2.00 per 1000; 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. Prompt shipments and first class plants guaranteed. **P. D. FULWOOD, - - TIFTON, GEORGIA**

OPEN FIELD GROWN **Cabbage and Onion Plants,** all varieties. Mail 500-63c; 1000-98c; Expressed 1000-$1.00; 5000-$3.75; 10,000-$6.00. Tomatoes $1.50 thousand. Peppers May 1st $2.00. Roots mossed. **COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GEORGIA**

**Frostproof Cabbage** Tomatoes, Onions and Pepper Plants all varieties, 200 60c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $8.00 prepaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. **CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas**

10 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—8 Leading varieties—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $1.50; 10,000, $7.50 Expressed Collect. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Get our wholesale prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants. **OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.**

**Frostproof Cabbage Plants** large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties 75c-1000; Bermuda onion plants $1.00; Tomato $1.25; Collard $1.00; Brussel Sprouts $1.00; Porto Rico Potato $1.45; Ruby King Pepper 50c-100 or $4.00-1000. **QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA**

**Plants,** Hardy Field Frostproof Cabbage. Dozen leading varieties. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1000. Tomato, disease proof, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore. 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.75 prepaid. Express: 10,000-$17.50—hundred per cent good plants and delivery. Better quality mean profitable crop. **J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA**

**2,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS** Yellow Jersey, Bil Leaf Up River, Red Nansemon, Nancy Hall, $1.75. Cash with order. Canna Bulbs. President and seven other Kinds $1.25 per 100. **C. E. BROWN, - BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE**

Frostproof Field Grown **Cabbage Plants** Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen,G-acre. Flatdutch. 100% good plants & del. Exp. $1-1000; 10,000-$7.50; 25,000-$17.50. **Maple Grove Farms, Franklin,Va.**

**Tomato Plants,** Large, stalky, grown from certified seed, disease free. Marglobe, Baltimore, Bonny Best $1.00, 1000; 10,000 up, 90c. Millions ready. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed **PEMBROKE PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA**

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## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

### Some Problems About Cooling Milk

IT has been estimated that losses to New York dairymen during the summer months from milk returned is around $60,000. a year. In most cases the reason for return is either that it is not sufficiently cooled or that it is sour. In both cases adequate cooling could have prevented this loss. Here are some questions which have been asked at various times by dairymen about this question of milk cooling and which, we hope, will help you prevent losses from returned milk.

* * *

### Cost of Cooling Milk

Are there any comparative figures given as to the cost of cooling milk with electricity and ice?

The New York State College of Agriculture kept some figures and where electricity cost 4c per kilowatt hour it cost 11.4c per can to cool milk with electricity and 13.7c per can to cool milk with ice. It should be remembered, of course, that the cost of cooling with ice is not all cash cost, a considerable proportion of the cost being represented by labor in harvesting and storing the ice. It requires about .8% of a kilowatt hour of current per can of milk cooled.

* * *

### Bacteria Multiply Rapidly

How rapidly do bacteria multiply in milk?

The rapidity of multiplication, of course, depends upon the temperature. In one test milk that contained 560 bacteria per cubic centimeter held at a temperature of 85°F contained 4,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at the end of two hours. On the other hand, where milk is held at a temperature of 50° there is practically no increase in the number of bacteria. In another test, milk that remained sweet for thirty-six hours when held at a temperature of 75° remained sweet 80 hours when held at 55° Fahrenheit and 180 hours when held at 40° Fahrenheit. It is important to remember that all utensils which come in contact with the milk should be thoroughly scalded and dried so they add no bacteria to the milk.

* * *

### Cool Milk Soon

How quickly should milk be cooled after it is produced?

We might say as quickly as possible, yet for all practical considerations milk that is strained into cans which are then immersed in a tank containing plenty of ice and water, will cool rapidly enough to remain sweet as long as necessary. Our authority for this is the Geneva Experiment Station. After some trials in which they compared milk put in cans and immediately immersed in a cooling tank, with milk precooled by pouring over a surface tubular cooler to reduce the temperature to 50° very quickly, they found there was no increase in the numbers of bacteria in the milk cooled in cans over that cooled by running over the tubular cooler. It seems that freshly drawn milk has a germicidal action, that is it actually stops the growth of bacteria for an hour or two. Put the covers on the cans when they go in the tank.

* * *

### Advantages of Aerators

Do you advise the use of an aerator for cooling milk?

This question is partially answered in the preceding question. Milk, and in fact all dairy products, absorb odors very easily. However, if milk is produced under favorable conditions there would be no odors for it to absorb, and, therefore, aeration, that is allowing it to drip over a surface cooler, should not be necessary so far as the elimination of odors is concerned. A surface


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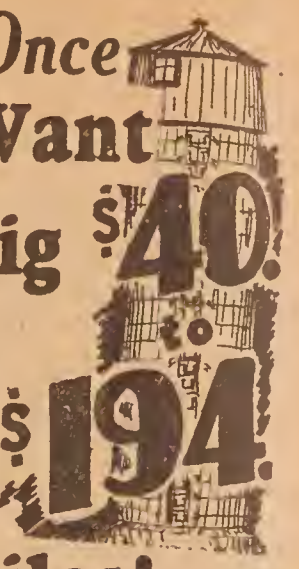

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***A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks***

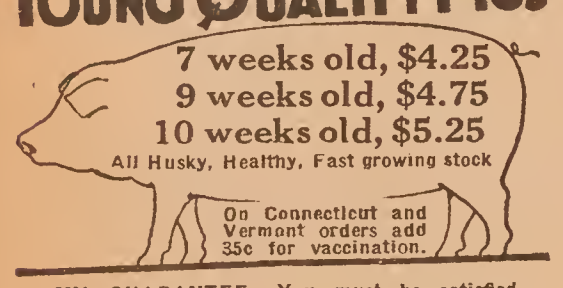
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**

Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

**K-R-O**
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

SWINE

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**



7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock
On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

**EDWARD BUNZEL** Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

**PIGS FOR SALE!**
**DAILEY STOCK FARM**
**Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085**

We offer choice carefully selected young porkers all weaned and ready for the feed trough. OIC and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester crossed.
6-7 WEEKS OLD.....$4.50 EACH
8-9 WEEKS OLD.....$5.00 EACH
10 WEEKS EXTRAS.....$5.50 EACH
Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

**PIGS PIGS PIGS**

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.
6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $4.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $5.00 EACH
They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating.
JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230
P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality counts, in starting small pigs.

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE**
Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 wks. old $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.50 each
None better sold. Telephone 0635
MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

**PIGS FOR SALE** Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—
PRICE $5.00 EACH
Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed, OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.
BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

**Horse limping? *Reach for* ABSORBINE**

For 38 years Absorbine has relieved hard-worked muscles and tendons—a quick help to reduce strain-swellings. Promptly eases injuries, never blisters, loosens hair or causes lay-ups. A great antiseptic for aiding quick healing of cuts, bruises, sores. Any druggist—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**Heaves**
Your Money Refunded if this Medicine Fails
Thousands of stockmen are now being literally
**Amazed**
at results from
**Fleming's No. 6 Powders**

Send $1 today for a postpaid full month's treatment. These Arsenic and Iron Powders get right at the cause of the disease. They are positively guaranteed to get rid of Heaves—"you to be the judge and your word to go." **Also send for Big Free Veterinary Adviser.** 112 pages completely illustrated. Tells about treating 300 diseases of horses and cattle.
FLEMING BROS., V-406 Stock Yards, Chicago

CATTLE

**Holstein & Ayrshire** accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle.
J. H. WILLIAMS, - - - ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC

FOR SALE: Small herd milking shorthorns; 4 Females, 2 bulls. TB tested; Glenside Breeding; Reason for selling. No pasture. E. H. VAN BUSKIRK, Milford, N. Y.

**$100.00 Buys Holstein Bull** Born Jan. 27, 1930, very good individual too, nearest dam's average 813 butter, also 3 year old bull. Dam milking over 90 lbs. a day now. Some Bargains in calves, both sex. Send for pictures and pedigree.
BOULDS & CAMFIELD, NICHOLVILLE, NEW YORK

GOATS

**MILK GOATS**
HEAVY MILKERS, Toggenburgs, Nubians, grades, purebreds. Soon fresh. Wholesale prices. Pairs, trios.
GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY. MOHNTON, PA.

# Ever look into a cow's stomach?

**OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!**

**You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfcct working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.**

**Dried Molasses Beet Pulp is *bulky, cooling, laxative, palatable*—just the kind of feed every cow needs in her stomach to keep in perfect health. And your cows must be healthy to be profitable. Fits any ration—replaces corn, barley, oats, silage and other carbohydrate feeds. 6 pounds are equal to 10 pounds of hay. Good for all animals—dairy cows, beef cattle and sheep.**

***Attractive Prices***

**Present low prices make it more than ever a profitable buy. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory closest to buyer.**

*Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"*

**THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY**
**Dept. A-6 Detroit, Mich.**

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.



# NEW MOUTH PIECE— ALL-RUBBER

IT is easy to produce *clean milk* with the Burrell—and here is why: (1) Only *one tube*—sanitary metal with rubber joints; (2) *New* mouth piece—a single piece of solid rubber. *There is a satisfied user near you.* Single and double units. Write for catalog.

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*

**Cherry-Burrell Corporation**
**27 Albany Street, Little Falls, N. Y.**

**BURRELL**
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS



## PLAN TO ATTEND
## The 28th Earlville Sale
**175 Registered Holstein Cattle**
**EARLVILLE, N. Y., MAY 12-13, 1931**

Many fresh and close springers. others due in early fall —nearly 50 bred and open yearlings.
20 BULLS FROM GOOD RECORD DAMS.
Many Accredited, and many blood tested.
"The market place of the east", where satisfaction reigns
Catalogs on request.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

**CANADIAN COWS** are good producers and high testers. Registered Ayrshires and Holsteins fresh and springers. Young and fully accredited for $110.00. Duty Free.
MURDIE A. McLENNAN, Lancaster, Ont., Canada

**For Sale** Registered Milking Shorthorns, Federal Accredited herd. Two fine cows; bulls of serviceable age. Also few heifers. A bargain for someone.
H. C. McCONNELL, PENN YAN, R. D. 3, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** Milking Shorthorn Bull calves. Two young cows. Exceptional quality, good producers. Reasonable price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come. E. LAFLER, Penn Yan, N. Y.


(*Continued from Page 8*)

cooler will, of course, reduce temperature more quickly, but here again the experiments cited above indicate that this is not essential. Many dairymen use aerators successfully. Where cold water is available it will be economical either of ice or electric current to cool the milk to as low a temperature as can be done on a surface cooler through which cold water is running before putting the cans in the cooling tank.

* * *

### Low Temperature Advisable

To what temperature should milk be cooled to insure its keeping qualities?

Many dairy companies require that the night's milk be not higher than 50 degrees in temperature when delivered to the plant. Tests have shown that milk which does not have high bacteria counts immediately after it is produced will keep for long periods at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The lower the temperature is, the longer it will keep, although, of course, it should not be allowed to freeze. Fifty degrees is usually considered a satisfactory temperature.

* * *

### Size of Tank

How should we figure the proper size of cooling tank for a dairy?

One authority says that the tank should contain three times as much water as the milk which is to be cooled in it. Getting this down a little more definitely, another authority says that you should allow four inches of space between each can and between the cans and the walls. This will mean that a tank should be twenty-two inches wide for a single row of cans or forty inches wide for a double row of cans. It should be deep enough so that water comes up well on the neck of the can.

* * *

### Partitions Desirable

Are one or more partitions advisable in a milk cooling tank?

If you are producing about the same amount of milk the year round the partition is not desirable. However, if there is a big variation at different seasons of the year, the partition will enable you to use only a part of the tank during part of the year. This will be economical of ice or electric current.

* * *

### Insulation Helps

Do you advise the construction of an insulated tank?

In a certain sense an insulated tank is more necessary where an electric cooler is used because it allows milk to be cooled with less current. Of course, in an insulated tank it is also economical of ice, but here a smaller percentage of the cost is a cash cost. If you are building a milk house we advise building an insulated tank and also that you build it large enough to install an electric unit if you later want to do so. The Department of Agricultural Engineering of the New York State College of Agriculture has extension bulletin number 101 on how to build an insulated concrete milk cooling tank, which will be sent on request. This bulletin gives very careful details on how to construct the tank.

* * *

### Break the Ice Up

Where ice is used to cool milk should space be left at the end of the tank so that one big cake can be put in or should it be broken into smaller pieces?

Of course, the ice will melt less rapidly where it is in one big chunk and sometimes dairymen feel that this is being economical of ice. This is the wrong idea as, of course, the only way the milk can be cooled is for the ice to melt. It will melt quicker, and therefore cool the milk faster, if you will break it up into relatively small pieces.

* * *

### Electric Coolers

About what does an electric milk cooler cost?

There will be some variation, of course, but the usual installation cost given is $100 for each can of milk capacity.

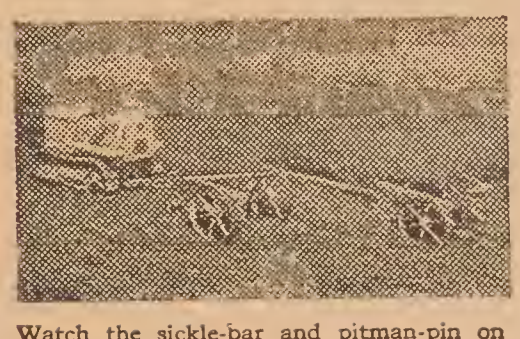

# Don't let the *depreciation hog* get his snout in your profit pail

Depreciation can be a real profit-eater if we're not careful. An implement that lasts only four years, when it should last six, adds exactly a *third* more to your yearly depreciation costs.

Extra profits come from adding an extra year to the life of each one of your implements. Any farm authority will tell you that this depends upon proper care and careful lubrication.

Haphazard lubrication with just *any* oil and grease won't do the job. You've got to keep after it regularly, day after day. Most important of all, bear in mind that only the finest of greases and oils can kick the depreciation hog out of your profit pail.

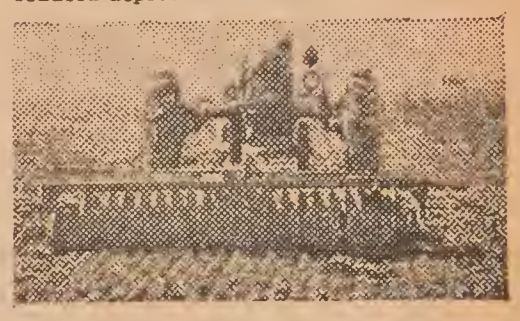
Your toughest job of the year is the long grind of plowing, disking and harrowing. Here is a real opportunity to help cut depreciation costs in your tractor with Mobiloil. Mobiloil *stands up* under this heavy, daily grind. It gives full protection to bearings, pistons, cylinder walls and transmission gears. Add to this, regular application of Mobilgrease on pressure fittings and make doubly sure of cutting depreciation costs.



Watch the sickle-bar and pitman-pin on your mower. Here you get rapid motion and considerable friction. You can't afford faulty lubrication. Repair costs and depreciation costs are sure to run high. For pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. It won't throw off. You get full bearing protection. Use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease in all grease cups. For hand oil can lubrication use Mobiloil "CW" freely.

If you operate a combine, start now to prepare it for the new season. Don't wait until just before you use it. Get your repair parts now. Clean off the mud, dust and old lubricants. Take your time and do a good job. When combining season arrives, remember that Mobilgrease, the grease that sticks, will greatly reduce power losses and bearing wear.

Cultipackers, Disc Harrows and Rotary Hoes nearly always operate under bad dirt conditions. You need to use Mobilgrease only sparingly. A thin film of Mobilgrease gives complete lubrication. You'll find that it reduces bearing wear, which means reduced depreciation costs.



# Mobiloil stands up

*Because it is Made—Not Found*

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

# DAIRYLEA
## Dried Skim Milk

### A Quality Product
*For Poultry, Calves, Pigs*

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* ..........

*Address* ..........

*My feed dealer is*..........



## BROILERS WANTED

Quick Sales. Top Prices.
Checks mailed within 24 hours.
Coops returned immediately.
Service and results unparalleled.
Over $4,000,000 worth of Live Poultry handled during 1930.

Ample Capital — Established 1884.
*Give us your next shipment.*
*Compare results.*

**SOL FRANKEL, INC.**

**West Washington Market, N. Y. C.**

Reference: Your bank.



## Outlet For Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

**We Are Bonded Commission Merchants**

Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

**KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.**

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY



## Ship Your Eggs
... TO ...

**R. BRENNER & SONS**

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City



## EGG PRODUCERS
*Get Best Net Results*

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

**ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.,**
**Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York**



## DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Male, English-Welsch Crossed Sheppard**

1 year old, broken to work in yard, kind to children $15. One female same breed two months old, exceptionally intelligent $8. Ship C.O.D. from advertisement.

LEO. H. BARNUM. R.D. No. 1, PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

**Rabbits, Goats** —ALL KINDS OF PETS— REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES.
SMALL STOCK & FUR EXCHANGE, Auburn,N.Y.,G. D.


# Reviewing the Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### May Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for May 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### March Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following prices for March for 3½% milk:

Gross ..........$1.90
Expenses .......... .06
Net Pool .......... 1.84
Certificates of indebtedness ..... .10
Net cash prices to farmers ...... 1.74

The Sheffield producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201 to 210 mile zone as $1.85 per hundred ($2.05 for 3½% milk.)

## *"Butter Specials" Help Market*

| CREAMERY SALTED | May 2, 1931 | April 24, 1931 | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 25 -25½ | 25½-26 | 37¼-37¾ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 24½- | 25 - | -36¾ |
| 84-91 score | 22 -24¼ | 22¾-24¾ | 32½-36¼ |
| Lower Grades | 20 -21½ | 22 -22½ | 31 -32 |

It appears to be very evident that the butter specials being featured by the chain stores are having the desired effect, namely, of moving a large quantity of butter. Although the price has not improved along with the increased demand, nevertheless the move was partially beneficial for it has kept the market well cleaned up. Arrivals have cleared promptly. Trade has been on the hop, leaving the market in good shape. This is well for every day brings us nearer to that period when supplies will run ahead of demand. Word comes that production in all dairy sections is gradually increasing. The season in general appears to be about two weeks early. Already grass flavor is very pronounced and high color is causing some trouble. Certain buyers are paying a premium for light colored stock. So far, none of this make has gone into the storage for a long hold. As yet, no basis has been established on which the surplus will be stored. The financial situation is going to have a strong bearing this year on the storage deal.

## *Cheese Market Unchanged*

| STATE FLATS | May 2, 1931 | April 24, 1931 | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 13 -15 | 13-15 | -19 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

There is practically no activity to report in the cheese market. Wisconsin appears to be somewhat steadier on fresh makes than the East, where comparatively light stocks are changing hands. The cured cheese market has been fairly satisfactory.

On May 1, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 10,686,000 pounds of cheese compared with 11,099,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. From April 24 to May 1, this year, the ten cities increased their holdings 92,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year they reduced their holdings 288,000 pounds.

## *Egg Receipts Heavy*

| NEARBY WHITE | May 2, 1931 | April 24, 1931 | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -23½ | 22 -23 | 29 -31 |
| Average Extras | 21 -21½ | 20½-21 | 27½-28 |
| Extra Firsts | 20 -20½ | 20 - | 26¾-27 |
| Firsts | 19½- | 19 - | 26 -26½ |
| Undergrades | -19 | -18½ | -25½ |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21 -23½ | 22 -23½ | 28 -29½ |
| Gathered | 18 -20½ | 18½-21½ | 25½-27½ |

The New York market has experienced another week of unusually heavy receipts, the volume being so great as to be a surprise even to men in the trade. In view of the fact that the distributing trade has not been satisfactory, it appears that there can be some consolation derived by producers when we consider the fact that prices have held.

Government reports indicate less poultry on the farms than a year ago, a lighter production of eggs and a considerably smaller hatch in commercial hatcheries. Reports state that the farm hatch is heavier than a year ago. In view of the fact that last year's commercial hatch was abnormally heavy, the 1931 hatch may not be as sub-normal as comparisons with last year would indicate. Furthermore, the smaller demands from commercial hatcheries are believed to be throwing more eggs on the market. Other factors are the diminished activity in the "breaker" market and smaller consumption in the country.

Recently there has been more activity in the export market. During the last couple of days of April and the first two days of May, exporters were heavy buyers.

The financial market has been a very detrimental influence of late, egg storers experiencing difficulty getting money to finance the storage input. The money market is making speculators very conservative.

On May 2, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 2,858,000 cases compared with 3,012,000 cases on the same day a year ago. From April 25 to May 2 the storage input totaled 408,000 cases whereas during the same period last year the into-storage movement totaled 513,000 cases.

## *Live Poultry Market Off*

| | May 2, 1931 | April 24, 1931 | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 20-23 | 22-25 | 24-26 |
| Leghorn | -21 | 23-25 | 26-27 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-41 | 25-41 | 25-41 |
| Leghorn | 22-35 | 25-35 | 25-34 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -14 | -14 | 12-13 |
| CAPONS | 40-45 | -35 | 40-45 |
| TURKEYS | 20-35 | 20-35 | 20-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 22-24 | 22-25 | 19-23 |
| GEESE | 12-13 | -12 | 16-17 |

The week ending May 2 was another one of disappointments in the live poultry trade. Lack of buying on the part of the consuming public was the principal factor responsible for the situation. It appeared to be one of those weeks when everybody turns to something else. The supply of live poultry has not been overheavy, in fact light. But in spite of this, many cars in the freight market had to be sacrificed in order to move them.

## *Pea Beans Slightly Firmer*

Spring "or something" hit the bean market, for on the first day of May pea beans showed a slightly firmer position. It was the first time that the word "firmer" could be used in the market for a long time. Quotations in pea beans range from $4.50 to $5.15. Jumbo Marrows are still $4.75 to $5.50 with Average Marrows at $3.75 to $4.50. Red Kidneys $8 to $8.50, White Kidneys $5.75 to $6.50.

## *Hay Market Unchanged*

There is practically no change in the hay market since last week. Receipts of hay have been extremely light at most of the terminals. This was fortunate for trade has been very slow with the exception of the first two days of May when demand improved. Receivers were satisfied to accept existing prices in order to keep the trade coming. Timothy still ranges from $21 to $26, clover mixtures from $20 to $25 and grass mixtures from $19 to $23. Wheat straw brings $13, oat $13 to $14 with rye $19 to $20.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | May 2, 1931 | | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (May) | .81¾ | | 1.00½ |
| Corn, (May) | .55¾ | | .78¼ |
| Oats, (May) | .26¼ | | .40⅞ |

| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | Apr. 25, 1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .96¾ | .96½ | 1.21½ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .73¾ | .73½ | .95⅝ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .38¾ | .39½ | .54½ |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | May 2, 1931 | April 25, 1931 | May 3, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 22.00 | 23.00 | 34.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 19.00 | 21.50 | 32.00 |
| H'd Bran | 21.00 | 23.00 | 33.00 |
| Standard Mids | 18.00 | 19.50 | 30.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 23.50 | 25.00 | 34.00 |
| Flour Mids | 20.00 | 22.00 | 32.50 |
| Red Dog | 21.00 | 23.00 | 33.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 25.00 | 26.00 | 33.00 |
| Yel. Hominy | 26.00 | 26.50 | 33.00 |
| Corn Meal | 25.00 | 25.50 | 32.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 29.75 | 29.75 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 31.75 | 31.75 | 45.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.00 | 30.00 | 40.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.00 | 32.00 | 44.50 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 33.00 | 33.00 | 46.50 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 31.50 | 32.00 | 48.00 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Four Horseshoes + Two Pegs=Fun

*(Continued from Page 5)*

be accepted from any county without the approval or certification of the County Agent of that county.

5. All county Farm Bureaus must certify to American Agriculturist the names of those candidates who will enter. We should have an early report of the counties that will compete and then a report of the actual candidate as soon as his name is obtained by the county.

6. Contestants must report at the American Agriculturist headquarters at least one hour before the contest starts so that the schedule can be arranged. The New York State Fair will be held September 6 to 12, and the horseshoe pitching tournament will start on Tuesday, September 7, at 11 A. M.

7. This contest is for amateurs only. An amateur for these tournaments is defined as one who has not won any prize money in any national or state tournament, and no entry will be received from the winner of the first prize money at the American Agriculturist state tournaments.

8. The games will consist of twenty-five points, but the tournament committee reserves the privilege of using some kind of an elimination contest if it becomes necessary on account of a too large number of entries.

9. The method of giving prizes has been arranged so every contestant will have a chance at the prize money. Seven cash prizes will be given by the State Fair management to the winners as follows: first, $50; second, $40; third, $30; fourth, $20; fifth, $10; sixth, $5; and seventh, $5. In addition, the winner of the first prize will also be given a beautiful and appropriate medal.


## MORRIS FARM CHICKS

Oldest Breeders in New England. State Blood-Tested
Barron Leghorns Non-Broody Reds
Improved Barred Rocks Eng. Wyandottes

FINAL LOW PRICES 15c per chick

MORRIS FARM, Dept. F, Bridgeport, Conn.



## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $8.00 | $37.50 | $75 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.



**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $8.; Leghorns, $6.50; heavy mixed, $7; light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 8c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 7c.
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**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, $4.25. 8-9 wks. old $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415



## CATTLE

**Fishkill Farms**

*Offer for sale, the following*

**BULL CALVES**

NO. 309—BORN MARCH 9, 1931

DAM—Fishkill Fayne Johanna DeKol. 305 day record at 2 yrs. 10 mos. 21 days, 11,086.9 lbs. milk, 388.45 lbs. fat. Class C. Dam's sire, Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th.

NO. 311—BORN MARCH 30, 1931

DAM—Fishkill Inka Aaggie DeKol. 365 day record at 2 yrs. 9 mos. 22 days, 697.12 lbs. butter and 14,373.4 lbs. milk. She is a daughter of the 30 lb. cow, Fishkill Aaggie Inka.

NO. 313—BORN APRIL 11, 1931.

DAM—Fishkill Girl Colantha Sir May. Record at 2 yrs. 7 mos. 16 days, 18180.1 lbs. milk, 659.1 lbs. fat. State Championship when made, beaten only by her three-quarter sister, who is by same dam as Fishkill Inka Aaggie DeKol. Dam's sire—Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

Sire of all three bulls, Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol.

**Fishkill Farms**

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Owner*
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

# Farm News from New York

## *Governor Roosevelt Signs St. Lawrence Power Bill---Indemnity Checks Going Out*

THE Cornaire Bill which creates a Power Authority for the development of the water power resources of the St. Lawrence was signed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt last week. No comment or memorandum was made on this bill, which was almost the last of the 30-day measures under consideration. This bill definitely declares the policy of the State of New York with reference to the future use of the St. Lawrence River both for the protection and development of water power resources and for the improvement of commerce and navigation. To carry out this work a Power Authority consisting of five trustees will be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. An appropriation of $300,000 is carried with the bill.

The trustees for the project are yet to be named, as the Legislature was not allowed to write in the names of the committee. This water power bill has been a bone of contention for some time and it is hoped that the present bill will solve the problem.

The project of power development of the St. Lawrence will be financed through bonds issued by the Power Authority, which is also authorized to enter into contracts with the private utilities who will market the power.

### Indemnity Checks Going Out

WE have had a number of inquiries as to when indemnities for tubercular cattle tested and condemned last fall in New York State were to be paid. The indemnity money appropriated by the Legislature for 1930 was used before indemnities had fully been paid. An emergency appropriation was recently passed by the State Legislature and in anticipation of favorable action by the Governor, Commissioner Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, had the schedule of claims ready and these claims have already been forwarded to the Comptroller. The Commissioner reports that the Comptroller's office is showing a fine spirit of cooperation and that the checks in payment of these indemnities will doubtless go out the week ending May 2.

### Dean Mann Heads Hoover Committee

NEW YORK State has been honored by the selection of Dean A. R. Mann, of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College of Home Economics, as chairman on President Hoover's committees on Home Building and Home Ownership and of Home Making respectively.

The committee which Dean Mann will head is concerned with the aspects of rural and village housing as related to costs, construction and remodeling, individual development, taxes, financing, social devolopment, and related questions. Bruce L. Melvin, formerly assistant professor in rural social organization at Cornell will also be on Dean Mann's committee as research secretary.

### National Cooperative May Be Ready by Fall

WE have made mention several times of the new farm board marketing agency for fruits and vegetables. The latest report from the Committee in charge of operations is that the cooperative will not handle vegetables for the early summer crop but possibly may be ready for operation in the fall. A committee has been working on the various organization problems confronting the new co-operative and the general opinion seems to be that there should be a general marketing service for selling to the wholesale trade of the country through salaried representatives in the larger markets and through resident brokers in the smaller markets.

Estimates as to the capital required for the new agency have run as high as one million dollars.

### New Oleo Law Soon in Operation

IN connection with the recent amendment prohibiting the sale of colored oleomargarine which was sponsored by dairymen in the New York Milk Shed and elsewhere, announcement has been made that inspectors will check up on the sale of this product beginning July 1. Retail and wholesale groceries are cautioned against stocking up with more of this commodity, having a yellow color, than can be disposed of by that time. The amendment as passed provides that only a very slight tinge of yellow will prohibit the sale of oleomargarine and any oleomargarine used in restaurants must be plainly marked on the bill of fare. This piece of legislation is of real service to the dairymen not only in New York, but in the country as a whole.

### TB Test Progresses

A NEW high mark in the official testing of cattle for tuberculosis was reached in March, when 1,325,912 tuberculin tests were made by Federal, State and County veterinarians working cooperatively. Evidently the demand for tuberculin in testing work is still increasing especially in the highly infected districts. Additional state funds for indemnity have recently been provided in some eastern states and it is expected that an even greater number will be tested the coming year.

### New York 4-H Club Congress

THE New York State 4-H club congress will be held at Cornell University on June 29 to July 2. This year the program has been lengthened to four days and the attendance has been limited to two and one half per cent of each county's enrollment. Tours of the campus, morning gatherings in charge of the state 4-H council, judging, singing, radio programs, and addresses are included in the program that is intended to make these four days a real field day for the junior club members. Boys and girls will be accomodated at the University dormitories and meals will be served at the cafeteria.

### Dairy Science Meeting

THE American Dairy Science Association will hold its annual meeting this year on the Pacific coast starting the first week in July. A formal program will be presented on July 14 and 15 at the College of Agriculture, University of California, at Davis, while a great deal of the rest of the time will be taken up in tours of the surrounding states to see the physical evidence of the progress that has taken place in the development of the dairy industry in recent years.

### Dr. Warren Predicts

DR. G. F. WARREN, in the latest issue of *Farm Economics* says:

"There are a few indications that the bottom of the business depression has been reached, but no clear indication of improvement has yet arrived. Of course every month of continued low production decreases the supply of products and the wealth of the country. Sooner or later a shortage of products will cause some rise in prices and improve business conditions."

### Game Protectors Learn to Shoot

GAME protectors under the direction of Captain C. J. Broadfield of the State Police, are learning how to use the pistol with which they are armed. In the past many game protectors have looked upon their guns as more or less as an ornament and there were few indeed that were expert in its use. The Conservation Department is determined that all game protectors should learn how to shoot quickly and accurately and the men under Captain Broadfield are progressing rapidly.

### Poultry Judging School

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the fourteenth annual Poultry Judging and Breeding School, to be held at Cornell University June 22nd to 27th, 1931. The primary object of this School is to teach the principles of judging poultry for production, a knowledge of which is especially important during the present critical period of the poultry industry.

### Western New York Notes

DRILLING for natural gas in Chautauqua County will be pushed with renewed vigor the coming season. Chief interest is centered in the Stone and Ashville field which is a new lease not far from the Pennsylvania gas fields.

Home Bureau units are active, many meetings being held and much interest manifested in the various subjects under consideration. At an informal display of garments made by women of the Erie county Home Bureau, a group of Indian women from the Cattaraugus reservation entertained by picturing the Indian of frontier days and the Indian of today.

April's long spell of dry weather was becoming serious before rain finally came. Forest fires destroyed timber in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Steuben counties and threatened Allegany state park.

Streams and wells were beginning to diminish and soil was getting too dry for fitting. Heavy rain has started and on this date, April 27, we are getting a northwest gale with snow.

Haymows are pretty well depleted. New meadows in general are poor and many will have to be re-seeded. Pastures are backward due to the dry weather. Plowing is nearly finished and some early potatoes are planted, but oats are not all in yet.

No improvement in the price of farm produce. Farm labor by the month about $40 to $45.

## *New York County Notes*

**Cattaraugus County**—Word had been received at the Farm and Home Bureau office of the safe arrival of the three cars of food stuffs sent to Kentucky, Tenessee and Virginia on April 4 respectively. There were no losses from broken eggs or canned goods. Supplies were given out through the Red Cross there. A letter received from a 71 year old lady there said the goods were a God-send as many who applied for aid stated they were without food or clothing. Her letter concluded that she felt sure the Lord would shower his choicest blessings on Cattaraugus County for its timely assistance.

All available stacked and loose hay has been bought and fed to the stock and many farmers are having to turn to the baled product to get cattle through to pasturage.

R. F. Lewis spoke to several hundred farmers at the April meeting of the County Dairymen's League Association held in Cattaraugus on the 25th. An educational campaign was presented to show how to avoid the present surplus and consequent low prices by not having cows freshen next February and March. There was an increase of nearly 50 per cent production by each member during the past two months with no increased demand due to the continued unemployment, the speaker said.

Dirt road farmers were saved much inconvenience and trouble this April by lack of April showers and consequent mud and ruts.—M. M. S.

**Steuben County**—Merle Tadder has finished sawing around 40,000 feet of lumber, and has done good work. The season is cold with some rain. No oats sown yet up here. There are many vacant farms. Nothing more has been done about gas drilling. Plowing not all done.—D. C. F.

**Cortland County**—Conservation is holding an important place in the affairs of Cortland county. The 4-H project of planting 5,000 trees on the Currie tract in Preble began April 25. A shipment of 35,000 trees from Horseheads is due this week.

John Mc Dermott, popular old-time fiddler and president of the County Sportsman's club, is visiting rural schools, giving talks to the school children on this important subject and presenting each pupil with a five year old pine tree for planting.—J. B.

**Washington County**—Not much demand for wool, many of the farmers have their sheep shorn. A meeting of poultry raisers was held in the Coila School house Wednesday evening. Professor Holder, of the state school of agriculture addressed the meeting.

Eggs are selling for 20 or 25 cents a dozen.—H. H. C.

**Wyoming County**—Assemblyman Joe Hanley, of Wyoming county addressed the Warsaw grange on April 28 with his very significant talk on "Pay Dirt."

The Attica Grange recently celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. Over 180 visitors were present to enjoy the fine program, a special feature of which was the huge birthday cake with 25 tall candles.

The Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H clubs are sponsoring a rural school ground beautification contest in this county for which prizes amounting to $30 will be offered by the Wyoming County Bankers Association. The best county plans will be submitted to the state contest where prizes of $60, $40, $20. and $10 will be given.—A. L. S.

### A.A. On the Radio

**WEAF**—Each week day from 12:00 to 12:15 P. M., E. S. T. the New York State Department of Ariculture and Markets, cooperating with American Agriculturist, broadcasts market reports.

**WGY**—On Tuesdays during noon programs, usually at 12:40 P. M., E. S. T., Radio Station WGY broadcasts each week Eastern Farm News prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A.

On Thursday at 12.40 P. M., E. S. T., an editorial under the heading: "Editor Ed Looks at Life", prepared by Mr. Eastman, is broadcast.

1:00 P. M., E. S. T., a news item of interest to all agriculture, but which particularly concerns New York State agriculture, and which is prepared by the Editorial Staff of A. A., is broadcast.

**WHAM**—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Western New York News items prepared by Walter Hoose, Assistant Editor, are broadcast.

On Mondays and Saturdays an editorial is given, prepared by E. R. Eastman.

On Wednesdays a talk of particular interest to farm housewives is given by Aunt Janet of A. A.

* * *

IN the twenty-fifth week of the Storrs contest the birds eased up just a trifle though they are still going at top speed. The let-up was only 102 eggs and even at that they laid 69 more than they did in the corresponding week a year ago.

The total yield for all pens was 5,351 eggs or a yield of 76.4 per cent. Three classes, namely Australorps and Giants, Barred Rocks, and White Leghorns all did 80 per cent or over.

KILLS LICE
JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

Just paint the roosts with "Black Leaf 40." The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes, which kill lice.

**NO HANDLING OF BIRDS**

Recommended by Colleges and Experiment stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send us $1.00 for 100 bird size.

TO KILL MITES: Spray nests and inside of house with "Black Leaf 40" according to directions.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

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REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM
8 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

*With the A. A.*

# Poultry Farmer

## Give the Chicks More Room

A MAN who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is said to be a good farmer. But anyone who attempts to grow two chicks where there is room for only one is courting disaster. And he is not a good poultryman.

*L. E. Weaver*

If I were to arrange in the order of their importance the chief causes for failure to produce vigorous healthy pullets the list would start off like this. Number one, unsanitary conditions; number two, overcrowding in the brooder house and on the range; number three, improper feeding. Of course, that order may be changed around in some cases, but I am very certain that as a general trend it is not far wrong.

Perhaps someone will say that feeding the right things or feeding in the right way is most important and should be put in first place. But I believe that feeding has been studied so much and talked about so much that the principles of good feeding are very generally understood and followed. Few indeed in these days are the flocks that have to get along as best they can without any mash. Milk in some form or other is fed very commonly. And nearly all early and indoor chicks get their cod liver oil.

But in spite of all the talking and writing about the evils of overcrowding people will still insist on taking a chance and crowding their brooder houses to the limit at the very start. Then a week later the chicks have grown so that they are already crowded. This condition gets rapidly worse as the weeks go by. Often the chicks begin dying off and of course that helps matters some for the survivors. But is it not a more sensible plan to start out with fewer chicks and not have to take that loss?

### How Overcrowding Harms the Chicks

The greatest damage comes from the increased difficulty in keeping the house and range sanitary. As long as the premises can be kept dry there is comparatively little danger from disease. Germs thrive in damp and warm places but are usually inactive in dry conditions. It is therefore an important matter to keep the litter dry, and this is not a difficult thing to do if only a reasonable number of chicks are present. The moisture from the droppings is soon absorbed or evaporated. With more chicks there is bound to be more droppings and more moisture. Soon the moisture accumulates faster than it can be dried out, the litter becomes saturated, and bacteria can grow by the billions.

Another trouble with having too many chicks in a room is that there is not room left on the floor to put in enough feeders to take care of them all. So they stand around and wait for each other, or more likely they dive in and start a fight for a place at the feeder. There is usually more toe-picking and feather-pulling in overcrowded flocks. Of course the smaller and weaker chicks are kept away from the feed entirely. The fittest of the chicks are probably the ones that survive. That is one way to cull the flock, but no one would maintain that it is by any means the best way.

Still another evil that comes from giving the chicks too little space shows up when they are about half-grown. They have outgrown the roosting space and at night they are packed together like sardines in a box. On hot nights the place becomes stifling and almost unbearable. To be able to spread their wings a bit would be somewhat of a relief, but there is not a chance in the world. Surely such conditions do not make for rapid vigorous growth.

### How Many Chicks?

What then is the correct number of chicks for a house? How many is too many? A good rule is, not more than three chicks to each square foot of floor space, and then take out the males as soon as they can be told from the pullets. For instance, in a brooder house ten feet square there are one hundred square feet of floorspace. We could start 300 chicks in such a room but never more than that. Some people always want to put 500 or perhaps even more than that in one flock. That can be done though I could not advise it. You will find that as a rule the finest

(*Continued on Page* 18)

## Danger of Infection
### Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

**Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks**

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**Never Lost One After First Dose**

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

**You Run No Risk**

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will reduce your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 420, Waterloo, Iowa**

Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks
BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are one quality only, The Best, all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad or send for catalog. 100 percent alive Prepaid delivery guaranteed.

LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
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| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

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*Members Int'l, Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*

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Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.
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7c CLASS "A" CHICKS & PULLETS
S.C.Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas....8c
Barred Rocks .....9c
Assorted chicks .....7c
Catalogue free. Postpaid.
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TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
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CHICKS Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; Wh. Rocks & Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Quality Chicks From Healthy Free Range Stock
Barred Rocks $80-1000; S.C.W. Leghorns $60-1000; Prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
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CHIX Leghorns 5c; Barred Rocks 8c; Reds 8c; W. Rocks 9c; Heavy Mix. 7c; Lgt. Mix. 6c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

Giant Light Brahmas—Baby Chicks—
Extraordinary Quality—Large—Excellent Markings—Record Layers—Catalogue.
GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS 6c up Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd. Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 143, Richfield, Pa.

White Holland Turkeys Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.

TAKE NOTICE 100,000 CHICKS FOR May D'l'y. 100% Guar'd.

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $2.50 | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
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Hollywood Leghorn Chicks from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. June Prices: $8-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
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CHICKS Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg...$6.75 per 100
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SUNNYFIELD Extra Large Single Comb Black Minorcas
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
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CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
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CHICKS from large eggs and heavy production hens, W.Leg., B.Rocks, Reds, also 3 wk. old chicks, Price right & satisfaction guar'd. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

R. C. BROWN Leghorns Baby Chicks. Frost proof, Heavy layers. J.M.Chase, Bx.4, Wallkill, N.Y.

Ducklings Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W.Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

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40 BREEDS.. FAMOUS LAYERS.. EACH BY A SPECIALIST
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TURKEY EGGS from our famous PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks $4 for 12 prepaid. WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, Ohio

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| Cornell Sel.& Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
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| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
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Midsummer Prices
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| Cash or C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leg., Anconas, Heavy Mixed | $7 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Bd.& W.Rocks, S.C.Reds | 9 | 42.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons | 10 | 47.50 | 95 |
| Imported Barron W. Leg.; Blk. Giants | 12 | 55.00 | 100 |

Light Mixed $6.50 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings $18 per 100. Safe del. guar. Order direct from this adv.

20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

## LARGE EGGS

20 YEARS BREEDING
WHITE LEGHORNS

For size and heavy production of large WHITE EGGS
OUR CHICK GUARANTEE
Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by orecders on our own farm. 100% satisfactory arrival on exact date we promise shipment.
WRITE FOR FOLOER ON CHICKS ANO PULLETS
EIGENRAUCH FARMS OEPT. W, REO BANK NEW JERSEY

## BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## HIGH GRADE CHICKS

| IMMEOIATE DELIVERY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff and Brown Leghorns | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Bd. Roeks, R.I.Reds, Anconas | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |
| Wh. Wyan., Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 16c each. Assorted Light 8c each. Heavy, 10c each. White Pekin and Buff Orpington Ducklings 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

**Taylor's Hatchery. Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.**

## JUNIATA CHIX

| JUNE PRICES | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Ferris Strain Wh. Leghorns | $8.00 | $70.00 |
| Everlay Br. Leghorns | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Owens R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Basoms Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Write for prices on started chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

Juniata Poultry Farm BOX 3, RICHFIELO, PA.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix....$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix....$7.00 per 100 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## WENE CHICKS

Specialty-Bred Leghorns for eggs
Wyan-Rocks and Bram-Rocks for meat
Your choice at $10.50 per 100 Chicks.
Write for prices on straight heavy breeds.
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## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks .....$8.00-100
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Black Giants (N. J.) .....$12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
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**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS. A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

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## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

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| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.25 | $6.00 | $11.00 | $52.50 | $100.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 4.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | 67.50 | 130.00 |
| White Rocks | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | 72.50 | 140.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 3.00 | 5.50 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

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For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 3c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 3c per chick advance over blood tested Utility Chick Prices.

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PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REOS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANOOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week of May 11 | $16.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 | $21.00 |
| Week of May 18 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $17.00 | $20.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 Kilocycles

## HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

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No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB

## White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,
Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. or Brown Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.00 | $70 |
| Black Leg. or Anconas | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.50 | 4.75 | 9.00 | 43.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Wyandottes | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 39.50 | 78 |
| Light Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.
*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, OESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

## QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

*Weekly Delivery*
$16 per 100; $8.50 per 50; $4.50 per 25
$77.50 per 500; $150 per 1000
Send 10% with order, balance C.O.D. ORDER NOW.
*Write for illustrated catalog on 6 other State Certified breeds.*
DEL-MAR-VA HATCHERY
BOX A, OENTON, MARYLANO

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.
ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

## CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 9.50 | 45.00 | 85.00 |

Light Mix, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $7.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY CHICKS

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $7.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

THIS YEAR TRY Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New Low Prices
Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.
Write today for big FREE Catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C. White and Brown Leghorns | $7.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 8.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 7.00 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 6.00 |

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Order direct from this adv. and obtain the better chicks from Heavy Laying Strains.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Brown Leghorns | 7.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | 8.00 per 100 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 per 100 |
| Mixed | 7.50 per 100 |

*Also started chicks 1 week up*
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY
Box 2 Liverpool, Pa.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES
Wh. and Brown Leghorns, 8c
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, White & Col. Wyn., Minorcas, Orpingtons, 9c. 5% discount in lots of 500 or over. Send for free catalog or order direct from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Comb White Leghorns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Pcr.34D31) | $9.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $9.00 per 100 |

Heavy Mixed....$8.00 per 100; Light Mixed....$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free rango stock. Write for frec Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

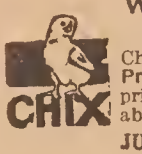
## HATCHERY CHICKS

| S. C. White Leghorns | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |

Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100. Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Clr. free.
JOHN SHAOEL HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

*Ferris and Hollywood Strains*




Chicks from 2 and 3 yr. old Breeders June Prices: $8.00-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request). Catalog free. Tells all about our great egg-producing Leghorns.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM.Box 7,Richfield,Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $8.00 | $35.00 | $70.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$7.50-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

**Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte Chicks** $14.00 a hundred—258 Egg Record—Ledger-North American Contest. Catalogue.
KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, GRAMPIAN, PA.

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS** Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

**Columbian Wyandottes.** State Fair Champions. Heavy Layers. Baby Chicks. Inavale Farm, RD4, Wallkill, N.Y.

# your cake fail?

# *not a chance!*

## says Calumet's Double-Action

So delicious! So sure to be perfect—with Calumet!

● ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WOMEN who delight in serving home-made cake—but always hesitate to make it, for fear of failure? Then try Calumet, The Double-Acting Baking Powder—and forget your worries. Even if you're new at this baking game, you'll have marvelous "luck!"

It's Calumet's Double-Action that causes that "luck." Two actions instead of one. Two actions that protect your baking and make it come out perfectly—wispy-light and smooth, delicious—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Cakes, biscuits, all bake beautifully.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action.

Try Calumet! See why Calumet is to-day the most popular baking powder in the world! . . . Use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy! Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation. © 1931, G. F. CORP.

**LOOK! . . . SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION!**

**Make this test**—See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

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Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

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# Rock Garden Hints

## *Reader Wants to Know How to Make One*

*By* MRS. G. W. HUCKETT,
*Household Editor, American Agriculturist*

I wish more information about making a rock garden; how they should be arranged and what should be planted in them.

* * *

FIRST of all, the setting should be a natural one, such as a slope or a rough sort of place. A pile of rocks on a smooth lawn is out of place and, furthermore, is very difficult to plant satisfactorily. A sloping terrace offers a natural background for rocks which can be slipped into the soil leaving rough pockets deep enough to furnish subsistence for the plants. These rocks should be placed in a rather natural looking manner but it is important to have adequate room for the roots of the plant. If the rocks are slightly tilted to catch as much rainfall as possible, it will be a distinct advantage to the plants growing in the shelf-like ledge.

*Mrs. G. W. Huckett*

The plants most in favor for rock gardens are of the alpine variety. Some of these may prove somewhat expensive but there are many varieties of the old favorite perennials which are very satisfactory. Suitable perennials are:

Alyssum saxatile, Anemone Hupehensis, Ajuga reptans Aquilegia alpina, Arabis alpina, Arenaria montana, Aster alpinus, Bellis, Campanula carpatica and rotundifolia, Cerastium tomentosum, Dianthus, Erigeron, Geum, Helianthemum, Heuchera, Iberis sempervirens, Iberis cristata and pumila, Iris, Iceland and alpine poppies, Lavender, Lychnis viscaria, Lysimachia Nummularia, Mertensia virginica, Myosotis, Pachysandra, Phlox subulata, Physostegia, vivid, Primrose, Saponaria, Sedums, Spirea filipendula, Scutellaria, Stokesia, Thyme, Tunica, Vinca Minor, Viola.

Dwarf annuals may also be used. Here are some good ones:

Ageratum, Phlox Drummondi, Verbenas, Portulaca, Dwarf Calliopsis, Dwarf Marigold, Alyssum, Dwarf Zinnias, Petunias, Pansies, Lobelia, Eschscholtzia.

Bulbs, both the spring planted and the fall planted, are well suited for rock garden use.

The same rules hold for arranging these plants as for other borders or beds. If a background is needed, the tall shrubs grow towards the back, the low growing plants toward the front. The low spreading plants are scattered about to cover the usually rough surface which characterizes a true rock garden.

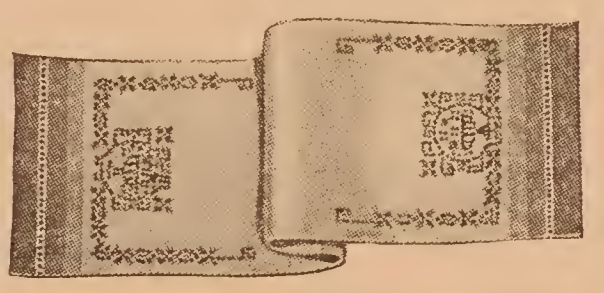
If you have a swampy place, sweet fern, wild roses, or silky dogwood can be used. If the garden is shady, wood azaleas, blueberry bushes and the maple-leaved viburnum would be excellent. It is often possible to get suitable evergreens or flowering shrubs from your own woods, using evergreens such as white, red, or pitch pine for dryer spots, hemlock for moist. The oaks, flowering dogwood or thorns may be very picturesque also. Cedars and ground hemlock are also useful in such a garden. The native bittersweet vine would help to cover many an unsightly spot. Other wild plants which may work well into the rock gardens are for shady places—columbines, wake robins, fox-gloves, violets, and ferns. Any wild plant which is planted should be set in the same relative position from which it was obtained if one expects to get the best possible results. For sunny places, moss pink, wild geranium or starry grasswort can be used.

Pachysandra is a very popular ground cover plant sold by nurseries. I noticed a great deal of it used in the Flower Show and see it widely advertised for that purpose.

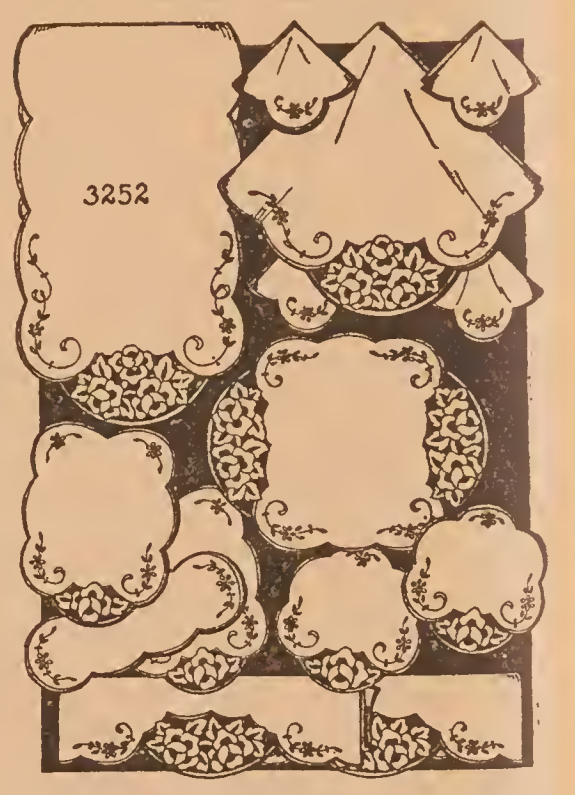
## Butter Balls

Cut a loaf of white or whole wheat bread into chunks or thick slices and soak in cold water. Half white and half whole wheat is a good mixture. Press the water out but do not squeeze the bread and make it pasty. Have ready two eggs beaten with one pint of milk. Add the seasoning of salt and pepper and poultry seasoning, or finely minced onion or celery to the eggs and milk. Lightly mix in the bread adding one cup of melted butter. Form into balls and crowd rather closely like biscuits into a dripping pan. If you have a glass baking dish they can be baked and served in that. Have the neck, giblets and ribs of the chicken cooking and from time to time baste the balls with the broth. Do not make them sopping but rather have them crisp on top and soft in the middle. The meat of the giblets can be chopped fine and spread over the balls at the last. Serve with stewed chicken and gravy, or with any kind of roast meat and gravy.—H. R.

Air and shake furs before storing them for the summer. Also brush the fur the wrong way and examine the hide for tiny white specks.



SCARF NO. B-1538 *comes stamped for cross-stitch embroidery on good quality oyster linen with "rainbow" border and 1½" thread-drawn hemstitched hem at either end. The colors woven in to form the rainbow effect are maize, green and blue. Color chart and instructions included, but no floss.* Price, 65 cents. *Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.*




Rose design cutwork set No. C3252 offers a choice of lovely articles for dining-room or bedroom. The lesson chart furnished with each article tells where to use the stitches required, buttonhole, satin stitch and outline. Pillow cases are stamped on extra fine grade linen finish, white tubing, size 42 x 36 or 45 x 36 and all other items come stamped on splendid quality cream oyster linen. Prices are postpaid as follows: Vanity dresser set is 45c; scarf, size 18 x 36, is 65c; scarf, size 18 x 45, is 80c; scarf, size 18 x 54, is 90c; buffet set, three pieces, is 85c; center, 36 inch round, is $1.10; oblong, size 36 x 48, is $1.85; napkins, set of four is 70c; set of six is $1.00; set of eight is $1.35; set of twelve is $1.75; pillow cases, size 42 x 36, are $1.55; size 45 x 36 are $1.65 each pair. If floss for embroidering is wanted, we can furnish white six strand embroidery floss for 40c for a dozen skeins or perle cotton, 60 yard balls, at 15c for each ball.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *The "Old Man" Needs a Place to Write*

SOMETIMES we women fall into the error of thinking that the home is scaled only to the wants of the men in the family. This may be pretty nearly true as far as food selection goes, for in many cases we find the whole family eating what Father likes rather than the well balanced diet that naturally should be the choice. This little incident—a true one—serves to prove that in other phases of home life the man may not be so lucky.

Yesterday I heard this story. A busy business man called up a farmer and said, "Joe, I wrote you a letter about a month ago and I haven't had any reply. Why on earth don't you write to me?"

The farmer replied, "Well, to tell the truth, there isn't any place around our house where I can find room to write a letter."

It may be that other members of that farmer's family could justly make that same statement, but the point is that the one that had to say it was the farmer himself. This is not the only case where the man's needs have been slow to receive attention.

I am talking partly to myself when I say this, because I am occasionally reminded that a den would be a very welcome addition to our own household arrangements. Whether or not the den is the solution for every family, there is a distinct demand for some convenient place for answering correspondence, checking up accounts, and the like. A table with top unemcumbered, with drawer space for writing materials, and with sufficient light, no matter if it is only a kitchen table would serve the convenience of many members of the family at various times of the day. A desk with ample drawer space is better, of course.

But my plea this time is for the "old man", that his scant time in the house be made as comfortable and convenient as possible.—AUNT JANET.

## The Popular Redingote

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3083 *shows one of the most popular styles of this season, the redingote. It is an especially good style for the full figure because of its softly falling rever collar and the fitted hip line which diminishes bulk. The dress is of printed silk crepe while the coat is of a matching color. Wool crepe, shantung, linen, or the novelty rayon materials would lend themselves well to this redingote style. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4¼ *yards of* 39-*inch material for dress with* 3⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material for coat.* PRICE 15c

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.**

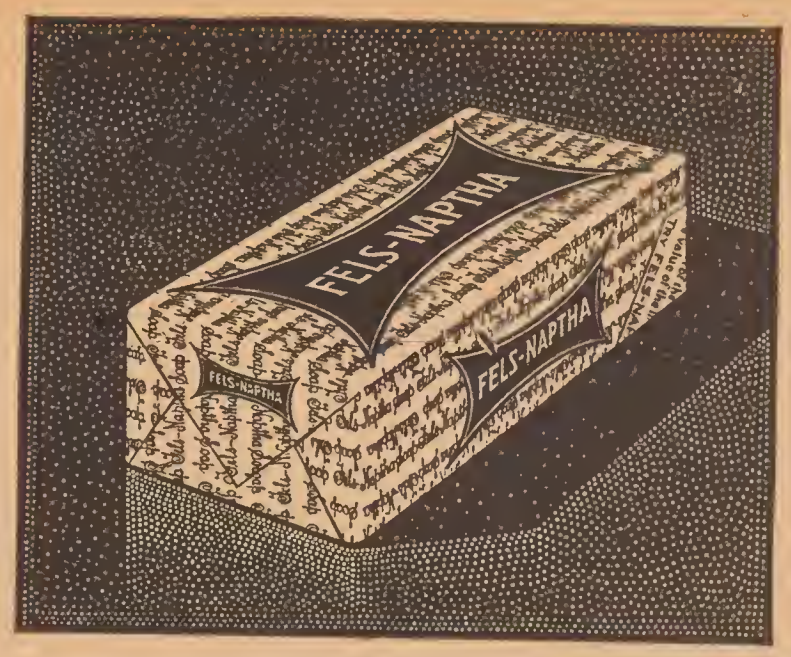
## Delightfully Youthful

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3105 *is a charming model with a lot of style and youthfulness as well. The model shown here is of red and white printed crepe silk but plain crepe, printed chiffon, eyelet batiste or many of the rayon materials would be lovely in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36 *and* 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 3¼ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 2½ *yards of edging.* PRICE 15c.

## Hints for the Thrifty

I HAVE two children who wear fancy cotton hose for school. When the feet are beyond repair, I cut the legs open and make into holders to use around the stove. These are "pretty" and wash so easily one can't have too many. I use a tape sewed on like a letter V. This makes them easy to get off a nail or hook.

We are compelled to use some type of milk strainers only once. We have outing flannel squares. These I wash out each day and pin together and wash thoroughly in the regular wash. These squares make "dandy" patches for children's underwear and to use to wipe off the kitchen table, spots of grease, and the like.—MRS. P. J. M.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# Under Frozen Stars

*By*
*George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart sees a drifting canoe. He and Omar, his Indian guide, start out at considerable risk and rescue the person hanging on to it. They find it is a girl, the daughter of LeBlond, the head of the rival trading post. Omar's wife, Marthe, thoroughly disapproves of the knickers Aurore LeBlond is wearing.

Jim's next trouble is how to get her home. It was impossible to cross the lake; it is miles around and Jim feels that LeBlond will not be pleased to have his daughter stay at his rival's camp. Aurore seems to approve of Jim and there are indications that the approval is mutual.

In the course of the conversation it develops that Paul Paradis has been making disparaging remarks to Aurore about Jim.

During the evening Omar sees lanterns approaching and concludes that it is a searching party. Before Aurore's father appears she and Jim plan a meeting place on an island half way between the two posts.

When LeBlond arrives Paradis tries to make trouble by insinuating that Jim was in no hurry to return his daughter. Aurore refuses to leave until morning and the two men are forced to remain.

* * *

"I really think you about won Sarah over, when you patted her shoulder and put that silk scarf around her neck," he said.

"Poor old soul, she almost burst, didn't she?"

"I know Sarah pretty well," he laughed, "and the way that grin slowly widened across her red face when you gave her the scarf and shook her hand makes me think she's forgiven you your gibodiegwason. Though, of course, she wouldn't admit it."

"She thinks me insane, probably."

"She didn't know what to think."

Then, as they approached the shore, she said, hurriedly: 'The split rock on the shore of the last of the islands—look there in a few days; you might find something. Good-bye, Mr. Jeem Stuart." She gave him her hand.

"Good-bye, Miss Gibodiegwason."

When LeBlond stepped into his big freight canoe he said to Stuart: "I thank you again for what you have done. Your people have seen fit to send you here to take the trade from me. Between the North-West and the Hudson's Bay there can be no quarter. But to you, yourself, I owe much. Some day I may be able to repay."

As the factor of Sunset House watched the departing Peterboro nose an ever-widening ripple out across the still lake which now mirrored the hills—for the wind had dropped in the night to a flat calm—a voice at his side roused him from his thoughts.

"We got a beeg job ahead, dis summer."

Stuart looked into the grave face of Omar. "We have, Omar, but I wish I knew where to begin. They heard at Lake Expanse that LeBlond got thirty-thousand dollars worth of fur from Pipestone Lake and the Sturgeon River country alone, this year. We didn't get a pelt—not one hunter from that country!"

"I hear, last night, somet'ing about dat."

"You did? How d'yuh mean—**heard?"**

"De men wid de cano' talk w'ile LeBlond go to de house for de girl."

"What did they say?"

### Jingwak—Medicine Man

"Eet was so dark dey did not know I was dere. De wind blow so hard I hear onlee little. Dey talk about Jingwak."

"Jingwak, the medicine man at Pipestone Lake?"

"Ah-hah, you know how he get all de hunter to trade wid LeBlond—not one come to Sunset House?"

"No, but I'd like to," said the interested Stuart; for never had a dog-team or a canoe from the Pipestone Lake and Sturgeon River country, in the three years of its existence, come to Sunset House to trade. These northern Ojibwas from a rich fur country had avoided the little post as if it harbored the plague.

"Wal—Jingwak tell all dem peopl' dat dis place ees full of devil. I find dis out, for one of dat crew had fear to stay on de beach."

Slowly the blood filled the bronzed face of the man who listened.

"So they are bribing the medicine men, the conjurors, are they, to keep the trade from Sunset House?"

It was clever of LeBlond, for the Pipestone Ojibwas, who came two hundred miles south to trade, were a wild, superstitious lot, easily influenced by a medicine man—a shaman.

"W'at you t'ink of dat?" demanded the half-breed. "I tell you we got good job ahead, dis summer, w'en we get de trade stuff up from Lak' Expanse."

"Omar," we've got to get some of that Pipestone and Sturgeon River trade. We can't live on what we get from the rest of the country. What're we going to do?"

The swart Boisvert rose from his squatting position. He was not tall, but his Scotch and French blood had united with the Ojibwa to create a rare example of nature's skill in the building of human thew and muscle; for in his compact one-hundred-and-eighty pounds Omar carried power and stamina which had been a by-word among the voyageurs of western Kiwedin. Deliberately reaching to the rear, the half-breed drew his skinning knife and, lifting a foot, stropped the blade slowly on his moccasin. "Dere ees one t'ing we can do wid M'sieu' Jingwak," he said, significantly.

"You old wolf," laughed Stuart, "I believe, if I said the word, you'd hunt him down this summer and stick that in him."

Because of his devotion to the elder Stuart, and to the son lately returned from the war across the big water, Omar had, three years before, left the God's Lake country to follow Jim's fortunes on the upper Albany, and his small eyes met his chief's cryptically as he said: "Dere are manee way to kech a fox."

"Yes, and we must find one to beat this Jingwak; but we can't hurt him you know. There are laws in this country."

"Law? Umph!" grunted Omar. Then his broad face puckered into a network of wrinkles as his wide mouth stretched in a stiff smile and the small eyes snapped. "All right! I go see dis Jingwak an' tell him he mak' beeg mistake; dere ees no devil here."

"Meaning that you're crazy to get **those bear paws of yours on his neck** and shake the teeth out of him."

"Wal, we got do somet'ing ver' queek!"

"We have, Omar," admitted Stuart. "If I'm licked here, I might as well look for a new job. The Company'll never forgive me. Christie knows what the job is here, but he's not satisfied with the small trade this year."

With an impulsive movement Boisvert grasped the hand of the younger man. "We not tru yet! Dis summer we go to Pipestone Lake."

* * *

### CHAPTER IV

TWO days later, with the freight boats from Lake Expanse which carried the next year's supplies and trade goods for the little post and had been wind-bound at the head of the lake, came Esau Otchig, whose shoulders had rounded and lean face creased with furrows in the service of the company—old Esau, a full-blooded Ojibwa, who had served thirty years with Stuart's father and now followed the fortunes of the son. To the Indian, when the supplies were unloaded and the empty freighters had started back on the trail south, Omar related what he had overheard on the beach—how the hunters from the Pipestone country had been kept from trading at Sunset House by the tabu of the shaman, Jingwak.

His wrinkled face as bare of expression as if carved from wood, the old Indian sucked on his pipe as Omar told his story. For a space Esau was silent, his slit-like eyes on a moccasin; then a gnarled hand removed the pipe while his seamed features faded behind a cloud of smoke.

"Ah-hah!" he muttered, at length. "So dis Jingwak put de devil into Sunset House. Wal, we put de devil into Jingwak."

**Paradis.**

"Good!" agreed Stuart, "but how?"

Esau's beady eyes met the widening grin of Omar as he answered: "Omar evair tell you w'at happen to Makwa, de beeg shaman at Wolf Riviere, manee long snow back?"

Stuart shook his head. "No, what happened?"

Esau was not to be hurried. Calmly cutting a pipeful from a plug of Company nigger-head, he refilled his pipe and lighted it before replying. "Dis Makwa," he said, "he t'ink he mak' de beeg medecine. He come an' say to de ole man at Wolf Riviere, 'You geeve Makwa, de shaman, flour, tea, trade-good, an' you get all 'Jibwa fur. You not geeve Makwa dis, an' free-trader, he get de fur.' "

"What did the Hudson's Bay man say to that?"

The old Indian's eyes snapped with humor. "He don' spik noding; he sen' for Esau."

"What'd you do, Esau?"

Esau puffed for a space, his eyes on his moccasin; then he said: "Makwa, de beeg shaman, mak' medecine no **more."**

American Agriculturist, [illegible]

Stuart leaned forward curiously, "You chased him out of the country?"

The old man shook his head. Stuart turned to Omar, who chuckled: "Esau nevaire tell, but Makwa come to Wolf Riviere to trade next tam widout hees ear."

"What! Without his ears?"

"Ah-hah! He no good for shaman after he lose hees ear."

"You mean they were cut off?"

Omar nodded. "Without dem he was no good to mak' de medecine."

Stuart glanced doubtfully at the sphinxlike Esau, who avoided his look behind the screen of smoke.

'Do you intend to cut off Jingwak's ears, Esau?" he laughed. "That will be some job! They're a wild lot up there in the Pipestone country; they might cut off yours—or worse."

### Esau Has a Plan

The lean face of the old Ojibwa shaped a cryptic smile as he rose with a grunt and went out to visit the gill-nets below the post.

"Do you believe the old rascal actually cut off the medicine man's ears?" Stuart demanded of the grinning Omar.

"No one know. Esau nevaire tell."

"But the shaman, you say, lost his magic with his ears?"

"Ah-hah! All de 'Jibwa laugh at heem aftair dat."

"Well, I'll say that's a great yarn, anyway. But what do you suppose Esau meant when he said he'd put the devil into Jingwak?"

The half-breed shrugged. "I don' know. De fader of Esau was a shaman, a sorcerer. Esau, mebbe, got frien' among de devil."

His supplies and trade-goods properly checked and stowed away against the coming of the Ojibwas for the Christmas trade, Stuart prepared to follow the freight canoes, with his fur from the spring trade, down to Lake Expanse, the headquarters of the district. There he would listen, in sullen silence, while his chief, Andrew Christie, talked deep into the night of the failure of Sunset House to obtain its share of the trade. Again, as he had in January, when he brought down the fur from the Christmas trade by dog-team, he would explain the situation which confronted the struggling little post, opposed by the astute LeBlond and his able assistants. But the stubborn Christie would shake his grey head and dwell on the disappointment and chagrin which had been his over Stuart's failure—how from all the young Company men he knew, he had recommended for this important job, him, Jim Stuart, son of the famous James Stuart who for decades had held the trade of the God's Lake country against all comers. With endless reiteration the stiff-necked inspector would dwell on the cost of building the post and its small yearly returns in fur while Jim, raging inwardly, endured in silence. And, from the increasing stiffness in the manner of his chief, the discouraged Stuart knew that the end of Sunset House would mean the end of his advancement in the Company's service. For a failure is a failure. The fact that he had been chosen to lead a forlorn hope—that Sunset House was doomed from the beginning, would be forgotten. He would have had his chance. If he stayed with the Hudson's Bay, they would send him somewhere as clerk, assistant to a luckier man.

But the journey to Lake Expanse would consume a fortnight, and the thought of what might await him behind a certain split rock on an island ten miles across the unruffled surface of Mitawangagama led him to postpone his start with Omar.

### CHAPTER V

THE SPELL of the northern summer was on cloudless sky; the dusky, spruce green of the ridges; the cool

(*Continued on Page* 18)

# New York's New Farm Laws

(*Continued from Page 2*)

except those providing for the county tuberculosis hospitals. The bill was signed in this amended form.

## Hewitt Reforestation Amendment

This proposed amendment to the constitution calls for the expenditure of $20,000,000 over a long period for the reforestation of vast acres of idle land not suitable for farming, to be managed with scientific forest practices, to grow timber for the future, to regulate stream flow, to protect all water supply and to provide for recreation, hunting and fishing. This extremely important proposal has now been passed twice by the Legislature which is required by the Constitution and will be submitted to the people of the State for their approval or disapproval at the next election. If it passes and finally becomes a part of the constitution of the State it will provide for a reforestation program equalled by no country or state in the world.

## Forest Preserve Greatly Extended

The Legislature also passed another extremely important conservation law extending what is known as the "Blue line", which is the outside boundary of the great forest preserves of the State, particularly the Adirondacks. Under this new law the boundaries of the Adirondack forest preserve counties have been widened to take in a million more acres, in the Adirondack region, so that now the forest preserve lands of New York State are larger than in any other state in the Union, not excepting even the great Yellowstone Park.

## Special Appropriation Bills

In the regular appropriation bills submitted by the Governor and finally passed by the Legislature, the agricultural interests of the State were well taken care of. Several appropriations were made to Cornell, Geneva, the agricultural state schools and for other necessary agricultural work. In addition to the farm appropriations and the regular budget bill, many special appropriation bills for agriculture were introduced. As stated in the beginning of this article it was necessary for the Governor to veto many of these because there was not State money enough to pay for them. However, he did sign the following: A small appropriation to the New York State Agricultural Society to celebrate its 100th anniversary; another small appropriation to the New York State Fair to make it possible to help local or subordinate Granges put on better exhibits.

## Bills Which Did Not Pass

We have already mentioned two bills which were vetoed by the Governor. One was a three-fourths year automobile license bill; the other affected junior operators' licenses and would have given young folks over sixteen the right to get a license which would authorize them to drive a car anywhere except in cities of over 250,000 population. It was too bad that this last bill was vetoed because the present law discriminates against country boys and girls who find it very difficult to get a junior's license and who need this license so that they can drive cars back and forth to school. They also can carry milk and otherwise aid in the necessary farm business, which is nowadays so dependent upon the automobile. Most farm boys and girls reared in the sane atmosphere of a farm home are just as good drivers at sixteen as they ever are. In fact, they are much better than many careless, ignorant, older drivers.

## Special Appropriation Bills Vetoed

Nearly all of these were excellent bills but the Governor was obliged to veto them as stated above because there was no money with which to pay the appropriations, and put the provisions of the bills into effect. One of these makes an appropriation to the New York State College of Agriculture for making a study of the use of electrical equipment upon farms and in farm homes. This study might lead to a more efficient use of electrical equipment and possibly also to better equipment and lower prices. The bill did not get through the Legislature.

The Governor vetoed an appropriation bill calling for some additional funds for the completion of the animal husbandry program of the New York State Department of Agriculture. A small appropriation for a memorial to Babcock the inventor of the Babcock test was also vetoed.

One of the most important vetoes was of the bill providing for $350,000 for a horticultural building at the New York State Fair. Fruit growers of the State have planned and hoped for this building for many years and it is one of the great farm needs of the State. The Governor is in sympathy with the project but there were no funds with which to carry it out.

Several appropriations for State schools of agriculture, particularly for a school at Delhi and at Farmingdale were also vetoed because of lack of funds.

## Gambling at Fairs

This bill would have permitted the use of wheels of fortune at all fairs in the State. It would have been a distinct step backwards after many years' work of farmers, farm organizations, and the farm press and the State Department of Agriculture, to clean up the fairs and put them on a cleaner basis and more in line with the ideals of agriculture. Moreover, this bill is, in our opinion, unconstitutional. Therefore, Governor Roosevelt is certainly to be congratulated for vetoing this bill.

## Regional Markets Bill Defeated

We regret that the Legislature was unable to pass this bill which provided for the study of the needs of several localities for a state regional market and the purchase of an option or two for this first market. The idea back of the bill was that this would have been a start towards establishing as soon as practical a comprehensive state-wide system of regional markets for the purpose of providing suitable outlets for the products of the farm and of decreasing food cost to consumers. Such markets shall be owned either by the State or jointly by State and city, or jointly by State and one or more counties. They will be under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Here is a proposal that certainly must have consideration again next year.

## Sale of Farm Produce

The Legislature failed to pass this important bill. It would have increased the protection which farmers have in dealing with commission merchants. The present law would have been widened to include all kinds of dealers in farm products and would have required them to take out a bond of not less than $5,000, or more than $20,000. This bill should be passed next year.

## School Fee to Supervisors

We have called attention several times to the present provision of the education law whereby local town supervisors collect 1% of all school money without rendering much service in return. A bill was introduced repealing this provision of the law but sad to relate, the Legislature failed to pass it. This must certainly be remedied next year.

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TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky. t

BETTER QUALITY! Golden yellow smoking tobacco. 5 pounds $1.00. Rich, red chewing, 5 pounds $1.50. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices. $1.00 brings you sample case containing 25 cigars, 5 different. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

**WANTED**

**OLD ADDRESS !**

**When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new.**

**This insures prompt change.**

**Send both addresses to**

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 16)

depths of the translucent lake, as Jim paddled alongshore toward the sturgeon set-lines at the outlet, to deceive the sharp eyes which followed his departure from the post. The stem of the light birch-bark nosed a soft ripple along the sleeping shores. To the south the islands hung as if suspended in the clear air. As his dripping paddle flashed in the sun, from the greenery of a mirrored ridge a dore rose. His golden scales flamed as he turned in air and fell, to start a circle of ever widening ripples from the broken surface. Far to the south a moose was leisurely crossing from mainland to island. Overhead, on lazy wings drifted two northern ravens, while high in the heavens a dark spot marked where an eagle calmly surveyed a thousand square miles of lake-splashed forest.

One calm night in June, during the spring trade, he had overheard an old squaw on the shore, gazing at its liquid mirror shot with points of light, call it Anagami, the Lake of Stars. Jim's eyes followed the black timber of the shore lifting to the shoulders of the ridges, until far in the west it faded into blue haze. Seventy miles of this, he thought bitterly, with lake trout and sturgeon, dore and whitefish for the mere setting of net or line, with moose and caribou and fur in the back country. And in two or three years LeBlond would have it for his own.

Then with a savage lunge his paddle tore the water to foam. Across the lake they laughed at the name, Sunset House, did they? So they held the whole Pipestone and Sturgeon River trade by bribing a sorcerer! Well, as Omar said, there were ways of handling a shaman. LeBlond and his men, Paradis and Black Jules, would learn something before the snow fell about the taming of medicine-men. Esau was an old hand at that game. He and Omar should have their wish. They would go to the summer camps of the Pipestone Lake Indians—carry the war into the enemies' country Jim Stuart's future as a fur-man was at stake. He'd played fair, but now all rules were off and henceforth there'd be no quarter.

### A Reckless Game

Then his anger cooled as he thought of the girl whose message he was paddling ten miles to look for at the split rock. A reckless game, this, he admitted. Some day she'd be seen and followed. They, even, might be caught! Then what? He laughed aloud at the thought. Well, she was worth it—this bewildering daughter of LeBlond. He remembered, with a deep drawing in of the breath, the weight of her in his arms as he took her from the lake—the touch of her hair on his face.

It was mid-forenoon when the birch-bark of Jim Stuart approached the split rock on the stony beach of the island. Stepping from the canoe, Jim's eager eyes searched the bushes behind the rock for the telltale white of the note which she had promised to leave. Then, lying under a small stone, he saw to his surprise a folded sheet ruled, as if torn from a small note book. It did not seem like her—this soiled scrap of paper at his feet. Puzzled, he picked it up and read:

"This is your first and last warning. Louis LeBlond will see that there are no more love notes here for you. The next time you come for a letter you'll get lead."

The note was written in pencil in an immature hand and unsigned.

"Paradis!"

(*Continued Next Week*)

## Give the Chicks More Room

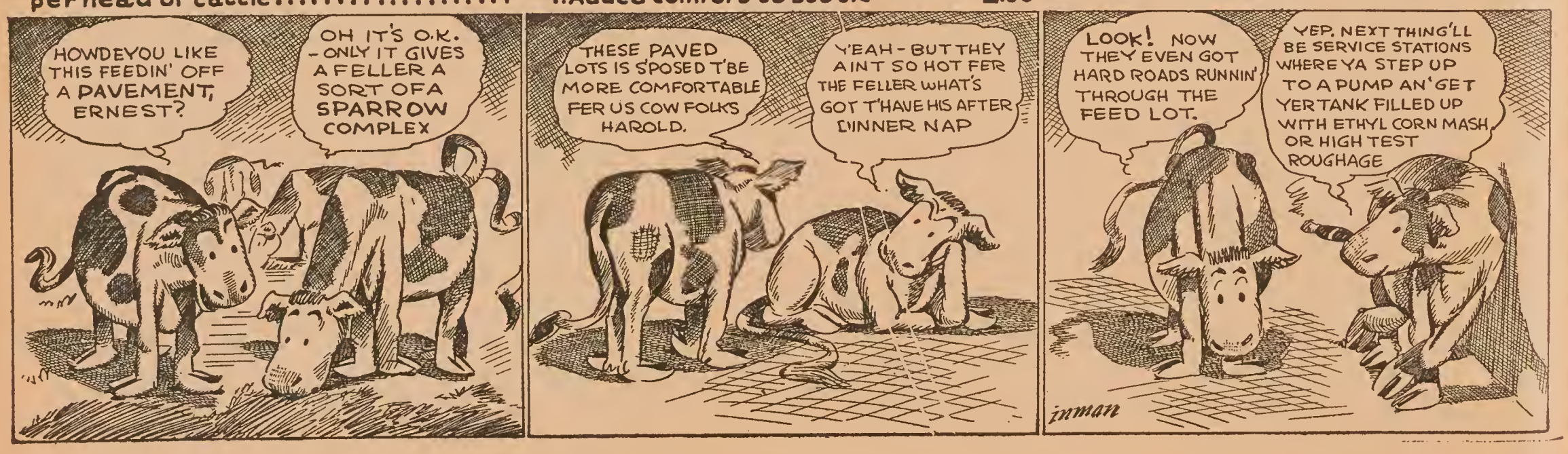
(*Continued from Page* 12)

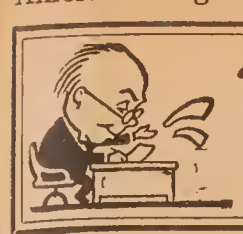
and most rugged pullets in the fall are the ones that were reared in the smallest flocks. It is for this reason that some poultrymen who have tried out the large unit plan of rearing, and with considerable success, are nevertheless going back to the small colony units. A house 10 by 12 feet can be moved to clean ground, it is hard to move them much larger than that. A 500 chick coal stove (as rated by the man who sells them) will nicely fit into a house of that size. And 250 to 300 chicks will *fill* the house. If you *must* brood 500 chicks in one room be sure that it is at least 12 by 14 feet. And then in any case if it is at all possible encourage the birds to forsake the house and roost in the trees as soon as they can fly well. That is not always wise where there are natural enemies or thieves.

The "range shelter" has come into quite general use in recent years as a means of solving the problem of overcrowding at a relatively low cost. It is merely a brooder house with no side walls or floor, just a very low roof covering a set of roosts. It is enclosed with wire netting so that it is a protection against animals. It is light enough that two men can pick it up and move it to a clean spot easily. The cost for materials need not exceed fifteen dollars. Pullets or cockerels are moved into the range shelters to relieve congestion in the brooder houses.

Now in conclusion let me say that you will find plenty of people who will tell of putting 500 chicks in a little two by four brooder house and raising a fine bunch of pullets. But what you will not hear about are the much larger number of other gamblers who were not so lucky.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Save When Feeding Beef Cattle* — By Ray Inman





# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## A Deposit---But Not in a Bank

Will you please give me information concerning the George Carpet and Rug Company, 1037 Street and 3rd. Ave., New York City, as their agent called and agreed to take a rug and have it made into four runners. I made a deposit of 25% of the bill which was $17. He took the order on the 13th of March and promised to call for the rug on the 28th of March. They haven't called for it yet. The agent's name is J. B. Biml, 232 Chumel St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE New York Better Business Bureau advises us that they have no record of the George Carpet and Rug Company, that they are not listed in the telephone directory, and that they do not know of any address similar to the one given.

Captain H. J. Nagell, Troop "K" of the State Police at Hawthorne, New York, advises us that Troope Reeves tried to locate Mr. Biml but found that there is no Chumel St. in Poughkeepsie and that no one at 232 Church St. knew Mr. Biml or anyone with a similar name.

We trust this information will save someone from a loss similar to our subscriber's.

### More Than Pleased

**IN connection with my subscription to the "American Agriculturist" a most welcome visitor in my home, I took out a policy with the North American Accident Insurance Company. This was about three years ago. I have since kept up the policy on the payment of $1.00 a year. On March 9, 1931, I received injuries in an automobile accident which disabled me for 4 weeks, and on account of which I was confined to the house, and could not perform any of my duties as district superintendent of schools. On April 9, 1931, said Insurance Company issued a draft of $40 in my behalf which covers the terms of the contract in full.**

**It is with pleasure that I recommend said Insurance Company to those who wish to carry an accident insurance, and the premium to be paid is within reach of every individual. I am more than pleased with the treatment by said Insurance Company during the time I was laid up with injuries while traveling on my official duties, and I wish to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the company. Stanton D. Austin.**
**Barneveld, N. Y.**

***Mr. Austin was injured in an automobile accident March 9th, 1931 causing bruises and contusions of left side of chest, left hip, left leg and knee.***

### Slow in Sending Checks

Recently we shipped a case of eggs to E. M. Benford of Mt. Vernon, and have not received returns on it. We have been shipping to him for some time and received returns for a while, but lately the returns have been getting slower and slower.

WE will do our best to get returns for you, but we cannot be too optimistic. We have had a number of complaints against Mr. Benford, extending over a period of several years, and have succeeded in getting settlements on some of them. At present, however, we have several which are still unsettled. Mr. Benford is not a commission man and is not licensed by the state for the protection of shippers. He buys eggs direct and, judging from letters we have received, our subscribers who have been shipping to him are not receiving returns promptly.

### Know Reliability Before Shipping

Last fall I sent some rabbits to the Hudson Poultry Company and they made returns all right. However, they charged me return express on the coop and never sent the coop, at least I never received it. I wonder if you can get this coop for me.?

INFORMATION that we have indicates that the Hudson Poultry Company is out of business and they have been unable to locate the people who ran the business. We are always glad to report to subscribers regarding the financial rating of any firm in the city.

### Fraud Order Against Keith's Music House

IN our issue of April 18, we told of an experience of a subscriber with Keith's Music House. Now, we learn that a postal fraud order has been issued against the Keith Music House and their officers and agents at Long Branch, New Jersey. According to information developed by the postal department, Keith admitted that he never made a study of music and was not able to compose music, but claimed to have a composer to do this work for him. Mr. Keith was a typewriter salesman and his activities were conducted in a small apartment.

### Buyer of Purebreds Entitled to Papers

I would greatly appreciate it if you would try to get for me registration papers for a Holstein calf that I bought of A. L. Hollingsworth, Penn Yan. I bought this calf some time ago and part of the agreement was that the animal was to be transferred to me. I obtained blanks, made the markings of the calf, and sent the blanks to him. However, I have not yet received the papers. I paid the full purchase price of the calf when it was delivered to me.

WE have been working on this case for some time. We have written a number of letters to Mr. Hollingsworth, and have asked the Holstein Friesian Association to assist us in the matter. We began working on this case about the first of December, 1930, and up to the date of writing this our subscriber has not yet received registration papers on this animal.

In this connection it seems that one of the surest ways to get registration papers is to insist upon retaining part of the purchase price until the papers are actually delivered. It is our contention that when a man purchases animals represented to him to be purebred that he is entitled to registration papers unless a definite agreement is made that papers are not to be furnished.

### Reward!

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, has a standing offer whereby he will pay a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of any person who swindles or attempts to defraud an A. A. subscriber who, at the time, has prominently displayed on his farm a yellow American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign.**

### Can Market Be Guaranteed?

A SUBSCRIBER asks us concerning a firm who advertises to buy back rabbits. First, he would have to pay $425 for a bunch of rabbits, consisting of ten does and one buck. Then the company guarantees to buy back all rabbits at the age of five months for not less than 25c a pound.

Our subscriber asks if they are reliable and says, "I do not see how they can promise anything like that for five years." Neither does the American Agriculturist see how any concern can promise such a thing and we have consistently refused to recommend to our subscribers that they buy any form of livestock in the hope that they will be able to sell back the offspring at a profit. We have been forced to the general conclusion that firms that guarantee to do this are more interested in selling their stock at a good price than they are in buying back offspring at a profit to our readers.

We enjoy your paper very much; have had it to read for a long time. The stories are good. I have read "Just David" before but enjoy it again. The chestnuts are great and we look for them almost the first thing. Dr. J. W. Holland is best of all; I hope he will continue as he certainly is a philosopher. The article on feeding horses on straw is sound. —A Constant Reader.

## *Write Us About Questionable Schemes*

There have recently been a number of boys around here selling a 35c book. They get inside the house by inferring that they are getting some information about radio. After they get inside it develops that they are simply book agents. There are a number of other questionable schemes in this vicinity, for example, a collector called at a farm house and collected $16 balance due on an automobile. A few days later the real collector called but by that time the swindler could not be located.

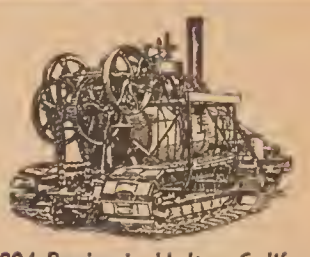
In another scheme practiced, a man calls and claims to be a real estate buyer. If the farmer happens to be absent he looks all around the place and after he has gone the owner begins to miss property. We heard of one other case where a hunter called looking for his lost dog. Perhaps he did lose a dog, but at any rate, after he was gone the farmer missed his own dog and believes that the hunter took him.

WE are always glad to have subscribers write us about cases like this. One suggestion we can give is that our subscribers use good old-fashioned horse sense in dealing with strangers who are not able to identify themselves. Because of so many bogus agents, reputable houses that send agents on the road usually give them identification cards or buttons which establish the fact that they are really working for the company.

We also advise that where money is lost that the State Police or local authorities be notified at once. In this connection, we recently received a letter from a subscriber telling us that some time ago he was swindled out of a considerable sum of money but up to the present time had told no one because he was so ashamed that he had fallen for their game. We can appreciate this feeling but we think our subscribers should swallow their pride and complain to the State Police, local authorities, and the American Agriculturist Service Bureau not only because they may be able to recover a part of their own money, but also to protect others. Even if they get nothing themselves they will be warning their neighbors and their action may result in shutting up the crooks who might otherwise swindle people out of thousands of dollars.

Nothing pleases us more than to get letters from subscribers saying that a timely warning on the Service Bureau page prevented them from losing money. We do everything we can to recover money for our subscribers and in many cases are successful, yet in the long run, the best service we can give, is to warn our readers before the horse is stolen.


FARMEX FACTS



In 1904 Benjamin Holt, a California manufacturer of combined harvesters and traction engines, said to his nephew and engineer: "You remember grandfather's treadmill? I believe a treadmill built under a combined harvester would bear it up in soft soil"...That was the birth of the caterpillar idea in tractors—a construction that has meant much to large scale farming.

FARMEX

EXPLOSIVES

Today farmers everywhere are realizing the value of clean, straight fields which permit the use of modern machinery. Should your fields be obstructed with stumps, boulders or rock ledges—remove them with Farmex Explosives. It's the easiest, quickest, cheapest way of doing such work. Write for information.

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*Mail this coupon today for application*
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# Glorious Yellowstone Is Calling You!

*Come with the American Agriculturist Party in August*

Next August a happy family of American Agriculturist readers and editors will take a holiday together. We are going to Yellowstone Park. Will you go with us?

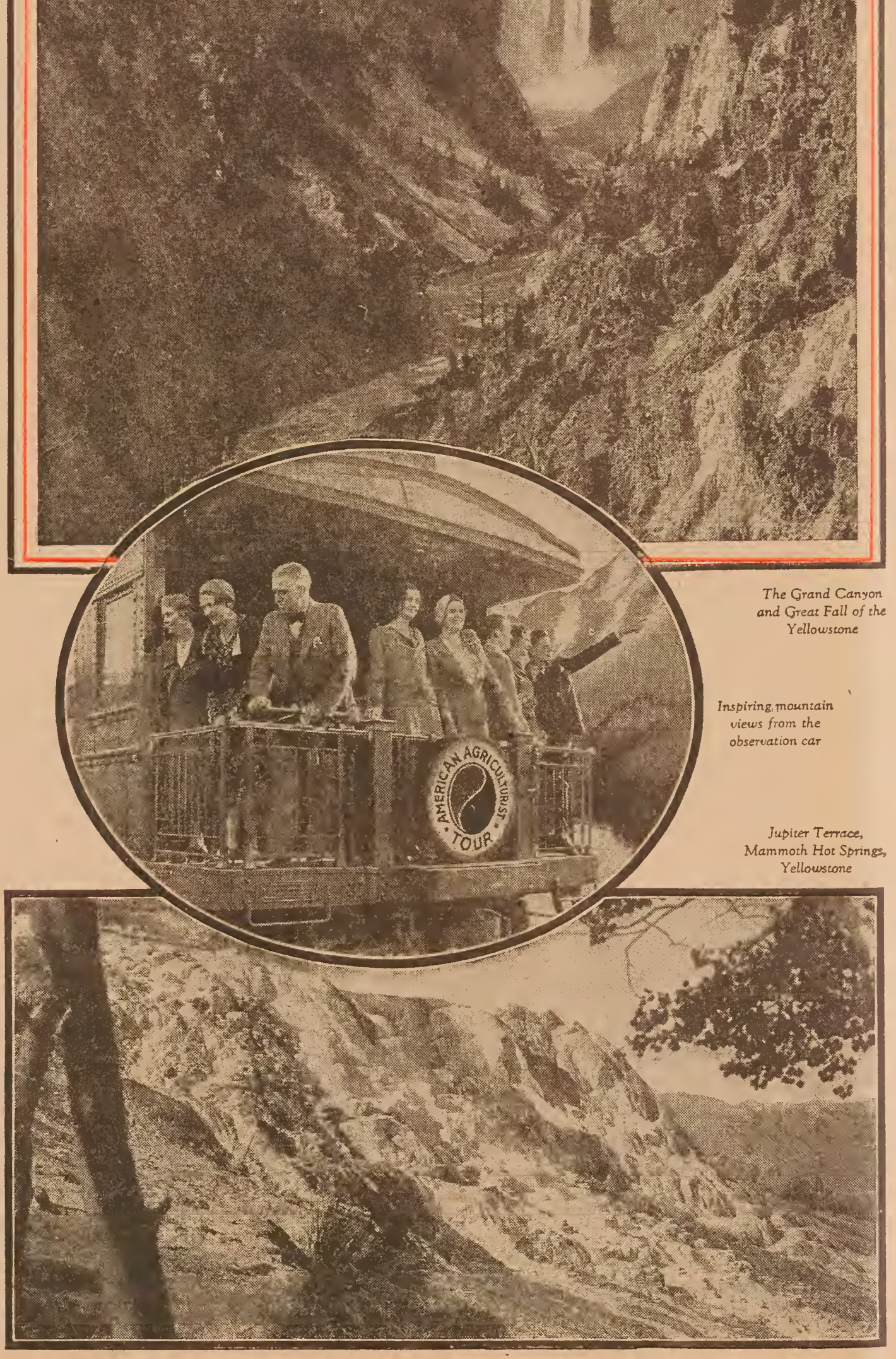
What a trip has been planned! We'll see how our western neighbors farm. We will stop at Bismarck, the Capital of North Dakota and go by motor car across the Missouri River to Mandan, where Sioux Indians are waiting to dance for us.

At Bozeman, we will leave our Special Train and motor through the rich Gallatin Valley, Montana's farm paradise. We will visit the world's largest cattle ranch and stop for luncheon at Karst's Dude Ranch, beside the rushing Gallatin River. We will tour the American Rockies—and then Yellowstone! Geysers, bears, the Grand Canyon—astonishing natural phenomena which travelers come around the world to see.

Three full days we will spend in the Park, with our days filled with adventures and our evenings gay with music, dancing and entertainment in the cozy, hospitable Lodges. Our vacation includes vast irrigation projects in Montana and Wyoming, sight-seeing in Bozeman, Billings, Miles City, Montana; Jamestown and Fargo, North Dakota, and the great Twin Cities of Minnesota.

The cost of this glorious trip is surprisingly low and it includes all expenses, even personal tips. We'll travel in the height of style and revel in the meals for which Northern Pacific and Burlington Dining Cars are famous.

Will you join us?




*The Grand Canyon and Great Fall of the Yellowstone*

*Inspiring mountain views from the observation car*

*Jupiter Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone*

**The coupon, a postcard or letter will bring all details promptly**

Burlington Route

NORTHERN PACIFIC

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

5-9-31

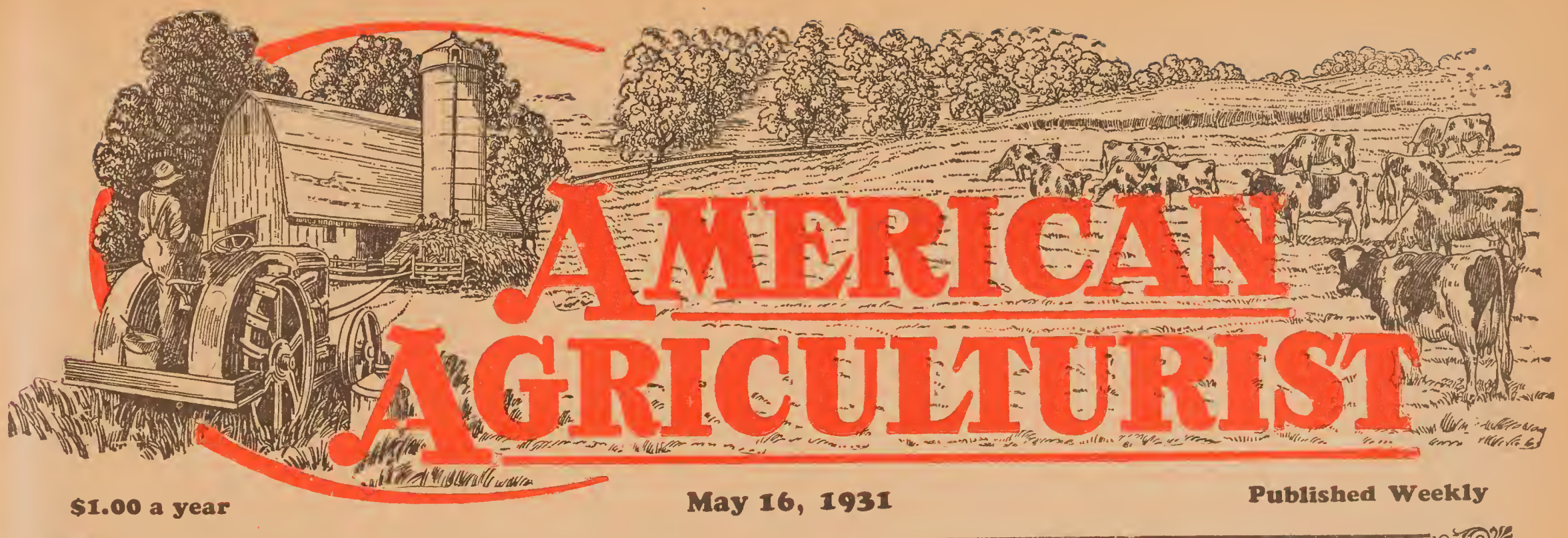
*Tour Manager—*
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please send full details of Yellowstone Tour with "All-Expense" ticket cost from my own city.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a year

May 16, 1931

Published Weekly

*Let's go. These Indians, one of whom was at the Custer massacre, will stage a war-dance for the American Agriculturist Yellowstone party at Mandan, North Dakota, on August 3. A special train carrying our party will leave New York City at 9:00 A. M. August 1, and will return to New York on August 11. Every detail of the trip will be arranged for you. Write to American Agriculturist for complete information.*

**ALBANY ZONE -- See Page 7**

# SPRING PASTURE NEEDS HELP — IT'S FOUR-FIFTHS WATER!

If you could wring all the water out of 10 pounds of spring grass, the water itself would weigh 8 to 9 pounds! Think of it! 8 to 9 pounds of water in every 10 pounds of grass. So much water, in fact, that a cow can't eat enough of spring grass to give herself all the actual feed she needs. These are the words that come from the Illinois Experiment Station. Spring pasture does make the milk flow look good...but it has the knack of urging a cow to rob her body and even her unborn calf to do it. So spring pasture does need help from the barn ...in the shape of feed.

When you put Purina Cow Chow and spring pasture together you always get the same answer...milk in the pail at the fewest cents per gallon over a long-time period. The difference shows up not only in the spring ...but in the late summer and fall. Then you see cows still filling the pail...you see calves in the barn standing on all-four...all because cows didn't rob their bodies and their calves during the spring. These are things which every man with cows likes to see...these are things which you will be sure to see when Purina Cow Chow is *your* feed. Purina Mills, 898 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Because Purina Cow Chows are such good feeds you can make 100 pounds of milk with less feed...less money...fewer cows. That means something in these days.




THE PURINA COW-CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY-LAS
FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

## Plans Under Way to Preserve Covered Bridge for Historical Interest

ON the same day that I received your April 25 issue, the following article which I am copying for you, appeared in our local paper, the *Rutland Herald* As this article is connected with another on page 5 of your magazine, I thought you might be interested:

### Pittsford Bridge Data, Photograph Sought by Ford

Wallingford, April 21—Local admirers of Nicholas Powers, now acknowledged the greatest bridge builder of his time, were interested in the report that Henry Ford had offered to buy the bridge built by Powers at Blenheim, New York, the longest single-span wooden bridge in the world, which is giving way to modern traffic demands. They wrote him about the covered bridge at Pittsford, Powers' first work. This bridge now nearly a century old, is being replaced by a steel structure. As a typical Vermont covered bridge and the first work of its great builder, it seemed to them that it should be preserved. They have just received the following letter from the superintendent of The Edison Institute of Technology, the great American museum founded by Henry Ford at Dearborn, Michigan:

"'We very much appreciate your interesting letter of April 3, with reference to the Blenheim Bridge and Nicholas Powers, its builder. Is the other bridge at Pittsford a covered bridge also? If so, we would like to get some snapshots and advice as to whom we should communicate with regarding it. Please also send us the dimensions if you can.'

"The Pittsford authorities may cooperate with Ford's institution in preserving this record of Vermont's early days. Although it is the work of a boy (it was built when Powers was only 20 and his father had to go security for the lumber) it shows, the marks of his genius."

* * *

I was very pleased to have the photograph of the Blenheim Bridge from your paper to preserve with this other article and pictures of my home-town bridge. Our bridge, also a large covered one, good for another hundred years of hard usage, only that a wider bridge was necessary due to the curved road entering it, causing bad accidents. I do not know at this time whether or not any further arrangements were made regarding it, but the bridge has now been taken apart by the contractor. The descendants of Powers are living in Pittsford.

—KATHERINE B. MILLS,
*Pittsford, Vermont.*

## Another Cure for Quack

IN your issue of April 25, page 7, I noticed an article on quack grass. About five years ago we had about a half acre just literally covered with it. We plowed this patch in the fall and again in the spring just as soon as we could. We harrowed and reharrowed it with a spring tooth harrow, raked it with a horse rake twice then kept harrowing with spring tooth and spike tooth harrow until about June 15. We then put the horse rake on again and planted to cabbage for two years, followed by corn, then oats, and seeded and we entirely eliminated it. Constant cultivating will rid a field of this grass. Don't give the roots a chance to start.

—R. H. WEAVER, *DuBois, Pa.*

* * *

I note that on page 7 of the April 25 issue, you request methods of killing quack grass. I will state that I had a piece that was very thick and have killed it by pasturing it with sheep for three summers. They seem to prefer it to other grass and they will also exterminate golden rod, live-for-ever, paint brush, and many other weeds, though, of course, they will not do well on land that is too wet. Witch grass should be pastured close.

—O. H. JACKSON, *Westford, Vermont.*

**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS** "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead and Enkhuizen Glory. 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 Expressed Collect. Yellow and White Onion Plants Same prices. Prompt shipments of First Class Hand Picked, Selected plants and delivered good condition or money refunded. Get prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants—Day and Night Service—Shipping Capacity ½ million daily. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

OPEN FIELD GROWN **Cabbage and Onion Plants,** all varieties. Mail 500-63c; 1000-98c; Expressed 1000-$1.00; 5000-$3.75; 10,000-$6.00. Tomatoes $1.50 thousand, Peppers May 1st $2.00. Roots mossed. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GEORGIA

**TOMATO PLANTS.** Tough hardy field grown eight inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $2.00 per 1000; 10,000 and over $1.50 per 1000. Prompt shipments and first class plants guaranteed. P. D. FULWOOD, - - TIFTON, GEORGIA

**Tomato Plants.** Large, stalky, grown from certified seed, disease free. Marglobe, Baltimore, Bonny Best $1.00, 1000; 10,000 up, $.75. Millions ready. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed PEMBROKE PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GEORGIA

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF VEGETABLE PLANTS, cabbage, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre, Succession, Ballheads and Copenhagen, 300, $1.00; 500 $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 express collect. Onion plants same price. Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore Stone, Matchless same price. Ruby King Pepper, Nancy Hall and Cuban Yam Potato plants, 50, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Moss packed, satisfaction guar'd. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

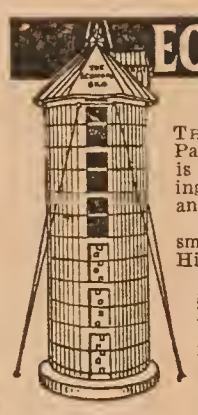
**CAULIFLOWER** Plants. Ready May 10th. Field grown. Highest quality. Catskill Mountain and Long Island Snowball, $4.50 per 1000; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00. Super Snowball $5.00 per 1000; 500, $3.00; 300, $2.25. Cabbage plants, all varieties $2.00 per 1000; 5000 $9. Send for list. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

10 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—8 Leading varieties—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50 Expressed Collect. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Get our wholesale prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants. OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

**Tomato Plants** from Certified Seed, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore, 500-70c, $1.00-1000. Cabbage Plants, Golden Acre Enkhinzen, Copenhagen Wakefield, 500-60c, 1000-85c, 5000 $3.50. Ruby King Pepper and Cauliflower Plants 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.75. Porto Rican Potato Plants, $1.75-1000, 5000-$7.50. Millions ready. Roots mossed. Satisfaction guaranteed. SIMS POTATO PLANT CO., Pembroke, Ga.

**ECONOMY SILOS**

*STORM-PROOF*



THE Economy Silos are built to last. Patented Storm-Proof Anchor equipment is supplied with each silo. Prevents tilting—twisting—collapsing. Storm-proof and permanent.

Equipped with either the continuous small Self-Adjusting Doors, or Swinging Hinge Doors.

Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir or Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Also silos of Glazed Tile and Cement Stave. *Send for free catalogs.*

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**Cabbage & Onion Plants,** leading varieties. Send no money—Pay postman. 500-60c; 1000-$1.00; 3000-$2.40. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guar. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

# Timely Questions About Livestock

## *Raising Calves on Dry Grain—A Ration for Growing Pigs*

**I read somewhere about raising calves by the use of a dry grain mixture. I do not remember what the ingredients were and would like to have you send them to me.**

The following is the mixture: 100 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 150 pounds of ground oats, 50 of oil meal, 50 of wheat bran, 50 of soluble blood flour, and four pounds each of salt, bonemeal and ground limestone.

Of course, calves are never raised without some milk, but experiments have shown that excellent calves can be raised by the use of this mixture together with high quality roughage after the calves are a month old. The calves begin to get this dry feed along with whole milk when they are ten days old. At the end of the first month they should be getting a pound a day then it is increased to two pounds a day and the milk supply stopped. The grain ration is increased at the rate of a pound a month until the calf goes on regular feed at the age of six months.

* * *

### A Ration for Growing Pigs

**Can you give us a good ration to be fed for growing young pigs?**

The following ration is recommended by Professor Hinman of the New York State College of Agriculture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hominy, corn meal or finely ground barley | 100 lbs. |
| Finely ground oats | 100 lbs. |
| Wheat middlings | 100 lbs. |
| Fish meal or tankage | 15 lbs. |
| Ground or chopped alfalfa | 15 lbs. |

In case skimmilk is available, one-half of the fishmeal or tankage may be safely dropped and the milk fed at the rate of three pounds to one pound of the meal mixture. This mixture may be prepared in bulk and kept before the pigs in a self-feeder. In the latter case the milk can be fed in a trough twice or still better, three times a day.

* * *

### Garbage for Hogs

**"What are the possibilities of profit from feeding garbage to hogs?"**

Where garbage is available in considerable amounts, it can be used as a feed for hogs with some success. Tests have shown that twenty pounds of garbage will produce a pound of gain in hogs. Analyses of garbage on a dry weight basis give the following results: Protein, 15-18 per cent; Carbohydrates, 31-69 per cent; Fat, 13-33 per cent; Ash, 16-36 per cent.

The danger in feeding garbage is in having some injurious substance present such as glass, paper, soap, sawdust, etc. or in exposing the hogs to hog cholera through the presence of rinds from hogs that had the disease. Hogs fed on garbage should be immunized against hog cholera, and some arrangement should be made so that objectionable substances will not be put in the garbage. The garbage is sometimes cooked, to prevent disease, but this makes it difficult for hogs to pick out and leave injurious substances that they will not eat when it is not cooked.

* * *

### Teach Lambs to Eat Grain

**Do young lambs need grain while they are on pasture?**

It is common to provide a "lamb-creep" with a trough where some oats, bran, or cornmeal is regularly given. In this way the lambs get in the habit of eating grain and there will be no set-back at weaning time. Give them only what they will eat up quickly and keep the trough clean to avoid digestive troubles.

* * *

### When to Wean Lambs

**At what age are lambs usually weaned?**

At about the age of four months. It is always a good idea to wean them during a cool spell in summer because when they are weaned during a very hot time they may get a serious set-back. It is a good idea to take them far enough away from their ewes so that they cannot hear each other. Keep the ewes on short pasture or on dry feed for a few days. After weaning the lambs need the very best of pasture and a liberal supply of grain to encourage rapid growth.

* * *

### Flushing Ewes

**Is there any evidence that the old practice of "flushing" ewes is beneficial?**

Yes, there is some evidence that this is desirable. The practice consists of feeding ewes rather heavily for two or three weeks before breeding. It is claimed that this practice results in a higher proportion of twin lambs and that they are likely to be more vigorous. Another advantage is that ewes will lamb closer together, therefore shortening up the lambing period which is always an anxious one for sheep breeders.

* * *

### Alfalfa for Horses

**Can alfalfa hay be fed safely to horses either as a part or a whole of their ration of roughage?**

The new York State College of Agriculture reports that horses which were fed alfalfa hay while they were working hard maintained their weight on less grain than other horses fed on timothy hay. With alfalfa the grain ration should be rather low in protein! for example, alfalfa and corn make a fairly well balanced ration.

With a grain ration higher in protein it is best to give horses half alfalfa and half timothy. Alfalfa is an especially good roughage for growing colts.

* * *

### Horse Has Scratches

**Do you know of any cure for scratches or grease heel on horses? If so I would like to know what it is.—C.A.B., New York.**

Scratches are usually caused by standing on floors which are not kept clean properly or by getting in mud which is allowed to remain on the fetlocks.

The first thing to do is to remove the cause. If the feet are heated and inflamed, a laxative of one pound of Glaubers salt can be given and if the animal is fed heavily on grain the feed should be reduced or replaced by bran mashes or other laxative feeds. Where the legs swell badly the horse can be exercised on dry roads. Evenly applied bandages wet with a mild astringent such as extract of witch hazel, are good. If the legs are badly heated but if the skin is still unbroken a lotion of two drams of sugar of lead to a quart of water may be applied on a thin bandage which is covered in cold weather by a dry bandage.

Another treatment recommended is to smear the sore parts with one ounce of vaseline, one dram of sugar of lead and 10 drops of carbolic acid.

* * *

### Dehorning Young Calves

**Can you tell me how to dehorn calves, and what to use. How old should the calves be?**

The question of dehorning calves comes up regularly every year but we are always glad to publish the information. Before the calf is a week old, the hair should be clipped from the horn buttons where the horn starts. Vaseline should then be rubbed in a circle around the horn button to pre-

(*Continued on Page* 7)

# What to Do When the Lawn Mower Balks

A WORN lawn mower is discouraging to anyone who has an ambition to make the summer's lawn a thing of beauty. At best the job of cutting the grass is far from easy, but the method of sharpening the lawn mower that is given here will make it easier.

A lawn mower is a rolling shears. It will run freely when in proper trim and will fairly eat up the grass. Our job is to restore the factory fit it had when new by making use of the adjustments that are on every mower.

Two main features are found on all mowers—the rotating knives called the rotor in this article and the breast knife or stationary blade extending between the frame parts that support the wheels. There is an adjustment that brings these two features close to take up wear and allow for the shearing fit that must be found if the mower is to cut smoothly and easily. A free running shear is the proper adjustment.

To adjust the mower you will need a small wrench, a new 8 inch flat file and a good pair of pliers. Possibly a screwdriver should be added to the list. First, adjust the stationary knife away from the rotor which should then turn freely. To take up wear is the first job. If ball bearings are found this is easily done by adjusting one of the cones at the ends of the shaft of the rotor. It will take a little study to find what system is used to permit this adjustment but it is easily discovered by the usual "trial and error system." If the job is a common plain or split bearing type it is more difficult but possible just the same. There will be a jam nut and bolt that acts on the boxing in such a way that the clearance can be taken up. It will usually be on the under side of the boxings near the wheel mountings.

The fit must be such that the rotor will run free, but when shaken by hand for up and down motion there must be none. This is important for a close fitting rotor makes a keen shear when in contact with the breast knife. After getting the rotor adjusted, the condition of the stationary knife must be inspected. This is a heavy metal frame on which is fixed a thin piece of tool steel. When properly prepared it has a blunt edge, made by the flat upper surface meeting the ground front edge, that is as wide as the thickness of the steel. The shearing wear of the rotor in time takes off this edge and makes a surface where there ought to be only an edge. If an emery wheel is available dismount the knife frame and grind it carefully, moving it back and forth so it will remove the metal evenly and restore the blade to the original fit which is obtained when the front edge has been ground back to the original upper surface. This leaves a durable edge that will stand the shocks of sticks and small stones without injury. This can also be done with the file without removing the knife but it is a tedius job.

When finished, reassemble the knife and using the adjustments bring the rotor and knife to a shearing fit at some one place. By rotating the cylinder it will shear and miss depending on whether or not the knives have the proper radius to touch the breast knife. By carefully noting the "high spots" turn the rotor until these same high spots can be filed away. Aim to preserve the hang of the edge of the rotor cutting blade and tilt the file as you move it across the edge. As soon as it clears as it is turned again adjust the clearance to make it shear again. File away these high spots and make it clear again. Repeat the operations until when adjusting for shear you will get a continuous shear at all points. This is the true condition wanted and is easy to get if you will file only the high spots and stop as soon as they clear. It will take patience and many trials to locate the high spots by rotating the cylinder many times. But it can be done and done well. After satisfying yourself of the success of the job of filing, carefully tighten all adjustments so they will remain permanently in place and oil the mower. It is now ready for service.

Always mow around a lot or plot of the lawn. Select the right direction. One way will throw the cut grass away from the standing sward. That is the right way. If you go back and forth it throws the grass on the uncut growth and the next cut is ragged. Cut the grass often and let it lie. It will dry and fall below the cut surface, mulching the lawn and giving it life and vigor. Oil the mower frequently. Keep it shearing keenly and working freely and it will last a long time.—MARK E. SIMON, 180 Holley St., Brockport, N.Y.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OF ALL advantages of spring there's none like pieplant pie, by jing, it has a tang that gives you pep and puts the spring into your step, you tear them stalks of rhubarb loose and stew them up in their own juice, you put a layer 'neath the crust and eat until you almost bust. I've et most ev'ry kind of pie and all of 'em are good, but I am here to state that pieplant's best, give that to me and take the rest. When made by my Mirandy Jane you pass your plate for it again, of all the desserts that there are, pieplant has got them beat by far.

I'm sorry for the town folks who ain't got no fresh rhubarb to stew, they git it wilted at the store, its freshness gone forever more. To make good pieplant pie you've got to git it from your garden plot, and while it's covered yet with dew you put it in the pan to stew. While congress talks about the farm and tries to keep us all from harm, and while the farm board buys our wheat, I've got a scheme that can't be beat for farm relief, there ain't no brand to tie a feller to the land and keep him there to live and die, like feedin' him fresh rhubarb pie. That pie's relief enough for me, with plenty on my plate I'll be contented with the farmer's lot, there ain't no other feller got a dish to equal pieplant pie. I'll holler for it till I die!

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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## Letters to Lighten Shut-in Hours

A FEW more names have been received in the A.A. office of people who have been confined to their houses through illness or accident for months and even years. To you who are well and strong and whose days are filled with the satisfaction of activity and work, time has no meaning, but to those shut-in from the outer world, time weighs heavily indeed.

Will you not write an interesting letter to those whose names appear below, and help to lighten the long shut-in hours? Do not write expecting an answer because that would only add to their troubles. Send in the names of other shut-ins you know, if you have their consent to do so, and we will publish them.

Mrs. Amanda Parker, R.F.D 3, New Berlin, N. Y.
Mrs. Walter Wood, 8 Meadow St.; Ludlow, Vermont
Mr. L. S. Glynn, Coolidge Avenue, Rutland, Vermont
Mrs. John A. O'Connell, Box 316, New Berlin, N. Y.
Mr. Raymond Ellis, R. D. No. 3, New Berlin, N. Y.
Mrs. Ernest Eveliegh, R.F.D. No. 1, Dexter, N. Y.

## The Harder Farmers Work the Less They Have

MANY economists who are trying to find some way of preventing the recurring hard times which plunge the world into the dumps every few years, believe that one answer to the problem is to work only four or five days a week, and perhaps only six hours a day. The thought back of this idea is that machinery has so greatly increased production that all the world's needs can be supplied with much less man-power than was required before the days of machines.

Look how machinery has changed farming, for example. It took three-quarters of the people of this country to grow our food not so many years ago. Today it requires less than one-quarter. And the same principle applies to factories as well as to farms, except that factories, through good influence of labor unions, have learned to shorten their working day from ten and twelve hours to eight hours. Farmers, however, are working just as long as they ever did.

The State Agricultural College of Wisconsin recently made a survey to find the number of hours per day that farmers now work. Three different parts of the State of Wisconsin were chosen, including the section where fluid milk is produced for the City of Chicago. According to the studies made in this investigation, the Wisconsin farmer works 9.6 hours on weekdays, and 5.7 hours on Sundays. During the summer he works on an average of 10.2 hours on weekdays and 5 hours on Sundays, and 9 hours on weekdays and 6.5 hours on Sundays during the winter months. He has, therefore, 66 hours a week in the summer, and 61 hours a week in the winter.

Professor D. R. Mitchell, commenting upon this report, says, "Many of us had hoped that the use of power equipment on Wisconsin farms would result in reducing the length of the working day . . . the mechanization of Wisconsin farms has enabled one man to do quite an amount of work in less time, but the records show that the time saved has been used for increasing production, rather than for increasing leisure."

The farm labor figures obtained in Wisconsin are quite similar to those obtained in other states. In Minnesota, for example, dairy farmers and small grain farmers are working almost two hours more daily now than they did twenty-eight years ago. In New York State, Professor Myers of the State College of Agriculture says that the farmers here work about ten hours a day, but calls attention to the fact that in the city, the working-man spends about an hour more a day getting back and forth from his work, in addition to his eight-hour day.

The conclusion is, of course, that the harder the farmer works, the more he produces and the less he has. As an individual, he cannot change this because he must have a lot of stuff to sell to keep ahead of the sheriff, but an organization which included most farmers, could cut down production by shortening the working day on farms, and at the same time give farmers more income as well as more leisure, and happiness in general.

## Oleo on State Fair Grounds

AT a recent meeting of the New York State Fair Advisory Board, the policy was advanced to prohibit the showing or sale of oleomargarine on State fair grounds. It is a question if the Fair authorities could legally do this, for after all the Fair is largely supported by public money.

In commenting on this subject, Commissioner Pyrke, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, said:

"During the ten years that I had been connected with the state fair, the question of oleomargarine has cropped up regularly. So far as I know, oleomargarine has never been permitted in the dairy building or in any agricultural building; it has been permitted in the building which has been assigned to industry. Oleomargarine, under the law, unless it simulates butter, is a legitimate object of food. I think we have every justification for excluding it from the dairy building or from any environment where it would appear as an agricultural or dairy product, but I do not see how we can deny it the status of a manufactured product."

## Investigation Shows Milk and Bread Prices Too High

A UNITED STATES Senate committee, investigating the prices of food products, made its report on March 2nd, 1931, and stated that there was an alarming tendency toward monopolistic control of the food of the nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations. The report was particularly critical of the large wholesale bakery companies and of the milk dealers.

This report on bread read as follows:

"The committee finds that throughout the country as a whole there should be an immediate average reduction of at least one cent per pound in the wholesale prices charged by the large baking corporations for their standard breads, and that a corresponding or greater reduction should be made in retail prices.

"The retailer of bread charges a gross profit of at least one cent per pound loaf. This amount, which the retailer obtains for allowing the bread to be placed in his store and for delivering it to the consumer, is, at present prices, equivalent to the total amount the farmer receives for interest on his investment, for preparing the land, planting, tending, harvesting, and delivering to market the wheat contained in one pound loaf of bread."

The committee further reported that the baking industry is "dominated by a few extremely large corporations," which have earned excessive profits and the capitalization and recapitalization of which have resulted in at least two instances in a grossly inflated volume of securities.

What the committee had to say on the milk marketing situation will be extremely interesting to dairymen. It found that the lower prices paid to farmers for milk purchased for fluid purposes have, in general, been reflected in the retail prices charged to the consumer.

"What has actually occurred is that in the majority of cases, the reduction to the consumer has been taken wholly from the price paid to the farmer without any portion of the reduction being borne by the distributor," and, also, that

"The reduction in the price paid to the producer for milk used in the manufacture of dairy products which is usually purchased at the surplus price, has not in general been reflected in the retail prices paid by the consumer for dairy products.

"On the average the farmer receives less than half the retail price of the milk consumed as fluid, although he has investments much greater than that of the distributor."

This is exactly what we have been saying, both about milk and bread prices, for a long time. Of course, consumption will decrease if retail prices are too high, but we are not in favor of reducing retail prices when the dealers take all of the reduction out of the farmers' prices.

## Fruit Fly Eradicated

FLORIDA has won its great battle against the Mediterranean fruit fly. Federal inspection service in the infested areas was withdrawn the last of March. Measures used to exterminate this pest were drastic, to the extent not only of destroying great quantities of fruit but even of some orchards. But such measures paid and the Federal Department of Agriculture, the State of Florida, and the growers are to be congratulated for their successful fight. Would that the fight to destroy the gypsy moth, San Jose scale, Japanese beetle, corn borer, contagious abortion, bovine tuberculosis, and a dozen other great insect and disease menaces to agriculture might be won as easily.

## Good Prices for Horses

FOR several years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been telling our friends that it might be good business to raise one or two colts providing they were well bred. That this advice was good is shown by the fact that horses are now selling at better prices than in any recent year, although prices of all other livestock are materially lower.

There will, of course, never be any great boom in horses. They are disappearing from the roads and even from the farms, but there will be, for many years to come, some demand for good farm horses.

## Wool from Dead Sheep?

THERE is quite a common belief to the effect that hair continues to grow for some time after death. Whether this is true or not, and it probably is, it has been definitely proven that if the skin of a sheep is treated in special ways after the sheep is dead, it will continue to grow wool for an almost unlimited period.

Do not get excited because of increased surplus in wool which might come from this source, because there are not many wool growers who would care to keep dead sheep around.

## Eastman's Chestnut

I DO not know who should appreciate this story the more—husband or wife. Anyway, read it and judge for yourself.

The stalwart man burst into the dentist's office and held forth as follows:

"Now, look here, I've got no use for these newfangled notions—gas and cocaine and painless extraction, and all that rubbish. The tooth's given a lot of trouble. All you need do is to yank it out—just yank it out."

"Well," said the dentist, "you're a plucky fellow. Just step into the chair."

"Oh!" said the stalwart man, "it isn't my tooth. It's my wife's. She's downstairs."

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

## *The 4-A Medal---Some Information About Winning This Award*

IT was an inspiring sight at the Master Farmer banquet at Ithaca on February 12, when Governor Roosevelt presented 4A medals to six young folks. The awards were made by the American Agriculturist for the first time to Mary Carley, Manlius, Onondaga County; Theodore Hubbard, Brisben, Chenango County; Allman Culbertson, Dansville, Livingston County; Clinton Stimson, Spencer, Tioga County; Nattie Eastman, Portville, Cattaraugus County; and William Allen, Marathon, Cortland County. As each one stepped to the platform to receive the medal, no person present could fail to realize that New York State agriculture and rural life are in good hands so long as we have this type of young folks coming up to take the place of those who are retiring.

*Governor Roosevelt presenting a 4-A medal to Mary Carley at the Master Farmer banquet, February 12, 1931.*

Probably there is not a single boy or girl who reads this but would jump at the chance to receive such an award. You should remember that those who won it put in several years of hard work. If you are willing to work just as hard as they did, there is no reason why you should not strive to win one of these medals either this year or in years to come.

The term "4A" is an abbreviation of American Agriculturist Achievement Award and the gold medal with the name of the winner upon it signifies that the owner has received the award which will be given each year to a small number of young folks. As indicated by the name, the medal is awarded for real achievement in three different fields; namely, as high school students in vocational agriculture, as members of 4H Clubs in New York State, and as Boy Scouts. In all cases it is practically essential that the winner of the award be actually living on a farm.

We are sure you would like to know how you can be considered for one of these awards, if not this year, then in years to come. First, of course, you must be a member of one of the organizations mentioned. Next, you must carry out the program of the organization to which you belong in an unusually effective way. Probably no high school student of agriculture will be given the award until he is a junior, which will mean that he has had practically three years in which to work for it. Many 4-H Club members have an even longer time in which to win the award. In 1930, for example, Miss Mary Carley had been in 4-H Club work for four years, while Theodore Hubbard had been in the work for five years.

Boy Scouts living on farms also have a chance to work for this honor for several years. Assuming that a boy joins the Scouts when he is twelve he might conceivably work for the award seven or eight years and finally win it when he is nineteen or twenty years old.

If you are taking high school vocational agriculture and would like to be considered for the honor, talk about it to your teacher of agriculture, telling him that you would like to be considered this year if your record warrants it or that you would like his help in working toward the honor in years to come. If your teacher does not have all the necessary information with which to answer your questions, write either to W. J. Weaver, State Department of Education, Albany, New York, or to H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

If you are a 4-H Club member talk the matter over with your local leader and if you need more information send a letter to W. J. Wright, State Leader of 4-H Club Work, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, or to us.

If you are a Boy Scout living on a farm, consult your Scout Master, your regional Scout executive, whose name your Scout Master will be able to give you, or communicate with O. H. Benson, Director of Rural Scouting, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., or to us.

When a definite application for the honor has been made, you will be expected to send in certain information after which it is planned that some representative of the board of judges will call on you personally at your home. Then after the applications have been narrowed down to perhaps ten or a dozen, the records of those who are still in the running will be presented to the Master Farmer board of judges, which will be meeting some time next winter. Probably the award will be made to a total of six as was done this last year and these six will again be invited to attend the 1931 Master Farmer banquet and receive their 4A medals.

## The Letter Box

I AM a vocational student of Mildred, Sullivan County, Pa. On May 20th, 1930 I bought 100 Rhode Island Reds chicks, and raised 99. I have 47 laying hens and in the month of December 1930, I got 71 1/12 dozen eggs, an average flock production of 58.54 per cent. In January 1931, from 46 hens I got 90 1/6 dozen eggs, an average flock production of 75.88 per cent.

December 29th, 1930, I set one hen and hatched 11 chicks, and at this date they are all alive and doing fine. I would like to hear from any one beating this record. —DOROTHY I. MINER,

*Dorothy has made a fine record. Any of you boys and girls who can show a better one may want to write to her or if you will write to us we will be glad to print your letter on a boys and girls page soon.*

* * *

### Wants Letters

How are you? I am fine. I am just a beginner and I wish to join your club and have boys and girls write to me. I am twelve years old and my father's name is Albert Schmitz and gets the A. A. magazine. I am fond of pets. I have a pet duck and her name is duckie wuckie. Hoping to receive a letter soon.—WALDEN SCHMITZ, North Collin, N. Y.

*Some of you A. A. boys and girls who are twelve years old will want to write to Walden and tell him what pets you have. We consider that every boy and girl is a member of our young folks whose Dad is a subscriber to A.A.*

* * *

### Wants to Become Member

I would like to know what one has to do to become a member of A. A. club? I am ten years old and am in the 4th grade. I have lived on a farm since I was two years old. My pets just now are two kitties, a dog, a white bunny, and some Belgian hares.—MARION LITTLE, RD 3, Somerville, N .J.

*We are glad to have Marion as a member. Let's have more letters for our June boys and girls page.*

## Prize-Winning Barrow

I AM a vocational student of Mildred, and my champion barrow. I have been in 4-H Club work six years and have carried pigs as my main project the entire time. In 1929 my gilt (Blossom) was selected to be shown at the New York State Fair in Syracuse where she won first prize. Again in 1930 I had the opportunity to exhibit my pen of three borrows. I enjoyed fitting and showing them. Pig raising requires considerable time and labor. However, I continue to enjoy the work and have gained much practical knowledge.

I feel well rewarded for the extra care that I have given them this year as when they were exhibited one of the pen was placed champion over all breeds which entitled me to a trip to the International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago. I met our extension instructor, Mr. H. A. Willman of Ithaca in Syracuse November 27, and we started on the trip which proved to be the best week I have ever spent.

*Robert Snyder and his prize-winning barrow.*

In 4-H work we have to take some disappointments but if we stick to it and work hard year after year, we will succeed in making the best better.

It certainly gives you a thrill to be surprised at hearing your name called and walking up to receive even the second ribbon at the final 4-H banquet which is held in the new boys and girls 4-H building on the Fair Grounds.—ROBERT G. SNYDER, Worcester, N. Y.

## Try These On Each Other

*(Answer Any Ten)*

1. What common vegetable needs no advertising because it always advertises its own presence?
2. What vegetable wears a name that sounds as if it were a flower?
3. Which vegetable was formerly called the "love apple"?
4. Name one vegetable which clings to its German name, even in this country.
5. Which one still uses its Italian name in this country?
6. What leafy vegetable do children, even babies, need for its iron?
7. Name the sourest vegetable of your acquaintance.
8. Name one that sounds like a pain in the throat.
9. What is just about the most useful leafy vegetable, being used raw or cooked, summer and winter?
10. Name the vegetable which is the tip of the stalk.
11. What is the stalk vegetable most used (raw) for Sunday dinner?

*(You will find the Answers on Page 6)....*

## Who's Coming

*Hark, there's a bell in the distance,*
*Must be a one horse-sleigh;*
*Everyone is gaping*
*And stretching their necks this way.*

*The peals become louder and louder,*
*Everyone in the crowd*
*Is terribly expectant—*
*The peals are very loud.*

*But here I must say to you all, friends,*
*That a little one-horse sleigh*
*Is a thing that's very uncommon,*
*In this advanced day.*

*Hark! the bells are here, friends,*
*Must be very small,*
*For the sound of the bells a-ringing*
*Is not from the ground very tall.*

*A mighty cheer arises,*
*For around the curve they see*
*A dainty lamb a-drawing—*
*Who do you 'spose? 'Twas me!*

*Seated in state on the sled, friends,*
*I drove my little pet*
*Off and away to the village,*
*Some supplies at the store to get.*

*And if any wish to see her,*
*My own little darling sheep—*
*Why, come right over to Southbury,*
*And you may have a peep!*

—RUTH M. PERRY, *Southbury, Conn.*

*Here is Ruth Perry of Southbury, Connecticut, who trained her lamb to draw her and the cart. The picture is presented as evidence that the poem on this page, "Who's Coming!", is based on fact rather than on fiction.*

*"If he wants her that bad, he can have her."—*LIFE.

Every $1 invested brought back $3.24 on Corn

Average result of 183 supervised field-scale demonstrations 1925 to 1930 inclusive

SIDE-DRESS YOUR CORN WITH CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

the *natural* nitrogen fertilizer.

Make doubly sure of your profit this year.

**SELECT BUDS FROM BEARING FRUIT TREES**

APPLES, 2 year, 5-7 ft.
50c EACH—$35.00 per 100
Baldwin, Cortland, Gravenstein, Wealthy
PEARS, 2-3 year, 5-7 ft.
60c EACH—$40.00 per 100
Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite
PEACHES, 1 year, 4-5 ft. ....
30c EACH—$25.00 per 100
Elberta, Belle of Georgia, Carman, J.H.Hale, Rochester
Write for our Bargain Catalog, FREE.
CHERRY HILL NURSERY, Box 901, Rockfall, Conn.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** Fresh Dug, From NEW Plantings.

Senator Dunlap, 100, $1.00; 300, $2.00; 500, $3.00; 1000, $5.00; Premier-Gibson Cooper, Glenmary, Aroma, 50 plants 75c 100, $1.25; 300, $2.50; 500, $3.50; 1000, $7.00. Can furnish above varieties in large quantities. CHAMPION (evbr.). 25,75c; 50,$1; 100,$1.50; 300,$4; 500,$6. FIGURE EACH VARIETY SEPARATE. Prices F. O. B.
FERRY G. MANGUS, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.

**Fine Plants Ready** ALL open field grown, well rooted, selected, 50 to bunch, Full Count. Mixed orders labeled separate. Packed carefully. Good delivery guaranteed. Tomatoes: Earliana, June Pink, Baltimore, Marglobe, Stone, Bonny Best. Postpaid: 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75. Express $1.00 thousand. Cabbage: Charlston Wakefield, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen and Dutch. Postpaid: 100-30c; 300-65c; 500-90c; 1,000-$1.50. Express 70c thousand. Bermuda and Prizetaker Onion same price Cabbage. Sweet Pepper: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, Pimiento, and Hot Cayenne, Postpaid: 50-30c; 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express $2.00 thousand. Porto Rica Potato plants same price Pepper. Early Snowball Cauliflower and Black Beauty Egg Plant Post paid 50-40c; 100-75c; 500-$3.00.
E. A. GODWIN - - - LENOX, GEORGIA

**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKTONDALE, N. Y.

**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas

## With the A. A. Fruit Grower

# Fighting the Codling Moth

FOR many months the writer has been carefully watching a new method of attacking one of the most serious orchard pests that is found in New Jersey, or the United States for that matter—the codling moth. It is claimed by eminent orchardists that the codling moth is causing as much injury to apples as any other insect on any fruit crop. They claim that the codling moth is costing the fruit growers in the county where this work is being carried out over $100,000 annually.

A Gloucester County grower has been experimenting with a new oil for killing the codling moth. This product is painted or sprayed on the trunk, the lower limbs and in any crevices where the moths may be hibernating or passing the larval stage. It has been proven conclusively that as many as one hundred adult moths may be hiding under the bark of a mature apple tree, only awaiting the first sign of the fruit blossoms or the tiny green apples to sail forth and begin to injure the fruit.

It has been the opinion of Albert Repp of Glassboro, that these moths could be killed with an oil painted on the bark. For many months he has been experimenting with this oil and from present indications he has found a practical method for killing 100 per cent of the moths if the oil has been properly and thoroughly applied.

### Will It Injure Trees?

Observations in the Repp orchard show that trees painted with the oil several months ago are practically free from live moths that are hibernating through the winter, while adjoining trees that have not been treated with the oil are sheltering from fifty to one hundred live moths. To convince the writer that the moths on the painted trees are dead, the particles of bark containing the moths from various trees were taken into the office and placed near a register. Within a short time the moths from the un-painted trees began to crawl from their winter quarters while those from the oiled tree failed to show any sign of life.

The only question remaining to be solved deals with the effect of the oil on the tree. Observations show that the bark is uninjured in any way by the oil. In explaining the results of his experiments, Mr. Repp stated that his warning to fruit growers would be to not apply the oil when the weather was freezing as the oil would not spread out thin enough and there might be some injury from an over-dose. To find if the oil was injurious to tender bark and foliage, last September the writer was shown a field of string beans that had been sprayed with the oil. It is a well known fact that bean leaves are one of the most tender of all foliages. When shown the field it was impossible to determine which plot had been treated.

This new method of handling the codling moth has started no end of talk among apple growers. Many have been examining the Repp orchards to learn for themselves the merits of the oil. As a result of these observations, several stopped scraping their trees, planning to use the oil method in the early spring when the weather is right.

Some of the orchardists who have been in the experimental orchard state that it takes about one half as long to paint a tree as it does to scrape the trunk, and then they do not get all of the moths.

## Ten Commandments for Planting Shrubs

ACCORDING to Professor C. J. Hunn of the New York State College of Agriculture, the planter of shrubs and trees should follow the following Ten Commandments.

1. Do not expose the roots of shrubs to the sun, drying winds or frost.

2. Do not cramp the roots when planting but make the hole in the soil large enough so that all the roots may be spread out in a natural position.

3. Pay particular attention to drainage conditions in the heavier clay soils. Sandy, gravelly soils usually have ample drainage.

4. Good garden soil is ideal to fill around newly planted shrubs.

5. Do not plant too deeply. Air is necessary to maintain a good root growth.

6. Work the soil around the roots carefully, then tamp well with a heel or end of a shovel.

7. Shrubs bloom on new wood cut back from top to rejuvenate the old shrub.

8. Water immediately.

9. Keep down the weeds.

10. The final Commandment is the future care of the shrubbery. Shrubs will need mulching in the autumn with leaves or other litter. Most shrubs do not need much fertilizer. Proper pruning and plant disease control practice should be followed and by curtailing undesirable plant growth, the good health of the shrubs will be maintained.

## Package Bees

Have package bees from the South been found to be as satisfactory for pollinating orchards as full colonies from local bee keepers?

FROM various experiments it is apparent that the well kept colony is very much superior to the package bees. The package bees do not ordinarily come early enough to become established and ready to work as early as the winter colonies from the previous year and naturally will not do pollinization work as well in the orchard.

## Pruning Currants and Gooseberries

Should I prune my currant and gooseberry bushes each year or is it all right to let them grow naturally?

IT is certainly advisable to prune currant and gooseberry bushes each year, cutting out about one-third of the oldest wood each time. Fruit is borne on all wood except the first wood growth, while the best fruit is borne on wood 2 and 3 years of age. Older canes produce an inferior quality product. The pruning of all canes over 2 years old will give the younger ones more nourishment and a larger crop of fruit will be obtained. If a nice shoot is sprouting from an old cane near the crown, the cane should be pruned just above the shoot.

## Answers to Try These on Each Other on Page 5

1, Onion. 2, Cauliflower. 3, Tomato. 4, Kohl-rabi. 5, Broccoli. 6, Spinach. 7, Rhubarb. 8, Artichoke. 9, Cabbage. 10, Asparagus. 11, Celery.

**DAHLIA BARGAIN** all colors. This collection won first premium at the fairs last Fall. Every bulb guaranteed to grow and bloom this summer. 20 for $1.10. Unlabeled. Postpaid.
MRS. B. D. BAILEY, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

**KODAK FILMS** Special trial offer: your next kodak film developed 5c—Prints 3c each.
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**Millions Plants,** frost-proof, field grown. Cabbage: Wakefield, Copenbagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Flatdutch. Tomato: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Baltimore. Disease proof, hand selected. Hundred per cent A-1 plants and delivery. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$1.75 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1,000. Sweet Peppers, Sweet Potato—best varieties—50c-100; $3.00-1,000, prompt delivery.
J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, - - FRANKLIN, VA.

**Frostproof Cabbage** plants. Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, and Wakefield, 500-$1; 1000-$1.75 postpaid. Tomato plants from certified seed. Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Satisfaction guar. Oakdale Farm, Franklin, Va.

**Frostproof Cabbage** Tomatoes, Onions and Pepper Plants all varieties, 200 60c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $8.00 prepaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

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Easy, because any handy man and a boy can quickly erect a Unadilla Silo.... Cheaper, because its few simple parts are fully assembled at the factory.
Roof boards are accurately cut and fitted. Door front and doors are all assembled and ready to put into place; there's no sawing, guessing or fitting.
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UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

NEW MOUTH PIECE—

# ALL-RUBBER

IT is easy to produce *clean milk* with the Burrell—and here is why: (1) Only *one tube*—sanitary metal with rubber joints; (2) *New* mouth piece—a single piece of solid rubber. *There is a satisfied user near you.* Single and double units. Write for catalog.

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*

**Cherry-Burrell Corporation**
**27 Albany Street, Little Falls, N. Y.**

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

Garget cured or money refunded. $3.00 prepaid. Dealers wanted. SWISS CO., B-2, Whitewater, Wis.

CATTLE

Bull DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM Calves

**GUERNSEY**
*for your*
**future herd sires**

Ages from one to eighteen months. Send for description and prices of these well bred, excellent individuals.

**DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM,**
PULASKI, N. Y.

**60 Purebred Ayrshires**

*Tuberculin-tested and negative to Abortion Test*
The Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club will hold a Consignment Sale 10:30 A.M. Wednesday, May 20, 1931, at the Livestock Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Sale includes two herd sires royally bred with show ring records, cows and heifers fresh or due at sale time, several heifer calves suitable for 4-H Clubs. Selected from best herds in Finger Lakes district.
Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club, 121 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N.Y.

FOR SALE: Two beautiful Holstein Heifer Calves, 5 months old, mostly white. Out of splendid dams, sired by Premier Denver Colantha Boy with 36 pound backing. Registered, transferred, delivered station Remsen. TB tested. Accredited 5 years $50 each. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, REMSEN, NEW YORK

Holstein & Ayrshire accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle.
J. H. WILLIAMS, - - - ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC


With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

## Defends "Returns Above Feed Costs"

FROM the experience which I have gained as a tester for several years I feel that I cannot agree with some dairymen (see page 30 of Jan. 10th issue) who believe that all the costs of the milk which they produce should be calculated. If all these minute factors which enter into the cost of milk production were assigned a definite value and charged against the income, more work would be required of the tester at an added expense. It would be similar to the man who charged himself for the time it took to go to the bank to collect his interest. Of course it is fully realized that we must have some idea of the exact cost of 100 pounds of milk produced but why not leave this to our local agricultural colleges which have the time and money to learn the actual costs.

What all dairymen are primarily interested in is the total production and income above feed costs. Such other costs as building, equipment and cow charges are practically the same from year to year and only comprise a quarter or less of the gross cost.

In Farmer's Bulletin No. 1604 is a tabulation of 100,000 yearly records of dairy cows in the U. S. This shows that cows that produced 100 pounds of fat made an average income of $14 over cost of feed. At 200 pounds the income over feed costs was $54; at 300 lbs. $96; and at 400 pounds $138. This is the relative advantage that high production gives. If we have one of these $14 income cows in our dairy we are not going to cut the costs of bull service, lower our insurance and let the buildings go to rack and ruin simply to make this cow show a profit. That idea is opposed to the spirit of testing. The cows at the bottom of the yearly production summary will fatten the owner's purse if they are simply nonexistant the following year.

In 32 N. Y. Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'ns in 1928-29, cows that produced an average of 6000 pounds of milk made an income over feed costs of $106. Those that produced between 9500-10499 made $175 over feed costs. A tabulation of all cows showed that as production increased 1000 pounds feed costs rose about $5 and income $27 over feed costs. —LEWIS GAY.

## Timely Questions About Livestock

(*Continued from Page* 3)

vent the spread of the caustic potash that is used to prevent the growth. The caustic potash, which may be secured in any drug store, should be kept in a tightly corked bottle when not in use and gloves should be worn when it is applied. Rub the horn button with the potash until a spot about the size of a dime is red but not bloody. Do not use too much, as it may spread and injure the calf. Never turn the calf out into the rain immediately after treatment as the rain may wash the potash into the calf's eyes.

* * *

## Treating Milk Fever

**What should one do with a high producing cow that has milk fever?**

Milk fever is a disease which may occur with any cow, following calving, no matter how well she is handled. It seems especially likely to occur with high producers.

Our advice is that it is best to call a veterinary who will give the proper treatment and explain the care that is needed. The modern method of distending the udder with air is very effective and with this treatment few fatalities occur. Milk fever outfits are available for use by every dairyman, but due to danger of infection, it is probably better to have the veterinary do the work. It is a good practice to milk the cow a little two or three times a day during milk fever to make sure that all quarters are milking freely.


B-B B-B B-B B-B B-B

*Your Herd* NEEDS *This*

# Fully-Balanced Low-Cost Ration *Right* Now!

PASTURAGE alone . . . especially this year when pastures are unusually low in nutriment . . . will not keep your herd's bodily health or maintain even a normal milk flow. You must also feed a grain ration.

Don't try to get along with a make-shift feed when you can buy B-B Marmico 16%, a fully-balanced ration *at no more per ton than you pay for bran or middlings!*

B-B Marmico 16% combines economy with perfect mineral balance. This ration will supply your herd with the needed concentrates to maintain bodily vigor and keep up milk production. It is the lowest-priced, safe, fully-balanced ration you can buy. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Let B-B Marmico 16% help you, just as it is helping thousands of other dairymen through this period of low milk prices. Ask your dealer for it today.

MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

# B-B MARMICO 16%

***Costs* No *More* Than Bran Or Middlings!**

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**CROWS PULL YOUR CORN?**

# Crow-Fez

TRADE MARK Reg.

**Is Guaranteed To Stop Them**

You make a double saving by using Crow-Fez—first because Crow-Fez costs you less—much less—and second because treating your seed with Crow-Fez saves you seed losses, and replanting costs, by protecting your seed from crows and other seed destroying birds—it's guaranteed to do the work.

*Compare these new Crow-Fez low prices. See what you save!*

½ Pint Size . . . . Treats 1 Bushel Seed . . . . $ .60
1 Pint Size . . . . Treats 2 Bushels Seed . . . . 1.00
1 Quart Size . . . . Treats 4 Bushels Seed . . . . 1.50

**CROW-FEZ GUARANTEE**

Crow-Fez is guaranteed to protect seeds against depredations by crows and other birds and to be as fully effective in its action, when used according to directions, as any repellant, regardless of price.

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*We have used Crow-Fez this past planting season in treating seed corn planted in a field that was badly infested by crows and pheasants. Results were excellent. Crow-Fez does all that is claimed for it. We lost hardly any seed—germination was good—stand excellent. We will treat our seed again next year with Crow-Fez.*
*—Samuel Broughton, Farm Supt., Utica State Hospital*

If your dealer does not stock Crow-Fez, and will not supply you—write us direct enclosing cash, check or money order, at new low price quoted above—post paid.

**BONIDE CHEMICAL CO., INC., Dept. C**
**UTICA, NEW YORK**

**Sold by Feed, Seed, Drug and Hardware Stores**

**DAIRYLEA**
**Dried Skim Milk**

*A Quality Product*
**For Poultry, Calves, Pigs**

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City
Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.
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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.
**KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.**
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**Ship Your Eggs**
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CATTLE

**Shorthorn Bull,** Nine months, beautiful animal. WM. E. SUTTON, Windham,N.Y.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle** Four cows and heifers, two bull calves, all registered. C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

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**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**
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6 or 7 wks. old $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.75 each
None better sold. Telephone 0635
MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### May Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for May 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Butter Lowest in 20 Years*

| CREAMERY SALTED | May 9, 1931 | May 2, 1931 | May 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 24 -24½ | 25 -25½ | 37 -37½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 23½- | 24½- | 36½- |
| 84-91 score | 21½-23¼ | 22 -24¼ | 32 -36 |
| Lower Grades | 20 -21 | 20 -21½ | 31 -31½ |

Not since 1911 has the butter market reached a level comparable with prices reached during the week ending May 9 this year. Receipts have not been particularly heavy and stock has been moving into distributing channels satisfactorily. With such low prevailing prices this is to be expected. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no reason for the situation, unless perhaps, tight money Our cold storage holdings are way short of last year and the into-storage movement is considerably less than it was a year ago. On May 8 the ten cities reported 8,893,000 pounds of butter in storage, whereas at the same time last year they reported 13,528,000 pounds. From May 1 to May 8, cold storage holdings increased 377,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year, holdings increased 1,486,000 pounds. Just where the trouble lies no one appears willing to hazard a statement. The bears certainly are at work and speculators are not taking hold.

On Monday May 4, the market was steady with creamery extras at 24½c. On Tuesday, pressure to sell developed and the market lost ½c. On Wednesday the weakness continued along with easier reports from Chicago. On Thursday, the market hit the lowest since 1911 with creamery extras at 22½c. After hitting that level the market has held fairly steady, and at the close on Saturday fractional advances were asked for inspected goods. There is no telling what will happen next week.

## *Lower Wisconsin Prices Hurt Cheese Market*

| STATE FLATS | May 10, 1930 | May 2, 1931 | May 9, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 19- | 13 -15 | 12-14 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 24-26 | 21-22½ | 21-22½ |
| Held Average | 23- | | |

Fresh cheese turned lower during the week ending May 9 following a decline on fresh makes in Wisconsin primary markets. There has been a very limited outlet for fresh cheese in New York City for a long time and prices have continually trended downward. On the other hand, old cheese has been holding fairly steady.

Statistically, the market is in good shape but from all appearances, statistics are not worth a fiddle these days. On May 7 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 10,372,000 pounds of cheese while a year ago they held 11,775,000 pounds, practically one and one half million pounds more. From April 30 to May 7, the ten cities reported a LOSS in storage holdings of 314,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings in the ten cities gained 676,000 pounds.

## *Eggs Suffer Fractional Reduction*

| NEARBY WHITE | May 10, 1930 | May 2, 1931 | May 9, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 30-31 | 22 -23½ | 22 -23 |
| Average Extras | 28-29 | 21 -21½ | 20½-21 |
| Extra Firsts | 27-27½ | 20 -20½ | 19½-20 |
| Firsts | 26-26½ | 19½- | 18 -19 |
| Undergrades | -25½ | -19 | -17½ |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 29-30 | 21 -23½ | 21 -24 |
| Gathered | 26-28 | 18 -20½ | 17½-20¼ |

The egg maket suffered the same fate as butter and cheese during the first full week of May. The excuse is given that continued heavy receipts forced the market to work to a lower level. At the same time the Pacific Egg Producers announce that for the four weeks after Easter, consumption has increased 11 per cent. Storage figures show that we are behind last year both in total holdings and into-storage movement. On May 8, the ten cities reported holdings totaling 3,285,000 cases, whereas on the same day last year they reported holdings totaling 3,396,000 cases. From May 1 to May 8, holdings increased 427,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year, holdings increased 460,000 cases. There is something for the statisticians to laugh off. The wholesale trade is throwing up its hands in horror over the fact that the retail trade has not reduced its prices, which is true. Anyone going out to buy strictly fancy fresh eggs classed as closely seleected extras will pay anywhere from 30c a dozen up as much as the freight will bear. It is impossible to analyze the market under the present circumstances.

## *Live Poultry Market Closes Better*

| | May 9, 1931 | May 2, 1931 | May 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 23-24 | 20-23 | 21-25 |
| Leghorn | -18 | -21 | 23-26 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-41 | 25-41 | 28-43 |
| Leghorn | 21-33 | 22-35 | 20-36 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -14 | -14 | 12-13 |
| CAPONS | 40-45 | 40-45 | 35-40 |
| TURKEYS | 15-30 | 20-35 | 20-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 18-24 | 22-24 | 19-24 |
| GEESE | 22- | 12-13 | -16 |

The live poultry market opened up during the week ending May 9 in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. For several days underselling had sapped the life out of the market so on Tuesday a drastic dose was administered and prices cut severely. Many believed that the dose was too severe. On Tuesday, colored fowls sold at 18c to 20c and Leghorns at 17c. However, the desired effect was achieved for a gradual improvement took place and by closing time on Saturday prices were a shade better than they had been the previous week. The market is in good shape on light colored fowls and Leghorns, while heavy colored stock is a shade off. The situation in broilers is still irregular. Qualities have varied widely, only a very small proportion showing first class. In general Leghorns and Red broilers are a shade lower.

Decoration Day is not far off and those who are contemplating unloading a lot of broilers should plan immediately on getting the birds in for a little fitting and grading. When you ship your birds do not mix big ones and little ones, and fancy and poor ones. If you have a half dozen or so poor birds, enjoy fried chicken yourself and get a better price on your good birds in the market.

## *Vegetables*

Local fresh vegetables have started to roll into New York. Asparagus from the Hudson Valley is now on the New York market, bringing $2 to $3.50 per dozen bunches for the green and $1.75 to $3 per dozen for the white.

Hudson Valley rhubarb is bringing 3c to 5c per bunch, the bulk of the offerings bringing 4c and 4½c.

Hudson Valley scallions are bringing $1 to $1.50 per lettuce crate. This price includes bunching.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | May 9, 1931 | May 2, 1931 | May 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, (May) | .82⅝ | .81¾ | 1.02⅝ |
| Corn, (May) | .59¾ | .55¾ | .78⅛ |
| Oats, (May) | .28¼ | .26¼ | .41¾ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .96⅝ | .96¾ | 1.24⅛ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .77¾ | .73¾ | .95¾ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .39¾ | .38¾ | .55 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | May 9, 1931 | May 2, 1931 | May 10, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | (Quotation not received at time of going to press) | 22.00 | 33.50 |
| Sp'g Bran | | 19.00 | 30.00 |
| H'd Bran | | 21.00 | 32.00 |
| Standard Mids | | 18.00 | 29.50 |
| Soft W. Mids | | 23.50 | 33.50 |
| Flour Mids | | 20.00 | 32.00 |
| Red Dog | | 21.00 | 32.50 |
| Wh. Hominy | | 25.00 | 32.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | | 26.00 | 32.50 |
| Corn Meal | | 25.00 | 32.50 |
| Gluten Feed | | 29.75 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Meal | | 31.75 | 45.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | | 32.00 | 44.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | | 33.00 | 46.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | | 31.50 | 48.00 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Better Demand for Good Hay*

We had a slightly better market for good hay during the week ending May 9. Undergrades, particularly in small bales, had very little attention. The supply in Manhattan was light while Brooklyn had a little more hay to offer. The bulk of the receipts consisted of a fair grade No. 2 down to sample. The market closed steady to firm with Manhattan getting a slightly higher price than Brooklyn. Timothy ranges all the way from $21 to $27, with sample hay at $16 to $19. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover has brought anywhere from $20 to $25 while grass mixtures brought $19 to $23. Oat straw is bringing $13 per ton with rye at $19 and wheat at $12.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Load medium 1322 lb. Pennsylvania steers around 25c lower, $7.40. Cows steady. Common to medium $4.00-5.00. Low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady. Few choice nearby vealers $10.00. Small lots medium grades $7.00.

HOGS—Steady, 170-200 lbs. $7.75-8.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were liberal to heavy during the week. Trading was slow all through and carryovers daily. Friday's receipts were again heavy and buying slow. Prices were lower all through. Market closed weak and irregular and not cleaned up. Outlook: lower. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 10-11c; fair to good 8-10c; small to medium 5-8c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts heavy during the week. Demand very slow. Market weak, and not cleaning up at $2.00-5.00 each.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow. Market closed steady at 15-22c per pound.

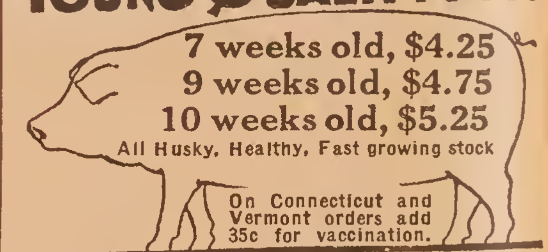
* * *

*MAPLE SYRUP*—Market steady. United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, $2.25-2.35; No. 2, $1.75-2.25; No. 3, $1.65-1.75. (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3) Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

*WOOL*—New York better better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 18-25c; ½ blood 18-25c; ⅜ blood 18-22c; ¼ blood 18-21c; low quarter blood 17-19c; common and braid 16-18c.

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**




MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.
**EDWARD BUNZEL** Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

**PIGS PIGS PIGS**
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.
6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $4.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $5.00 EACH
They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230
P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality counts, in starting small pigs.

**PIGS FOR SALE!**
**6-8 wks. old** Express paid to your station **$5.00 each**
C.O.D. on approval. Big type—Husky—Healthy Stock Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Crates free. Orders filled promptly. For good pigs—quick service and entire satisfaction give us a trial.
PROVIDENT FOOD FARM,
P.O. BOX 32, SOUTH SUDBURY, MASS.

**PIGS FOR SALE** Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—
PRICE $5.00 EACH
Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.
BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**
select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7.00.
C. STANLEY SHORT, CHESWOLD, DELAWARE

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE**
Chester and Berkshire, Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6-7 weeks old $4.50 each. 8-9 weeks old $4.75 each. All good feeders. Will ship any number C.O. D. 10 days trial. Crating free. J.W.Garrity,7 Lynn St.,Woburn,Mass.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Cocker Spaniel Pups** Males $10, Females $5. O. H. Riley, Franklin, Vt.

**WANTED** —GUINEA PIGS, WHITE MICE, RABBITS. Laboratory use.
Lambert Schmidt, 1101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn,N.Y.

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES. COMPLETE LITERATURE 5c
ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

# Farm News from New York

## *Fred Freestone, State Grange Master, Appointed on Power Board*

BY far the most important and far reaching news of interest to New York State agriculture this week, is the appointment of the State Power Authority by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The member of the Power Authority who will represent agriculture for New York is the Master of the State Grange, Fred J. Freestone. Thirty thousand farmers representing the rural and farm consumers of power are members of the Grange which Mr. Freestone heads. His membership on the Board should insure New York State agriculture of a competent representation in the development and distribution of the St. Lawrence power program.

Mr. Freestone whose home and farm are at Interlaken, New York, is a member of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission and has always been interested in any movement for the betterment of farm conditions. In fulfilling the duties of his office, Mr. Freestone has visited thousands of farmers in New York State, knows them personally, and has their best interests at heart. .

Other members of the Power Authority appointed by the Governor were Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, of New York City; Morris Llewellyn Cooke, evaluation expert, of Philadelphia, and DeLos Cosgrove, of Watertown, New York, who has followed the St. Lawrence water power question closely for a number of years.

The organization meeting of the committee will be held in New York City in a week or ten days when a chairman will be selected.

In announcing the appointments, Governor Roosevelt made the following statement:

"The members of the Power Authority are directed by act of the Legislature to organize for the purpose of improving the St. Lawrence River as an instrumentality of commerce and navigation and developing the hydro-electric power thereof in the interest of the people of this state. The development of this power shall, under the law, be considered particularly for the benefit of the domestic and rural consumers to whom the power can economically be made available. Sale to and use by industry shall be a secondary purpose.

"The Power Authority, to further this policy, is directed to negotiate and carry through, if practicable, a contract or contracts for the sale, transmission and distribution of power and will, in general, seek to follow the plan reported to the Legislature by the commission last winter.

"It is expected that the Power Authority will effect their preliminary organization within the next few weeks."

The Cornaire Bill creating the Power Authority, after passing through several revisions in the Legislature, was signed by Governor Roosevelt last week. The project will be financed by bonds issued by the committee.

## Dairy Records by Mail

MORE than 700 New York dairymen from 41 counties are having 9,223 cows tested by the three regional dairy record club laboratories at Middletown, Gowanda, and Ithaca, according to C. G. Bradt, of the New York State College of Agriculture. The county laboratory in Cortland county has 1189 cows on test. This is a remarkable growth and real service to the dairymen of New York State.

## William Hotaling

THE passing of William Hotaling of Kinderhook, New York, will be mourned by fruit growers all over New York State. In fact, we might truthfully say that Mr. Hotaling was one of the pioneers who helped put New York State in its present position as a fruit growing state.

He was a true horticulturist, a close student of all kinds of fruit, although perhaps most expert on apples, and was never too busy to give his time to any move that would help to advance the interests of fruit growers. Mr. Hotaling passed away quietly at his home on April 26.

## Buy a Buddy Poppy

THE sale of Buddy poppies is conducted each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars throughout the entire country during the week of Memorial Day. The money raised by this sale is used for welfare and relief work including an allotment to the Veteran of Foreign Wars National Home for widows and orphans of ex-service men.

The poppies are made by disabled ex-service men who are still capable of this employment. In this way they are able to earn a little for their own maintenance while the funds brought in by the sale of the poppies furnish extra facilities and comforts at the National Home.

The buddy poppy sale is endorsed by the president of the United States, by the president of the general Federation of Women's Clubs, by the president of the American Federation of Labor, by religious leaders, fraternal organizations, business and profcssional organizations of outstanding prominence. Each genuine buddy poppy has a copyrighted green label attached to it for identification and is the genuine handiwork of disabled and needy ex-service men. Wherever you see these labeled poppies on sale, you may know that the sale is under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the money will be used to aid their project.

Successful farming means that the farmer must intelligently market as well as scientifically produce, his commodities.

New York state has 116 of the 700 juvenile granges in thirty-one states.

# Western New York Notes

AT a notable gathering of nearly four hundred in the Arcade High School auditorium on the evening of April 30, when a testimonial dinner was given Senator John Knight who succeeds Judge John R. Hazel, retired, as Federal Judge. Judge Norton presented to him the judicial robes which he later donned when he took the oath of office in Buffalo on May 4th.

### Vegetable Growers Help Write Bulletin

Several Western New York vegetable growers have written from their experience for a new bulletin on vegetables, No. 240, published by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York.

Among others, the bulletin contains the following articles: "Growing Beans", C. S. Degolyer, of Castile; "Lettuce", E. S. Saisselim, of Oswego; "Sweet Corn", Roy Fish, of Warsaw; "Tomatoes", Reverdy Clothier, Silver Creek; "The Celery Industry of New York State" by J. D. Amelle, master farmer of Williamson, New York; and "Growing Melons with Hotkaps," by, W. D. Henry, Eden, New York.

Anyone who would like a copy of this bulletin may obtain one by directing a request to the Department or to American Agriculturist.

* * *

A carload of 15,000 pounds of wool has been shipped by members of the Erie-Niagara sheep growers association from Akron to Boston, Mass., where it is expected to be sold at 35 cents a pound. The wool market is much stronger this year, and if the present price holds, another shipment will be made.

* * *

Western New York is always well represented when the monthly report of the Dairy Improvement Association is published. Some men prominently mentioned in the March report are George True, Monroe county, Emerson O'Connor and Carl Mastellar of Wayne County, James Young of Allegany county, Alvin Farner of Erie county, G. S. Cowes & Son of Chautauqua county, Louis Marks of Wayne county, and Lew Fischer of Tioga county.

Thirty-seven Dairy Improvement Associations throughout the state reported the sale of 218 cows during the month of March. This is the right time to get rid of low producers. It takes a better cow to show a profit now than it did when prices were higher.

* * *

Two new gas wells are reported in the Dundee Wayne field. This brings a total of producing wells in this section to thirty. We also learn of the organization of the Bigelow Gas Corporation to exploit the mineral resources of the Wayne gas field of Steuben county. Officers of the Bigelow Gas Corporation are: President, G. W. Mills, Sodus, vice-president and secretary, Irving W. Steele, Rochester; treasurer, Victor C. Bassage, Rochester.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Eden grape growers association was held recently and officers elected for the year. Forty-eight cars of grapes were sent out last year for which members of the association received $21,000. Most of them went to Philadelphia.

* * *

Twenty-four high school orchestras participated in the Orchestra Day program of the Western New York Music festival at Fredonia. Winners were Class A Jamestown, Class B Silver Creek, Class C Springville.

* * *

Sections of Erie County had freezing weather during the blizzard of April 26 to April 28, but fruit buds were not far enough advanced to be injured.

* * *

Herbert Smith of Irondequit, has been selected as one of the 4-H club members to represent New York State at the National 4-H Club camp at Washington, D. C., June 17 to 23.

* * *

Reports from Silver Lake in Western New York promise an excellent fishing season this summer. Pickerel have already been caught weighing as high as 10 pounds.

# *New York County Notes*

**Oswego County**—April was changeable the first half, pleasant and cold the week of the 19th to the 25th, then fine and warm. It was 70 to 81 degrees F. for a number of days.

A good deal of seeding was done this week. It was reported that, in the eastern part of the county, snow drifts were three feet deep.

There have been some potatoes planted. The best business is the gas business. Many new stations are being put up. Help is plentiful.

Cows are selling from $25 to $75. No hay moving. Most farmers are cutting down on milk production.—F.S.M.

**Steuben County**—At this writing snow is around four inches deep and still coming. The roads are very muddy now. The town put sods and dirt in the middle of the road and the road is nearly impassable. On some other roads the sods and dirt were left on the side of the road.

Not much farm work done. No oats sown here yet. The season is very late. —D.C.F.

**Franklin County**—The dates for the Franklin County Fair will be August 24 to 28, this year. The greatest list, probably, of race entries since stake racing became a big feature of the Fair, has been announced for the coming Fair program. The 4-H features of the Fair are to be greater than ever, this year, it has been stated.

Tree planting for the county, under the supervision of R. G. Unger. St. Lawrence University Association Forester, of Malone, is to be started this month. About one hundred thousand white pine transplants are to be set on county-owned land in Waverly and Brandon, in accordance with the Franklin County Board of Supervisors's ten year reforestation plan adopted during the winter. The plan calls for reforestation of county-owned land in two towns yearly, which will provide county-owned forests in all towns within ten years. Work is being carried on under the state-county aid Hewitt law of 1929 by which the state pays half the expenses, and furnishes free trees in establishing a county forest, title remaining in the county, forest managed by the Board of Supervisors and the income to be deposited in county treasury.—Mrs. W. R.

**Genesee County**—Early peas are up on some farms. Other farmers have had to wait for settled weather and for the land to dry off. Some fields of barley are sowed while other farmers deem it wiser to wait till the ground is warmer. Calves are selling for 7½c a pound. Eggs are from 14 to 19c a dozen at local stores.

Young pigs seem to be scarce and are bringing a good price. At $4 to $6 apiece now, pork would have to bring a fair price this fall to make any profit —Mrs. R.E.G.

**Saratoga County**—Oats are about all in. Everyone says that fields work up very easily this spring. Lots of plowing is being done now. Gardens are slow on account of very cold nights.

Not many auctions in this section.

Not as many baby chicks are being raised as usual.

Eggs are twenty cents at local stores. Grass is looking good. Small pigs $5. —Mrs. L.W.P.

**Cattaraugus County**—Miss Mildred Hedin, 19 year old Cattaraugus county girl, who is a student at the Teacher's College, Buffalo, has won a trip to Europe this summer. She received first prize for a thesis in the national contest for colleges and normal schools sponsored by the League of Nations. Her subject was "A Review of the Past Six Months, Their Relation to the League of Nations and Suggestions for Presentation to Students."

Richard Chamberlain, 13 year old student of the 8th grade in District 3, Town of Cold Spring, is the champion speller of the county this year, as a result of a contest sponsored by the Buffalo Evening News. Forty-seven schools were represented there being a total of 88 spellers in the finals held recently at Salamanca. Katherine Kervin of St. Mary's parochial school, Olean, won second and Marybell School of the Cattaraugus high school third. Richard will compete with winners from eight western New York counties in Buffalo.

The Home Bureau locals of the county held annual elections of officers the first week of May preparatory to the advisory council meeting to be held in Salamanca on May 20.

At the county wide meeting held recently in Salamanca A. L. Milks was reelected for a term of three years as a director for sub-district A of the Dairymen's League, comprising this county and McKean county in Pennsylvania. Mr. Milks was heard over the air through a Buffalo broadcasting station urging the use of more dairy products last Tuesday.

The county Picnic Committee which sponsors the big field day at the county Fair Grounds on the last Saturday of June, held its first meeting on May 8, at the Farm and Home Bureau office in Salamanca.—M.M.S.

## HIS TELEPHONE GETS HIM THE BEST LIVESTOCK PRICES

By TELEPHONING to keep in touch with livestock prices in his vicinity, a farmer living near La Rue, Ohio, disposes of his lambs, sheep and cattle with the greatest possible profit and convenience. Whenever he has livestock to sell, he calls the local manager of the co-operative association in a nearby town and gets all the latest marketing information. On one recent occasion, he telephoned in the morning . . . found that the price was good, and that a shipment was being made that day. By afternoon he had delivered his livestock, made the sale and deposited the check in his bank.

The telephone is also proving more and more helpful in promoting profitable sales of grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is invaluable in keeping up friendly contacts, making social engagements and summoning help in times of accident or sickness. And it is a most convenient means of ordering farm and household supplies whenever they are needed in a hurry.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.



# Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

## BIG DISCOUNT

5c Up Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are one quality only, The Best, all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad or send for catalog. 100 percent alive Prepaid delivery guaranteed.

## LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

**SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 432 LINCOLN, ILL.**

*Members Int'l. Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*



# Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Prices effecitve May 15—Let us ship you our chicks. $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival. Postpaid.

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Heavy Mixed | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $72.50 |
| Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas | 5.25 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 85.00 |
| Wh. and S. L. Wyn., Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and Bl. Minorcas | 5.75 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 95.00 |

Light mixed 7c; J. B. Giants 14c. EMPIRE HATCHERY, BOX 40, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO



**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

**Holland White Turkeys** Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## What Will Eggs Bring Next Winter?

THOSE poultrymen who are most inclined to look ahead are beginning to feel that the poultry business is due for a decided improvement in prices next winter. The facts that lead them to this conclusion are about as follows:

While no one knows as yet the actual number of baby chicks that will be raised this spring, it is no secret that hatcheries have not received the number of orders that they filled last year. Poultrymen who are inclined to be pessimistic maintain that not over one-half last year's numbers will be raised, while estimates from the more optimistic range all the way from fifty to ninety per cent of last year's figures. With these facts in mind, it is easy to see that production next winter will be much below the 1930-31 figures.

The storage situation is always of interest. Dealers who stored eggs last spring lost a lot of money. The amount is variously estimated, one figure being $35,000,000. As a result, dealers are figuring that they must buy eggs at from 18c to 20c this spring before they will be willing to take a chance on storing them. The number of eggs in storage has run consistently ahead of last year's figures, until fairly recently. It is estimated that warehouse holdings on April 1, were 300,000 cases short of last year. It seems that the chances are all that fewer eggs will go into storage this spring and summer than were put in last year. Again looking ahead six months it is evident that eggs cannot be taken out of storage next winter if they are not put in this spring. It would indicate that prices should improve.

A big point about which we can only speculate is demand, which will be affected considerably by the industrial situation. Economists are predicting that we have gone through the worst of the slump and conditions from now on are bound to improve. If this comes to pass there should be a good demand for eggs next winter with a relatively short supply, a situation which ordinarily results in excellent prices.

## Feather Pulling

"Could you give me instructions and information concerning my chickens. They are almost three months old and pick their feathers on back and tail. There are no lice of any kind as I just built my houses of new lumber and have them in a lot that hasn't had chickens on for six years or more.—E. E. B., *Pa.*

IT is not at all uncommon for flocks of chicks to develop the habit of pulling feathers from each others' backs and tails. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause. Probably no one knows exactly why the chicks do this. I believe it is largely a matter of habit. We usually find the habit in flocks where the chicks have been overcrowded in small quarters or where the flock is too large even though the quarters may be roomy. The trouble is usually aggravated by rainy weather. That is, when the chicks are on range they are scattered enough that they do not do much feather pulling, but on a rainy day they will be crowded together in close quarters and out of pure mischief, apparently, start pulling each others feathers.

I know of nothing to suggest more than to give them all the range that you can, and if possible to separate into smaller groups.—L. E. Weaver.

## Can You Beat This?

THE fall of 1929 I kept over three hen turkeys. From these three I raised 127 turkeys. I sold the most of them for Thanksgiving. They brought $515.50. After all expenses were taken out I had $312.08 left clear of all expenses. They were raised entirely on mash.—EARLE L. MITCHELL, *Springville, Pa.*


# Baby Chicks

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS**

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | |

Light Mix, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $7.00-100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**SINGLE COMB**

**White Leghorns Exclusively**

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May del'ry Special feeding directions on request. Cir. free. Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to

EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM,
Box 40, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. or Brown Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.00 | $70 |
| Black Leg. or Anconas | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.50 | 4.75 | 9.00 | 43.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Wyandottes | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 39.50 | 78 |
| Light Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

**QUALITY CHICKS**

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $7.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE**

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Quality Chicks** From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.

Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHIX** Leghorns 7c; Barred Rocks 8c; Reds 8c; W. Rocks 9c; Heavy Mix. 7c; Lgt. Mix. 6c. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $8.; Leghorns, $6.50; heavy mixed, $7; light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.

C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.

TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**REDWING STOPS CANNIBALISM**
3 oz. 75c, 7 oz. $1.50. C. G. ROOKS, Sidney, N. Y.

**Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out**

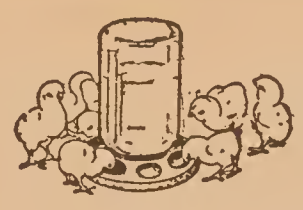
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**GOATS**

**MILK GOATS**
PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

# BABY CHICKS



Finger Lakes Baby Chicks From Official Blood Tested Pedigreed Breeders

Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| Std. Cornell S.C. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Leghorns | $6.25 | $11.50 | $54 | $100 |
| Cornell Sel.& Ped. | | | | |
| S.C.W.Leghorns | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 120 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" | | | | |
| Barred Rocks | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 7.25 | 13.50 | 64 | 120 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.Bl.Minorcas | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Bl. Jersey Glants | 7.75 | 15.00 | 69 | 140 |
| Broiler or Mx.Ch'ks. | 5.75 | 10.50 | 49 | 90 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

**Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm**
Box A, Newark, New York

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**20TH CENTURY CHICKS**

FREE CATALOG

**OUR 30th YEAR**

MIDSUMMER PRICES
Effective May 11. Cash or C.O.D. S.C.Wh.Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 100,$7; 500,$32.50; 1000,$65; Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 100,$9; 500, $42.50; 1000,$85; Wh.Wyandottes,Buff Orpingtons, 100,$10; 500,$47.50; 1000,$95; Imported Barron Wh. Leg., Black Giants, 100,$12; 500,$55; 1000,$100; Light Mixed, 100,$6.50. Wh.Pekin Ducklings,100,$18. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement.
20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

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## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
### Bred on Our Own Farms

Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks are hatched from eggs produced on our own 400-acre farms. Guaranteed to pay you better than any others. Write for FREE Folder explaining our breeding methods and Refund Guarantee.

**LORD FARMS** 85 FOREST ST., METHUEN, MASS.

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## BABY CHICKS
**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

---

**BETTER BABY CHICKS**

NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock Insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

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## JUNIATA CHICKS

CHIX

| | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood Strain W. Leghorns | $8.00 | $70 |
| Ferris Strain W. Legborns | 8.00 | 70 |
| Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns | 8.00 | 70 |
| Owen's Strain R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70 |
| Basom's Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50 |

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guar.
**Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.**

---

## Best Quality Chicks

(Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders)

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix....$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix....$7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## PINECREST CHIX

CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $8.00 | $37.50 | $75 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks .....$8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) .....$12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
**S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek,Pa**

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**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

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**Turkey Eggs** all breeds. Strictly pure-bred $3.50 for 12 prepaid
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO

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**CHICKS** from large eggs and heavy production hens. W.Leg.,B.Rocks,Reds, also 3 wk. old chicks, Price right & satisfaction guar'd. L.Hamblin,Wilson,N.Y.

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**R. C. BROWN Leghorns** Baby Chicks.Frost proof,Heavy layers. J.M.Chase,Bx.4,Wallkill,N.Y.

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## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.25 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| White Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c per chick more than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Department L

PATERSON, N. J. — TRENTON, N. J. — CAMDEN, N. J. — BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. — LANCASTER, PA. — DANBURY, CONN.
W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — LOWELL, MASS. — WOONSOCKET, R. I.

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## Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week of May 18 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $17.00 | $20.00 |
| Week of May 25 | $14.00 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 Kilocycles

## HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

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## CHICKS on EASY TERMS

**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.,** and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
**FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.**

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## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES MAY 25. JUNE 1-8-15-22-29. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| | Per 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $4.00 | $ 7.50 | $36 | $ 70 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 4.50 | 8.50 | 42 | 80 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57 | 110 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

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## TAKE NOTICE

150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

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## WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES Now Half Price.

Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D.
GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, June Prices: $8-100; $70-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm** RICHFIELD, PA.

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## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D., Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland,Mich. Bx 5.R.2

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**Columbian Wyandottes.** State Fair Champions. Heavy Layers. Baby Chicks. Inavale Farm,RD4,Wallkill,N.Y.

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*"Hello! Folks!"*

**COOLEY'S** Hatched Chicks

Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.
**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

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**5c** S.C. Eng. Whites, Browns, Anconas.....7c
Barred Rocks .....8c
Assorted chicks .....5c
All ages of pullets at very low prices. No money down. Catalogue free. Postpaid.
BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, R. 2A, MICH.

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**Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks**
**TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn**
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

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**CHICKS** Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; Wh. Rocks & Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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**CHICKS 6c up** Barron and Tancred Strain Wh. Leg., Bd. Rocks, Mix., 100% Gtd. Write for Prices. Edgar E. Strawser,Box 143,Richfield,Pa.

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THIS YEAR TRY

## Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

**New Low Prices**

Earn that extra profit with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 296 eggs. 10 breeds.
Write today for big FREE Catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
204 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

---

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

| Cash or C. O. D. | per 100 |
|---|---|
| S.C. White and Brown Leghorns | $7.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 8.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 7.00 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 6.00 |

For less tban 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

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## SATISFACTORY CHICKS

You will be pleased with our pure bred, selected chicks from high producing stock.
**SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES**
**LOWEST IN YEARS**
Write for prices and literature.
Chicks this year are a good investment.
**The New Washington Hatchery Co.**
**Box A, New Washington, O.**

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## OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

State Supervised—2c Per Chick
Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 9 per 100 |
| Bl.Min.,Bd.& W.R'ks.,R.I.Reds | 11 per 100 |
| R.C. White Wyandottes | 12 per 100 |
| Heavy Mix. $9-100; Reg. Mix. $8-100 | |
| 500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less. | |

Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Catalogue Free
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY,
Dept. A, LEWISTOWN, PA.

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## HATCHERY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tancred or Barron Strain | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100. | | |

Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Clr. free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Comb White Leghorns | $6.50 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 8.00 per 100 |

Heavy Mixed....$8.00 per 100; Light Mixed....$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

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## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Delivered when wanted.

| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$7.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid. order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

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**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg...$6.75 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
S.C. Reds.....$9.00 per 100
Mixed or Assorted .....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

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SUNNYFIELD Extra Large **Single Comb Black Minorcas**
Lay Exceptionally Large White Eggs—Chicks $14.00 a Hundred—Catalogue.
SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, GRAMPIAN, PA.

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**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

# Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

## *Our Wildflower Friends Have to Be Protected if We Are to Continue to Enjoy Them*

ANY flower-lover suffers to see the unfeeling heartlessness which prompts people to tear flowers from plant or tree, only to let them perish. There seems to be something almost savage about the way in which people rush into a field of beautiful flowers, snatching and grabbing the poor plants up by the roots, only to let them wither before they can even be put into water. Oftentimes, when the flowers are gathered, it is known that there will be no possibility of getting them safely into water, but still that does not seem to stop the mad desire to collect the beauties of the country side.

Farm people who understand how long it takes to grow a plant usually know better than to commit such deeds of thoughtlessness and it will take years of education on the part of teachers, organizations, and individuals to spread everywhere the gospel of preserving the beauties of nature. The following poem, taken from "Wildflower" magazine comes at a very seasonable time:

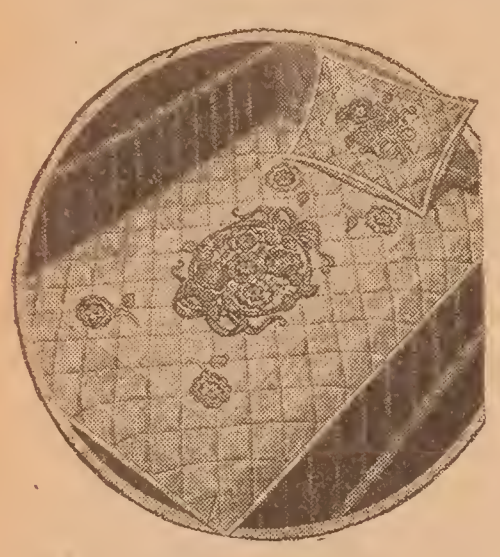
### *A Prayer*

*"Lord, stay the ruthless hands that tear*
*From bush and tree*
*Their flowering heritage; then, satisfied*
*With brief possession, cast aside.*

*Lord, stay the careless feet that tread*
*Unthinkingly*
*On timid flowers, and crush without regret*
*The buttercup and violet.*

*Stay, Lord, the ruthless hands that idly pluck*
*The blossoms from Thy country-side;*
*Stay, Lord, the careless feet, that life*
*To lowly flowers be not denied."*

—ELIZABETH M. BRUEN.



QUILTED CRIB SET NUMBERS B5518 AND B5519 *comes stamped on white mercerized broadcloth with wide colored broadcloth border already attached. Colored percale patches for applique flowers, padding for quilting and banding for edge are included in the package. May be had in pink or blue border.* B5518—*cover,* $2.50; B5519 *Pillow,* 85 *cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Variety in Hot Breads

WHEN the housewife mixes a batch of baking powder dough she may make not only biscuits but several other delicious dishes, with but the addition of an egg, a little sugar, some peanut butter or other handy ingredient. How this is done is explained by Miss Amanda Rosenquist, assistant professor of home economics at South Dakota State college.

For apple dumplings, Miss Rosenquist recommends using the regular recipe except that a beaten egg should be added to the milk when mixing. Place a fourth of an apple in the center of each dumpling, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and bake. Serve hot as a dessert with lemon sauce or cream.

Another toothsome dish can be made by adding one tablespoon of sugar to the dry ingredients and using peanut butter for half of the shortening.

To make warm cinnamon rolls from baking powder biscuit dough Miss Rosenquist says to pat the dough one half inch thick, spread with melted butter and a mixture of one teaspoonful of cinnamon to one fourth cup of sugar. Roll like a jelly roll and cut into inch pieces. In the bottom of the pan pour melted butter and brown sugar one fourth inch thick. As soon as baked spread the syrup formed of brown sugar and butter.

By using one half graham flour and one-half teaspoonful more of baking powder than for the regular biscuits and adding chopped nuts and two teaspoons of sugar a delightful variation may be secured.

Baking powder biscuits, Miss Rosenquist informs, are the quickest and easiest to make of all quick breads if one acquires the knack of making them. A good biscuit should be light and about twice the size it was before baked. Many people do not mix the dough well enough, she says. One should not mix the liquid with the dry ingredients and let the dough stand over night, for then the biscuits will be heavy, she advises. Letting them stand cut for about 15 minutes, however, is beneficial when slow acting baking powder is used.

Baking powders which are usually termed alum powders, act slowly, while the tartrate variety are quick acting. Equally good results have been obtained in the State college experimental cookery classes with either kind of baking powder, Miss Rosenquist reports. Phosphate powders are intermediate in their action. Look at the label, she advises, before you mix the dough.

With the three types of flour, bread flour made from hard wheat, pastry flour made from soft wheat, and general purpose flour made from a blend of hard and soft wheat, almost equally good results have been obtained for quick breads.

In mixing batter for muffins stir about one third of a minute, Miss Rosenquist says. The batter should be very lumpy when ready for the pans. If stirred too long it will lose much of the gas given off by the baking powder. Since alum baking powders are slower acting one may stir batter containing this kind four or five strokes more.

## Do You Know That—

To give the fish extra seasoning, sprinkle the inside with salt before stuffing.

* * *

A small, stiff whisk broom is useful for cleaning asbestos collars of wickless oil stoves. To clean wicks use the forefinger with a piece of tissue paper wrapped around it.

* * *

Cheese is an excellent meat substitute because it is rich in protein and fat and contains calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin A.

* * *

A little magnet tucked in the sewing basket sometimes aids in a search for lost needles.

## Modish Peplum Model

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3101 *is the spirit of youth in its freshness and loveliness. Printed voile, organdie, eyelet batiste, dotted swiss, dimity, and handkerchief linen would be dainty and easy to clean. The pattern cuts in sizes* 12, 14, 16, 18 *and* 20 *years,* 36 *and* 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 11¼ *yards of binding.* PRICE, 15c.

## Slimming Afternoon Frock

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3084 *is highly desirable for the all-day type of dress. It is a fortunate choice for those who have to watch their lines because of its slimming effect. The model pictured here is a black and white crepe silk print. Wool crepe, rayon novelties, printed voiles, or chiffon would be charming in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes* 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 4⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE 15c.

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*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond from a drifting canoe in the lake. LeBlond, Aurore's father, searches for her and gets to Stuart's trading post. LeBlond's lieutenant, Paradis, tries to persuade LeBlond that Stuart, in spite of the storm, should have notified them of her rescue. Before they leave, Aurore and Jim arrange a meeting place on an island.

Jim's trading post has lost much of its business to the rival concern, whose local representative is LeBlond. Old Esau, a native in Jim's employ, has a plan to get the business back. Jim goes to the island to get a promised letter from Aurore.

* * *

He had followed her canoe at a distance and, finding her note, had left this. And now LeBlond would not allow her out of his sight—would watch her as a lynx watches a rabbit. Jim Stuart had seen the last of the girl who had filled the living room at Sunset House with laughter—whose departure had left him lonely, vaguely restless, puzzled with himself.

Nice dog in the manger, this Paradis! The head man of LeBlond had only run true to form in spying on the girl who laughed at him. Then the angered Stuart rasped aloud: "Get lead, eh, if I come again? If I could meet Monsieur Paradis here, I'd come to-morrow!"

"Weel to-day do?" From the thick spruce in his rear a voice wheeled Jim in his tracks, as Paradis appeared in the brush back of the canoe, carrying a gun. A few quick steps toward the shore gave LeBlond's man a view of the inside of the canoe. It was empty. Stuart was unarmed. Then, with evident satisfaction, Paradis leered at the man who watched him.

### A Trap

"Well, Monsieur Stuart, here ees Paradis!" he taunted. "You have your weesh. What weel the writer of love notes do about eet?"

"You're a pretty specimen of a man, Paradis," said Jim coolly, refusing to take the situation seriously. "You swing a gun on me, then ask me what I intend to do. Drop that gun and come down here on the beach, if you're not afraid, and I'll show you what I'll do about it."

"Ah, he boasts." Paradis grinned in derision.

"Well, there's only one way to call a bluff," drawled Jim, studying the bloodshot eyes and flushed face of the man he had knocked off the trail at the Medicine Stone portage and insulted at Sunset House. "You hold the cards. It's your play."

"Yes, it ees my play." As Paradis bent with laughter, Jim edged a yard nearer. "But I have not made up my mind weder to shoot you for de insult you give me—or take you to Louis LeBlond and let you taste de sting of Black Jules's dog-whip."

At the fantastic threat the hard-thinking Stuart grinned in derision, but the situation was not humorous. Was this wild-eyed Paradis, fingering the trigger of his rifle, fifteen feet away, unbalanced over the girl—or drunk? Either condition was equally dangerous with that gun.

"Shoot me, eh?" Jim scoffed, sliding a moccasin a foot nearer the man who covered him. "You'd hang, if my man, Omar, didn't get you first, and they'd run the North-West Trading Company out of the bush." Then an idea flashed through his active brain as the inflamed eyes of Paradis glared at him. "Take me to LeBlond. It's his daughter. Let him settle it."

"I settle my own affair." The face of Paradis was distorted with passion. Slowly he brought the rifle to his shoulder.

Stuart's heart started with a leap. The man was crazed! He would shoot! With a desperate bound Jim strained to reach the madman—to deflect his aim; but fell, sprawled in low brush far short of his goal, as Paradis backed away, his gun still covering his enemy.

"Ah!" chuckled the other, "that was worth de blow in de face at Medicine Stone—to see you jump like a frog."

Jim got to his feet, his eyes on the grimacing face behind the rifle barrel. The mad Paradis was playing with him as a fox plays with a wood-mouse; but how long would it last? He must get closer—risk being hit, to get that gun. But how?

### Will Paradis Shoot?

Lowering the rifle, Paradis said with a chuckle: "Now that I have made you jump, I weel make a leetle hole through your heart, Monsieur Jeem Stuart." Then he raised the rifle and took deliberate aim.

The leveled gun was yards away, with low bush between. It was hopeless. If he rushed, Paradis couldn't miss him. Then, sucking in a deep breath, Jim deliberately folded his arms over his chest, and taking a desperate chance, challenged: "All right, I'm ready! Now—right through the heart!"

For a space the black tube covered the chest of the man whose eyes did not waver. But the tensed forearms on Jim's ribs rose and fell with the pounding of his heart.

"Your arm is een de way. De shot weel not be a clean one," muttered the man whose finger slowly curled on the trigger.

Jim Stuart's straight gaze held the grimacing face behind the black tube sighted on his laboring heart, but doubt slowly chilled him. Had he misjudged his man? Did Paradis, after all, intend to murder him? Slowly, under the strain, the sweat broke from his forehead. Better to take the chances of a rush than to be shot like a spy against a wall. Then, as Jim stiffened for a headlong leap, with a laugh Paradis dropped his gun butt.

"Now we go an' see Louis LeBlond."

Jim let the breath out of his lungs. It had seemed minutes while he looked into that gun muzzle. It had taken all the nerve he had. But it had worked—that trick; or was Paradis merely baiting him? His fingers bit into the hard palms of his hands with his desire to reach his leering enemy.

"Get into your boat! Take de stern and paddle! If you move, I shoot you for sure!" ordered Paradis.

Jim did as he was told. Facing him, with the gun in his hands, Paradis squatted in the bow of the boat, and they started along the shallows of the shore.

"You think you are luckee I deed not shoot you, Monsieur Stuart of de Hudson's Bay; but when Louis LeBlond hear you come to meet hees daughter—den you weesh I shoot. Dat beeg dog-whip of Jules'—ah! I can hear it seeng now. Crack! She go on your back!"

### Jim Does Some Figuring

The threats of Paradis fell on deaf ears. Jim was not worrying over LeBlond. But he did not relish the humiliation of being brought into the post by the unbalanced Paradis. He pictured the mirth in the eyes of Aurore LeBlond. But as for the jealous and demented Paradis, he almost pitied him. There would be no mercy when she learned how he had spied upon her movements. And LeBlond? She'd laugh at him, as she did that night at Sunset House.

Beyond the island of the split rock, across a half mile of quiet water, lay another and larger one. As Jim paddled leisurely, ignoring the abuse of the man squatted in the bow, holding his rifle, he wondered whether this strait was visible from LeBlond's place on the mainland.

"Does your majesty desire to pass

Smoke.

between the islands?" he broke in on the muttering of Paradis.

"Yes, turn een here," answered the other.

"How far is it?"

"You've been sneaking 'round dese island for de last t'ree days; you ought to know," sneered the man in the bow.

"But I don't. I've never passed inside the islands—always followed the north shore." And, leaving the island, Jim pushed the canoe briskly out into the deep water of the strait.

"You didn't tell me how far your place is from here," Stuart persisted with a guileless smile, as the water began to boil behind his paddle.

"T're-four mile. Not far. Don't hurry. Louis LeBlond, he weel soon enough teach you to come sneaking 'round de south shore for de love lettair." Paradis laughed uproariously.

Then, as the man in the bow lurched forward and jerked himself to an upright position, Jim suddenly realized that he was not mad, but drunk.

On his knees, Stuart rapidly drove the light birch-bark out into the strait with his brisk stroke. To the south the timbered shore of the mainland lay unbroke by the post clearing. From LeBlond's the canoe could not be seen!

Then the maple paddle lunged at the water. It returned on the recover for a new stroke, but the hands which grasped it, dropped it and seized the gunwales of the boat. With a lurch of his heavy body, Jim rolled the light canoe over as he plunged into the lake.

As the speeding canoe capsized, with a cry the surprised Paradis slid headlong into the water as his rifle exploded. Rising beyond reach of the boat, for an instant he beat the water desperately; then sank. As he rose again to the surface, coughing from swallowed water, Stuart gripped his collar to push the floundering Paradis to the boat; but, frantic with fear, the drowning man flung himself at Jim's neck.

Holding the struggling Paradis away with a stiff left arm, Jim sucked in a deep breath and sank beneath the surface; then, as he rose, struck the gasping man fiercely in the face. The fingers which clutched Stuart's shirt relaxed, and he pushed the half-conscious trader to the boat floating bottom up.

### The Tables Are Turned

"Now, can you hear that dog-whip sing?" he laughed. But the man Jim held beside the overturned canoe was too busy coughing up water to hear—too frightened to answer.

After much exertion Jim got the limp Paradis across the bottom of the overturned boat, recovered his floating paddle, which he wedged under the stern; and started the slow ordeal of pushing the canoe to the shore.

"You're a clever man with the Indians, Paradis, but there're some tricks you don't know," taunted Jim, as he swam beside the boat. "Look out! You'll roll into the lake if you move!" he warned, as the dazed passenger lifted a livid face to the man in the water.

At last they reached the shore, and wading to the beach with the man who had ambushed him, Jim dropped him none too tenderly. Then freeing his boat of water, he turned to Paradis who was slowly recovering from his immersion.

"Now, what are you going to tell LeBlond, when you can walk and are able to find your boat which you have hidden somewhere on this shore?" he asked of the hiccoughing Paradis propped on his elbow, his red eyes picturing his fear of what awaited him at the hands of the Hudson's Bay man.

Paradis weakly shook his head.

"You deserve a good north country beating, my friend, for throwing that gun on me. You might have pulled that trigger. But for spying on Miss Aurore, you deserve—I'll take this." Stuart suddenly bent over the shivering Paradis, who shrank from the blow he anticipated, and jerked a knife from its sheath on the other's belt. "Yes," Jim went on, "you deserve getting this between your ribs for following her out here, and I'm goin' to let you have it." With a black scowl Jim drew back the skinning knife and thrust savagely at the helpless man at his feet. The mottled face of Paradis went white, as he shrank from the blow. But the shining blade stopped inches from his ribs.

"How d'yuh like that, my brave beauty? Not so nice when the other man has the whip hand, eh?"

"Don't! Don't!" whimpered the man on the beach, too weak to move. "I onlee play wid you—I nevaire shoot!"

"Well, the least I can do is to cut a birch whip and give you what you promised I'd get."

But Stuart had had enough of this head man of LeBlond's. The yellowness of spirit of the one who, an hour before, had held a rifle on his heart, disgusted him. And across the lake Omar was waiting.

"Just remember one thing, Paradis," he said, "when you lie about what happened this morning—I didn't let you drown when I had good reason to. From now on, between you and me there'll be war. You've started to put me out of business—you and LeBlond; but before you're through you'll know you've been in a fight. Now go back and tell them a cock-and-bull yarn about what happened to you!"

Turning from the surprised Paradis, Jim stepped into his boat and started for Sunset House. As he passed the split rock, he suddenly swung the canoe with a sweep of his paddle and

(*Continued on Page 14*)

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

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WANTED—WOMAN to sell a good article of food among her friends. Can make good money. Address BOX 147, Stillwater, N. Y.

AGENTS, WOMEN and MEN. Sell La-Monge The New Delicious Instant Dessert. Over 100% profit. Excellent quality. Develop regular customers and steady business. Exclusive territory. LA-MONGE CO., Dept. A, 75 Locust St., Rochester, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

156-ACRE STOCK AND CROP FARM Livingston County, New York. Good road, prosperous section, village close, Rochester easy drive. Excellent markets, close schools. 146 acres fertile nearly level tillage, noted for excellent yields, 10 acres pasture, fuel wood. Spacious attractive home. Mail, telephone, truck, water. Barn, 18-cow stable, silo, sheep barn, other buildings. All recently repaired. Large-capacity money-making farm $8500. Investigate long-term easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct, Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper. $2.00 postpaid. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied, money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Pa.

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TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky. t

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LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing or smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Smoking or Chewing, five pounds $1.00; 20, $2.75. Send no money. Pay when received. FORD & JETTON, Sedalia, Ky.

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## PRINTING—STATIONERY

125 NOTEHEADS, 125 envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, N. Y.

PRINTING, POSTPAID—500 envelopes (or noteheads), $1.50. Particulars free. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 13)

started furiously back up the shore. Her note? Paradis must have it in his pocket. It could be dried and read.

But when Jim reached the strip of beach where he had left his man, it was empty.

### CHAPTER VI

THAT AFTERNOON, on the shore at Sunset House, Omar sat pulling gloomily at his pipe beside the loaded and waiting Peterboro. Back and forth from trade-house to lake shore Smoke fretted over the absence of the master who seldom left the post without taking the leader of his dog-team for company. At last, the uneasy husky trotted up to the moody half-breed and, squatting on his haunches, lifted his nose in gutteral protest. But, ignoring the dog, Boisvert's squinting eyes scanned the wide reaches of the still lake for a sign of Jim's canoe.

"He go for to see dat woman," he muttered, with an ominous shake of his black head, as he cut a pipeful from a plug of Company nigger-head. Then he turned with a scowl at the sound of Sarah's shrill voice.

"W'ere ees Meester Jeem?"

As he glanced around at her Omar's swart features slowly expanded in a smile. Sarah's coal-black head was resplendent in a crimson scarf.

"Why you laugh?" she demanded angrily, her black eyes snapping as Omar's mouth widened into a leer.

He liked to bait the fiery Sarah. "You look lak' de sky w'en de sun set. Marthe, she see you?"

The thick-set Sarah wrathfully stamped her moccasined foot on a pebble, and as quickly lifted it with a grunted, "Io!" of pain. "W'ere ees he? You not go to Lak' Expanse?" she snapped, ignoring the allusion to her scarf.

"Ah-hah, we go!" replied the amused Omar, refusing to share his suspicions with the inquisitive Ojibwa, who had evidently been won over by Aurore's gift. "She geeve you dat? You lak dat crazee girl of LeBlond?"

Tossing her gaudy head, the self-conscious Sarah turned away as she proudly threw over her shoulder: "Eet tak' manee mink skin to buy dis seelk shawl." And she rolled away on her bowed legs to Omar's cabin that Marthe and the children might view with admiration and envy her head-dress of crimson silk.

With a shrug of his heavy shoulders at the fickleness of women, Omar resumed his vigil by the lake. In mid-afternoon Jim's birch-bark slid in to the shore.

"Well, I'm late," said Stuart, stepping out and turning the boat over on the beach.

The slit-like eyes in Omar's stolid face examined Jim from forehead, wet with sweat, to moccasins. Then, through the pipe in his teeth, the half-breed blew a cloud of smoke as he drily announced:

"You get een de lak."

"Can't fool those hawk eyes of yours, can I?" Jim laughed. "Yes, I rolled over on a round rock. I was asleep, I guess . . . Hello, Smoke old boy!" The Ungava bounded up to the master he had missed, and leaped upon him with rough caresses.

Omar rose, spat, and went to the birch-bark. Shortly he turned with a grimace to his guilty chief. "You no good for a liar. Dis cano' nevair scrape no rock."

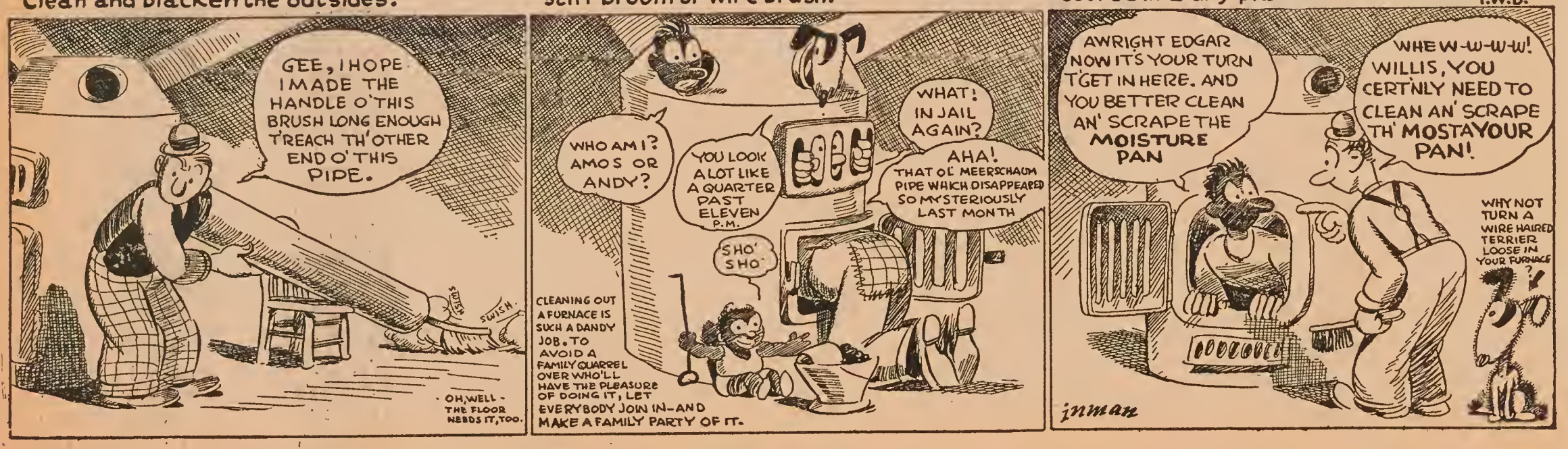
"You're right, Omar—might have known I couldn't fool you. I'll tell you about it when we make camp tonight."

Leaving Esau in charge of the post, planning his coming campaign in the Pipestone country, Stuart and Omar, with Smoke running the near shore, paddled late into the June twilight. Should he ever see her again, Jim wondered. It would be August when he returned from Lake Expanse, and then they must start north with Esau. When they returned from the summer camps of the Pipestone Ojibwas, she would be gone. And now, when Paradis told his story, LeBlond would have her watched—followed. There would be no message at the split rock—not even a good-bye.

(*Continued Next Week*)

With the spring rush beginning, the time spent in planning tomorrow's work is doubly valuable—but of course just planning alone won't get the work done.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Fix the Furnace for Summer* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Fake Eye Doctors Active Again

A RECENT New Jersey paper carried a story on a fake eye doctor with a New York State license who has been picking up some easy money. The A. A. Service Bureau has had several letters from New York State subscribers stating that a man has been in their vicinity claiming to be an eye doctor.

This is an old game. The usual victims are old persons. The "doctor" drops in, says that the person soon will go blind, and claims to remove something from the eye, to prevent this blindness. These fake eye doctors work fast and visit only one or two people in a neighborhood, then quickly go to another section.

If such a man calls on you or if you hear of anyone answering this description in your neighborhood, communicate immediately with the State Police.

## Get a Report First

Recently an agent came along taking orders for suits. My son gave him an order and paid a deposit. We have heard nothing from him and letters written to the address he gave have not been answered.

THERE are a number of reliable manufacturers of clothes that send agents out on the road. There are also a number of concerns who follow this method who do not give satisfaction to our readers. We suggest that you check on them before you order. Some of them do not deal fairly, either failing to send any clothes at all, or sending cheap, ill-fitting suits that are not satisfactory. When these are returned by the customer they have all sorts of difficulty in getting any satisfactory settlement. The company usually insists on its right to make a second try which is usually no more satisfactory than the first. We will be glad to check for our subscribers on the reliability of any firm before they order.

## Boys Get Help

SEVERAL weeks ago we printed a very short notice to the effect that a veterinarian would be interested in learning of a worthy young man who needed help through a veterinary college. We relieved a flood of letters in answer to this notice all of which were forwarded to the originator of the offer.

Today we have a letter from this veterinarian thanking us for printing the notice and saying that after studying all of the letters which we forwarded to him, that he had selected not one, but two young men who wanted to attend a veterinary college with the intention of giving them some assistance.

We are always more than glad to help any young person to get a better training for his work. This doctor regrets that he was not able, because of the number of letters received, to send a personal answer to all of them. For obvious reasons, we are not printing either the name of the veterinarian or of the two boys.

## No Work Yet At Boulder Dam

WE still continue to get inquiries about employment at Hoover Dam, sometimes known also as the Boulder Dam project. Regardless of frequent warnings that have been issued, large numbers of men have gone to Las Vegas in the hope of getting work. There are still a lot of unemployed men there with no means of making a living. No one should go there unless he is sure of employment on arrival, or without enough money to tide him over a period of unemployment.

The United States Employment Service has established a public employment service at Las Vegas, Nevada, with Leonard T. Blood in charge. All other work at Boulder Dam will be let by the Government to contractors who will hire their own men.

All Government positions will be under Civil Service. A letter addressed to the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, will give you a list of Civil Service positions and the locations of the examinations for them. It is, of course, useless for anyone to attempt a Civil Service examination unless they are an expert along some particular line.

## Difference Between Commission Men and Direct Buyers

I shipped five cases of eggs to a firm advertised in your paper. They returned a check taking off $1.70 for commission. We have been sending eggs to many different companies in New York for years and have never had commission taken off before. What can you do for us in this case?

THE firm our subscriber referred to was a licensed and bonded commission firm with an excellent reputation. Evidently from our subscriber's letter he has been shipping in the past to direct receivers. That is, men who buy the eggs and then sell them for the best price they can get. Many men who are direct buyers of eggs have an excellent financial standing. As the same time there are some who buy direct who do not enjoy good reputations on the market.

A licensed and bonded commission man does not ever own the eggs which the poultrymen ship to him. They merely act as the agent and their pay comes from the commission they charge. A commissionman in New York State must be licensed by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and take out a bond for the protection of the shippers. Direct buyers, that is men who buy stuff for so much and pay for it, are not required by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to take out a bond or to take out a license. It is only fair to say that some commission men enjoy much better moral reputations and have a much heavier financial responsibility than others. We are explaining this situation because there appears to be so much misunderstanding on the part of our readers. Every reader who ships to New York should know whether he is shipping to a licensed and bonded commission man or whether he is shipping to a direct buyer and should also know something about the financial responsibility no matter to whom he ships.

## No Jobs

I heard last fall that some people that own oil wells in South America want to hire men to drive trucks. I have forgotten the address. Could you give it to me?

WE believe our subscriber has seen advertisements of people who claim to have jobs in South America. The catch in the proposition is that these people want a dollar or two before they will give out the imaginary job. The answer, of course, is that there are no jobs and that the people who are back of the advertisement are interested only in the money that they get as advance fees.

## Avoid Sending Cash

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.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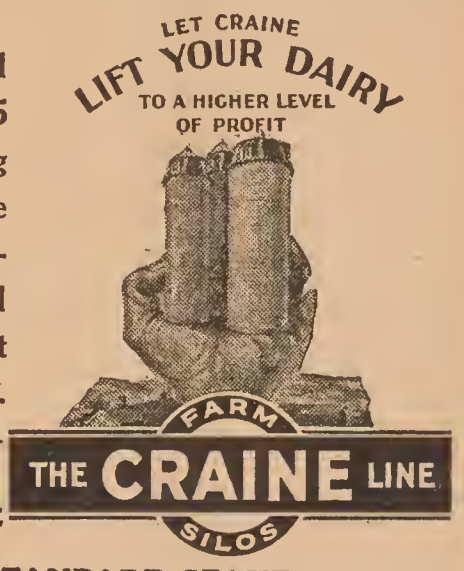


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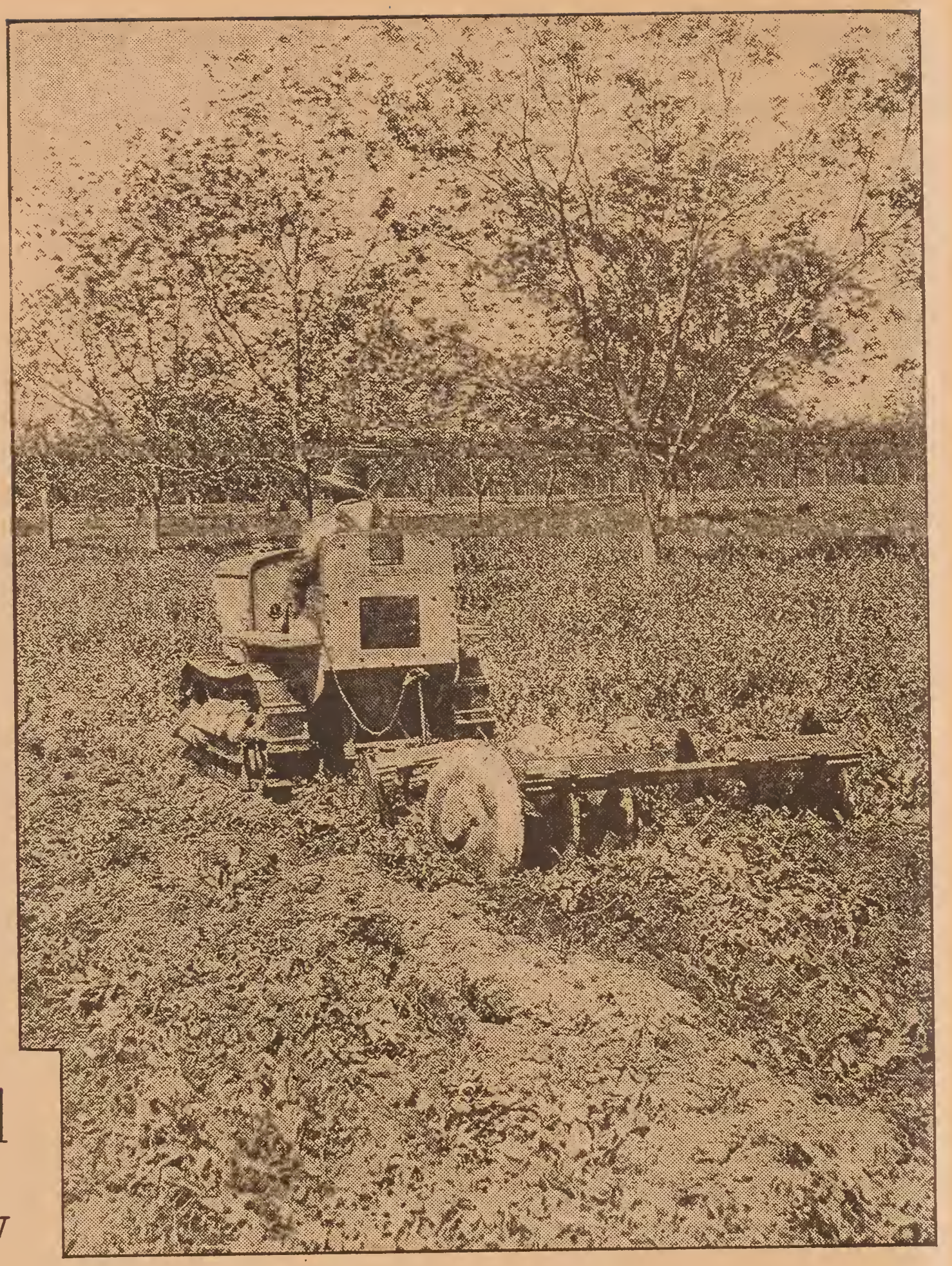

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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### To U. S. Grant

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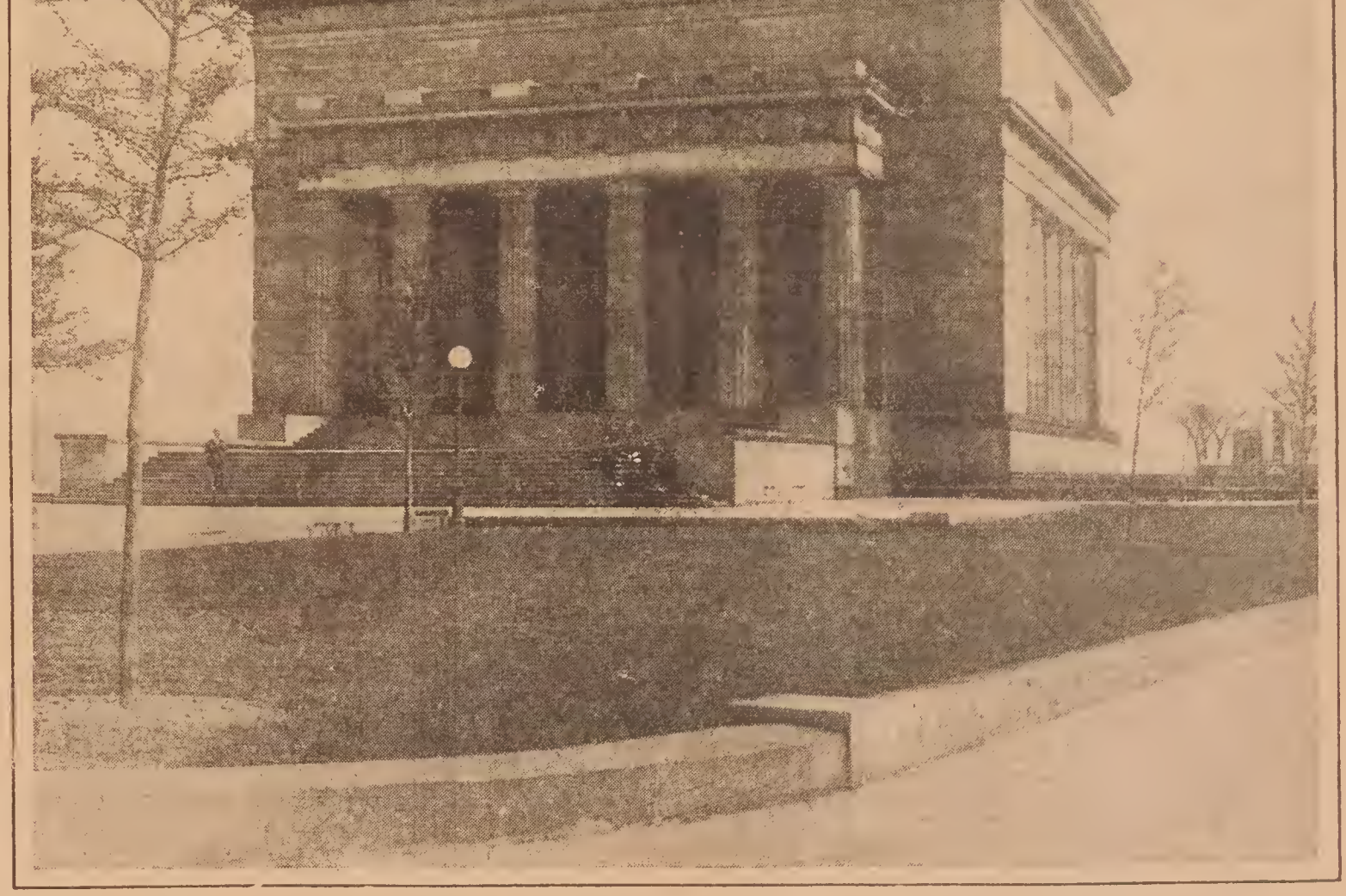

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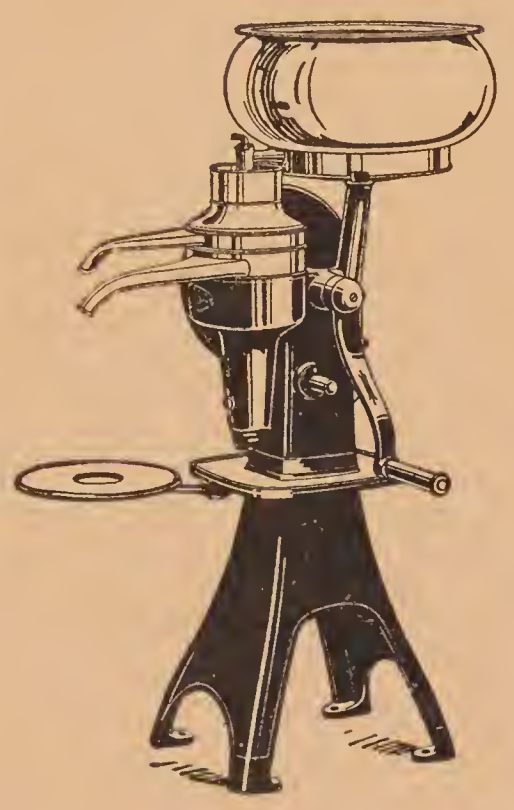

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# McCORMICK-DEERING

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## ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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## How To Kill Quack

*By One Who Has Done It*

THE April 25 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST asks for experience in eliminating quack without a summer fallow.

I have found it easy to eliminate quack in the regular rotation with practically no extra work, provided that the proper rotation is used. In this case the proper rotation calls for two hoed crops in succession, the second to be potatoes. I always use corn for the first hoed crop and check row it. My practice is to fall plow for corn. In the spring, very early, this land is disced. Then at frequent enough intervals to prevent the quack getting a start it is gone over again. Ten days to two weeks between fittings is about as long as it is safe to leave the field. I plant the corn rather late in order to kill all the quack possible before planting. One will, in this way, get in from five to seven fittings before planting.

When planted (I use a check rower) I cultivate once by the tracks before the corn is up, and usually get in three or four cultivations, at least one of them crossways, afterward. I do not try to cultivate after the corn gets a good start as I think it hurts more than it helps. By this time the only quack in the field is a little in the hills.

After the corn is off, I plow again for potatoes. In the spring I fit again as for the corn but mostly use a wheel cultivator instead of a disc as the sod is rotted and one can pull the quack roots out which is impossible on sod. If the quack is still fairly prevalent, I put in late potatoes and plant them late. This gives one a better chance at the quack. The secret of getting the quack out is to spread the fitting through the spring instead of doing it all at once.

The potato planter leaves a ridge over each row. I cultivate by these before the potatoes come up, and then harrow the ridges off before the potatoes are ready to come up. Several deep cultivations before and after the potatoes are up about finishes the quack. What few spears are left are taken out bodily by the potato digger and shaken clean of soil where the sun kills them in an hour. I have cleaned badly infested fields so there would not be a spear on ten acres.

One year I cleaned a piece with only one hoed crop, but it took extra work. I plowed it with the tractor right after haying, but only four inches deep. I fitted it every time it started to show any green until fall. Then I replowed it and gave it the usual preparation the next spring for corn. By extra careful cultivation I got the field practically clean but not 100% as with potatoes.

Incidentally, this manner of eradicating quack gives good crops and the grain after the potatoes is always very heavy and the seeding good, so even if there were any quack left it would make little headway.

I have found that many farmers have serious doubts about being able to properly fit quacky ground with a disc and control the quack. They think it necessary to pull out the rootstocks with a spring tooth and burn them. My experience is that on sod the disc is by far the best tool, and my choice is the double disc for both sod and old land. It is unnecessary to get the quack out. Repeated discings at intervals kills it but leaves it in the ground for fertilizer, and it does not clog up the cultivator as it does when prepared with a spring tooth.—A. H. De Graff.

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Trees which wll grow in dry shady places, are Trees of Heaven, and Honey Locust. Shrubs suited for this location are Witch Hazel, Buckthorn, and Choke Cherry. Medium shrubs for such places are Barberry, Gray-stemmed dogwood, and Five leaved Aralia. Low plants are Pachysandra terminalis, and English Ivy. Some ferns will stand such a dry place. These are Christmas Fern, Evergreen wood fern, Gossamer Fern, and Osmunda claytosiana. Blue and white wood asters and the Day or Plantain Lilies will grow here.

# "Animal Monstrosities"

## *Heavy Production is Not "Natural" and Requires Heavy Feeding*

*By* J. C. NEALE

SOMETIMES the reaction of a non-agriculturist is valuable in giving us a new slant on our own business of farming. Not that the non-agriculturist is capable of looking over a farm, and then saying, offhand, just how it should be run—but certain things which to us have become common-place may strike him so forcibly that his comments give us a new viewpoint. He is not hampered by too-great familiarity with details. He doesn't know what the general practice is for doing this thing or that. Out of his very "green-ness" he may suggest something which is fundamentally sound, but which has escaped us because we are too familiar with the subject to realize its importance.

A few days ago I was talking with a man whose whole experience has been in schools, universities and business offices—save for yearly vacations and occasional week-end visits to the country. He had just returned from one of these week-end visits to an Oxford County farm, and we were discussing live stock and the possible profits to be derived from live stock. In the course of the conversation, he made this observation, which hit me right between the eyes:

"Present-day farm animals—cows, hogs and hens, alike—are absolute monstrosities."

"Monstrosities?" I echoed. "What do you mean? I don't see how that word applies to them."

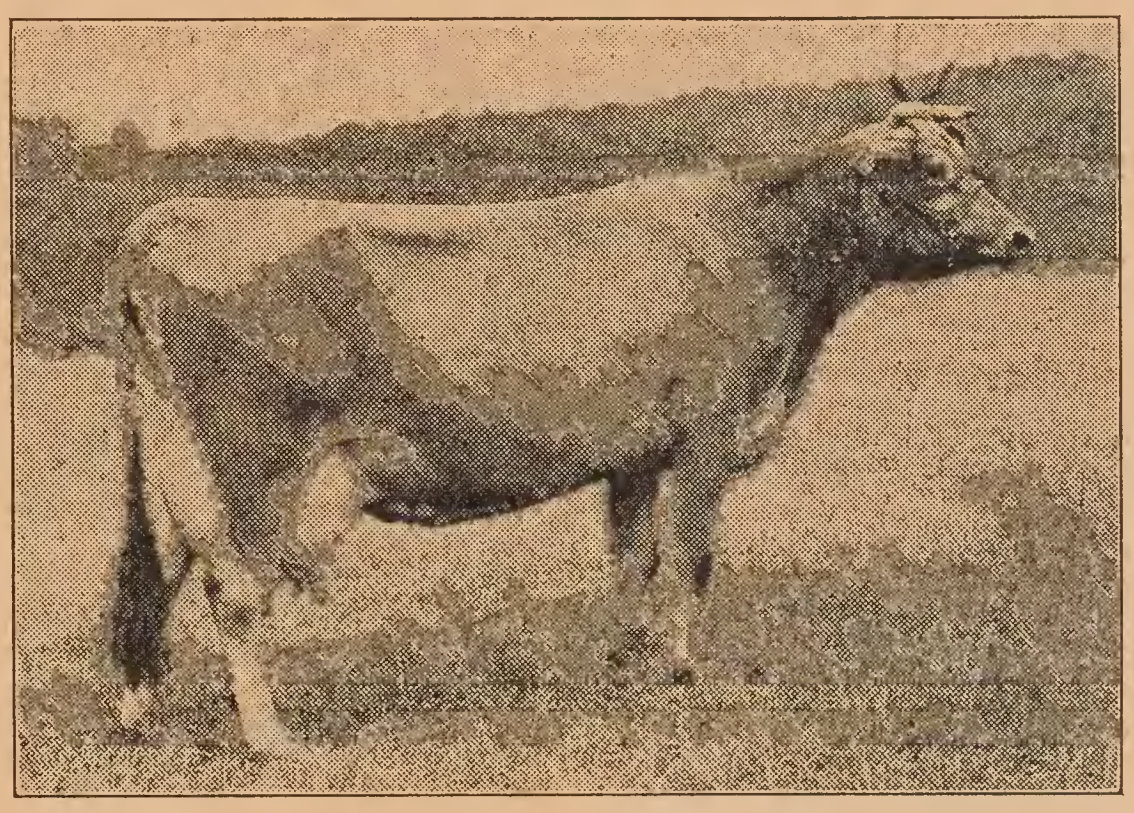
"Yes, monstrosities," he repeated. "The word fits perfectly. A monstrosity is something which is unnatural in form or structure. As the dictionary puts it—'deviating greatly from the natural or normal.' Take a dairy cow, for instance. By nature she is supposed to produce just enough milk for five or six months after calving to give her calf a fair start in life—possibly 1,000 lbs. a year—but these friends of mine in Oxford County have a herd which averages better than 10,000 pounds per cow per year. Isn't that 'deviating greatly from the natural or normal?' That's production ten times greater than normal."

"It's the same with the hen," he continued. "The Jungle Fowl of India doesn't lay many eggs—just enough to hatch out a brood of chicks, perhaps 20 to 24 eggs a year. But you tell me of present-day flocks of hens (which are descended from the Jungle Fowl) averaging better than 200 eggs per hen per year, and some individuals laying more than 300 eggs in a year.

An interruption ended the conversation rather abruptly, but the thoughts which this man expressed are still with me. As I turn them over in my mind, they shed light from a new angle on this business of live stock farming.

We do not think of our present-day animals as "monstrosities." We think of 10,000-to-20,000 lb. cows, and 200-to-300 egg hens as animals of ideal type—the type we aim to produce. Rightly so. We know, from experience or observation, that these are the animals which yield the greatest profits. Even if we haven't been able as yet to reach production like

(*Continued on Page 7*)



***Ida Clifton's Ethel, a purebred Jersey cow owned by W. D. Howard of Milford, Massachusetts, started the New Year well by completing the highest Jersey records for milk and butterfat production ever made in America in the senior three-year-old class. One of these records had stood unchallenged for fifteen years, the other for five years.***

***With her milk yield of 18,151 lbs., the equivalent of 8,433 quarts of milk in a year, she surpassed the record of Lass 66th of Hood Farm, a Massachusetts cow whose record was completed in 1915, and with her butterfat yield of 1,030.79 lbs., the equivalent of 1,288 lbs. of butter, she took championship honors from St. Mawes Lad's Pride, an Oregon Jersey cow whose record was finished in 1925.***

# Farmer-Owned Auction Markets Successful in New Jersey

## *Add Half Million Dollars to Farmers' Pockets Above Prices in City Markets*

*By* AMOS KIRBY

NEW JERSEY is rapidly becoming auction minded, and a new system of disposing of farm products is solving our growers most perplexing problem. In the new order of events, the buyer is coming out to the farm to buy the products in competition with other distributors and the grower is being saved the expense of shipping to distant markets. Another important advantage of auction marketing is the fact that the grower knows just what he is going to receive for his products before they leave his truck and he can, if he so desires, take the money home in his pocket.

Amos Kirby

This does not tell all of the story. With the money in his pocket, he also has the satisfaction of knowing that he probably received more money at his local auction block than if he had loaded his products on the train or a motor truck and shipped them to the terminal market and taken a chance on the prevailing prices the next day.

In support of these startling statements, let us take a peep into the actual operations of eight auction markets during the season of 1930. During the shipping season they handled $1,265,849 worth of fruits, vegetables, and eggs. This is the volume handled solely over the auction block and does not take into consideration another million dollars worth of farm products that were sold on the farmers curb markets in Camden, Atlantic City, and Trenton. Less than three years ago, New Jersey did not have one auction market.

New Jersey's eight auction markets are located in strategic points, handling those commodities that are produced in the largest amounts. Taking a map of the state, we find at Beverly a market where they handle fruits and vegetables; at Flemington, it is eggs; at Cedarville it is largely vegetables, while at Hammonton it is exclusively fruits. Over in the Toms River section, where eggs are produced in large amounts, they also have an auction market, but it is located in the thickly populated metropolitan area, near Newark.

For an example of complete coverage of a district with auction markets we must turn to Cumberland County. In this growing fruit and vegetable area, they have developed three auction markets that are efficiently serving the growers, and all apparently making a success of this new method of selling.

Again taking our map, we note a big shipping point at the little town of Rosenhayn. In this section they grow large amounts of pickles, peppers, cucumbers, and a great variety of other small vegetables. Then turning to the Fortesque highway from Bridgeton to the Bay, we find the towns of Cedarville and Newport, and each supporting a successful auction market.

Now let us stop for a minute and see just what one of these markets is doing in the course of a season. We will take Cedarville as an example. We must keep in mind that 1930, was a low price year and as we compare the number of packages sold with the total receipts, we will soon notice that the gross return was small. But so were the prices in terminal markets. Eight major commodities were handled at Cedarville during the year, with sales exceeding $399,000.00.

From a semi-official report, we have secured the following figures and commodities, which in itself is representative of the other auction blocks.

| *Commodity* | *No. of Packages* | *Gross Receipts* |
|---|---|---|
| Strawberries | 22,824 | $126,767.57 |
| String Beans | 92,811 | 106,276.13 |
| Lima Beans | 43,037 | 88,418.55 |
| Onions | 34,712 | 39,371.17 |
| Peppers | 26,155 | 11,672.30 |
| Lettuce | 968 | 545.61 |
| Peas | 4,542 | 8,386.61 |
| Squash | 512 | 350.94 |
| Carrots | 285 | 197.11 |
| Total | 225,846 | $381,985.99 |

One will note the difference of some $17,000 between the total

(*Continued on Page* 10)

***A close-up view of the Cedarville auction market when the selling machinery is in motion***

# The Dairy Situation

## *An Editorial for Every Dairyman in the New York Milk Shed*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

I HAVE just returned from a week spent in the Central West, including a short trip into Wisconsin. Wisconsin competes with New York for first place in the value of its dairy products. In some years, we lead, in others, Wisconsin.

But there is no doubt about which state is in the lead at the present time, for the dairymen of the New York milk shed are far ahead of Wisconsin farmers, or, in fact, any of the dairymen in almost any other state in the Union. And the dairymen of any of these sections, even at the poor prices for butterfat, are in much better shape than other farmers. Look at the South with its ten-cent cotton, or at the great army of wheat farmers of the West, with wheat on the farm selling at less than 50c a bushel.

A friend of mine who is a large Wisconsin dairyman told me that the large majority of Wisconsin farmers were not getting much more than eighty cents a hundred for their milk. In the city of Yonkers, where I live, a few days before starting on the western trip, I bought, for twenty-five cents per pound, a high quality ninety-three score butter made in Minnesota. Figure for yourself what this meant to Minnesota dairymen after manufacturing, handling, and transportation charges had been paid.

I came back to New York State determined to say a few things to our readers about this dairy situation that some may not like. But the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has for its fundamental policy the practice of stating the facts, when we can learn what the truth is, even if those facts are at times disagreeable. It is time that the dairymen of the New York milk shed know the real reason why they are getting nearly twice as much for their milk as many farmers in other sections.

One reason, of course, why our prices are so much better here is that we have a great fluid market. But we never got the benefit of this fluid market before the days of organization. Therefore, I state most emphatically that the one chief cause why farmers in this milk shed, both organized and unorganized, have been getting living prices for their milk is the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. Similarly credit also must be given to other dairy cooperatives such as the New England Milk Producers' Association and the Interstate Association of Philadelphia.

As an independent farm newspaper we have believed it our duty to criticise the Dairymen's League, we hope, constructively, when we felt that it needed it. The League has made a lot of mistakes and is still making them. It still does things with which we are not in entire agreement and we shall continue to point out mistakes. But those matters are details. The main thing to remember is that the League has been selling Class 1 milk for many months now at $2.90 a hundred pounds, delivered at country plants, at a time when the whole milk marketing situation is pretty nearly in chaos and in the worst shape that it has been in a long generation. There is no blinking the fact, there is no answering the argument that the Dairymen's League organization alone has stabilized the milk market in this milk shed and prevented fluid milk prices from going down, down, down, to the level of the prices for butter and the other dairy by-products.

It is doubtful even if the members of the League organization realize that their organization has quite, if not entirely, paid for its entire cost since it was organized in what it has saved the dairy industry of this milk shed since the present depression began. Look at the problems that have had to be overcome. Not only has consumption steadily and constantly decreased month after month since the hard times in the city began, but on the other hand, dairy production has constantly increased. The production per day per dairy in this section for League dairies and probably for all other dairies is from twelve to fifteen pounds more than it was a year ago.

Therefore, in the face of increased production and a declining market, in the face of competition from dairymen who ought to be helping, the organization has maintained its fluid price, and by its adjustable pooling plan, which is a workable surplus plan, it has taken care of the greatest surplus of milk ever produced and given everyone of its members a market.

Now, some of you who read this will point to other dealers or independent cooperatives who have paid even better than the League prices in recent months. That is true. But let us be fair. How long, think you, would these dealers have paid these better prices had not the League farmers' organization first established and stabilized the fundamental League price as a basis? All I need to do to prove the point is to refer you, particularly you older men, to the prices for fluid milk that prevailed before the days of organization. I can remember when milk was sold from Father's farm for forty-six cents a hundred pounds—one cent a quart. Make no mistake. Milk dealers are human like the rest of mankind. They pay for milk, whether they buy it from organizations or not, the price they *have* to pay to maintain their business, and no more.

Remember, also, if you want to be fair, that the reason why some dealers and some independents can pay better than the League prices is that they carry no surplus. Somebody has to carry it, and if the League did not take care of its surplus, then another great stabilizing influence would be removed and all dairymen, both in and out of the organization, would be forced by dealers to lower prices, because of the surplus.

May I remind you, also, of what always happens when a dealer not guarded by organization gets too much milk—more than he can make a profit on. He closes some of his plants or lets go some of his dairymen. What recently happened at Grade-A plants throughout this territory when the dealers found they had too much Grade-A milk? Did they continue to pay Grade-A prices? Not on your life! Dairymen still continued to produce Grade-A milk, but they took Grade-B prices for it.

Have you forgotten what happened in this milk shed during that other great depression just following the World War, when the market went out from under manufactured dairy by-products? Hundreds of plants were closed and thousands of dairymen were thrown completely out of the market. Those farmers who went through that bitter experience know the comfortable feeling of belonging to an organization that insures them a market. Before these hard times are over there may be others in the same class.

These facts are stated now, because of what is happening to the dairy industry in many other sections of this country, and because it is time for all of us interested in the welfare of agriculture to talk straight and think straight.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is not urging farmers to join the Dairymen's League. We do not even know that the League wishes any more members at the present time. We should think that the present responsibility is to take care of the milk of their present membership. But it is as certain as the sun rises in the morning that the only salvation of the dairy industry from the farmers' standpoint is through strong and effective organization, and the stronger and the larger proportion of members that it has, the more effective it will be. Sooner or later dairymen of this milk shed must get together, if they are to survive, into some kind of a workable organization. Whether that organization takes the exact form of the present League or is changed to meet some objections is of little moment as long as it does the job that must be done.

## Should We Worry About Abandoned Farms

THE newspapers are having much to say about the reports of the recent census which show that the United States lost 150,000 farms in the last ten years, with the highest loss in the New England States.

We see nothing in this report to get excited about. A loss in the number of farms does not mean that all are lost to cultivation. Many have been merged or consolidated with adjoining farms and larger tracts are being handled through more and better use of modern farm machinery.

As a matter of fact, although we do not hear so much about it, there are just as many, or more, abandoned factories and manufacturing plants as there are farms. Empty factory buildings can be found in every village and city because it has been found more efficient to combine small operations into large ones. New machinery, either for farm or factory, brings about mergers and consolidations so that even with the lessened number of either farms or manufacturing plants, the total amount of products turned out is bigger than ever.

Of course, there is some real abandonment of farms. There ought to be more. There is land in every section in the United States still under cultivation that cannot be cultivated at a profit. The products from such land, produced at a high cost, add to the surplus. Such land should be growing trees. If you are startled or worried because of the large number of abandoned farms or because of the drift of country boys and girls to the city, think for a moment what you would do if they all stayed in the country and helped to make a still larger surplus.

The one thing that everyone who is interested in rural life, and that should include every citizen no matter where he lives, should make certain of is that the economic and social conditions in the country are good enough to make it possible for the best boys and girls to stay on the farm. The nation will not need so many farmers in the future to supply the food as have been required in the past, but the need to maintain a class of people on the farms with the same rugged, sterling qualities of character, will be greater than ever.

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Vol. 127 May 23, 1931 No. 21

# In an Emergency, Use One of These

## *Readers "from Dan to Beersheba" send "By-Words" and Old Sayings*

WE wonder if there is a single community in the New York Milk Shed that does not have its old sayings or "by-words." Perhaps some of you have forgotten that last winter we asked for letters on the interesting old sayings of your neighborhood, or if you did not forget, perhaps you thought that we were never going to print the letters we asked for. Here they are at last!

It is not often that we have such an interesting task as the reading of these letters and selecting those to be printed. Some of our younger readers might wonder why the same "by-words" are common in so many different sections of the state. A considerable proportion of them are apparently of New England origin and came to all parts of the state when settlers came from New England to New York and since that time have been handed down from generation to generation. Others are purely local. They originated through some local happening and the Yankee tendency to pick up and use "by-words" caused them to be adopted until they were used and understood in an entire neighborhood.

Apparently the younger generation is more inclined toward up-to-the-minute slang and there is some danger that these old-time expressions will be lost entirely. Before that happens it would be an interesting and worthwhile task if someone would record their history for future generations.

Well, if we continue talking there will be no room left for the letters, so here they are:

* * *

### A Few from Vermont

THERE is an endless amount of odd sayings and colloquialisms which are common in our section that may not be heard in others, so I will quote a few for you. Many have their origin from farm life and will explain themselves: "As crooked as a ram's horn", "as busy as a toad under a harrow," "as empty as a dry well", "a one-horse affair", or referring to a miserly person who is "as tight as the bark to a tree!" If caution or advice is given a heedless person it "slides off like water off a duck's back". It "shines like a barn door on a frosty morning", or a sister phrase of "squeaking like a sledrunner on a frosty morning." "Crooked as a railfence" is used to denote a deviation from a straight line or a flaw in character. "As cool as a cucumber" denotes more personal unexcitability than a state of weather. "As stubborn as Hi's nigh ox" might appeal to anyone who ever drove a yoke of oxen. "Sleeping with one eye open" which is a habit of wild animals who are constantly on the alert for ranger and enemies, is applied to a person who is not easily fooled or caught by schemes.

There are other phrases which explain themselves:—"making tracks for home" (going directly homeward), "As slick as a willow whistle", "as quick as a weasel," "as clean as a hound's tooth", "slower than molasses in January", (which may not be understood by these moderns with steam heated kitchenettes instead of a buttr'y like an ice-box!) "a head as hard as a bullet", for a thick-headed person, and "as slippery as an eel", for one who is untrustworthy.

Our summer friends from other states accuse us in Vermont of always "I guessing" but at least we "do not choose to run" again not in a "week of Sundays."— Katherine B. Mills, Pittsford, Vermont.

* * *

### Both Odd and Old

I AM sending you a letter with odd sayings in our neighborhood.

"There are as good fish in the sea as has ever been caught." "Out of the frying pan into the fire," (when a person goes from a bad thing to something even worse), "I guess that will take the wind out of his sails," (when a person gets more than they bargained for). "Where is the pain the worst?" (when a person makes an outcry or sings off key). "From Dan to Beersheba," (meaning a long distance). "Save your breath to cool your porridge," (or in other words, talk less).—Miss Julie L. Mills, Randolph Center, Vermont.

* * *

### Can You Remember That Far Back?

I AM sending an old one coined before matches were invented. When a neighbor stays only a short time he is sometimes asked, "Are you after fire?"

My little daughter was rather puzzled until I explained that many years ago if the home-fire went out someone must go in haste for coals to start another before breakfast could be cooked or many other tasks done. Naturally, under those circumstances, the caller did not stay long.

* * *

### Snumshire

MANY years ago, I suppose when our town was young, there lived a man in this particular neighborhood whose by-word was, "I snum."

He is dead now but the place is called Snumshire and even gets into print. It is on the main road to the White Mountains from the South and well worth the tourist's time to stop a while, for it is beautiful here.—Mrs. Leslie G. Fikes, Charlestown, N. H.

* * *

### "Season's Up"

I SAW your request for old sayings. You might use this one. The saying "Season's up" used to be common in these parts. Have heard my father tell the incident that started it many times. An old chap known as Uncle Amos had a onehorse farm which he worked with his Dolly mare. He also hauled some of the neighbor's milk to the cheese factory. One of his best customers was Uncle William. .....

One time Uncle Amos got hard up and asked Uncle William to advance pay for the balance of the season, which he did but took much pains to explain that Uncle Amos was to haul the milk just the same. Next morning Uncle Amos and Dolly mare drove right by. Uncle William took him to task but all he could get out of Uncle Amos was "Season's up William, you and I we even".

—C. M. Crandall, Andover, N. Y

* * *

### From West Virginia

YOU asked for a letter on old sayings in your neighborhood. You will have to ask someone older than I to find out who their authors were and their origin. They are as old as the West Virginia hills.

They are solely intended to give a hint in a roundabout way and not to say exactly what you think. It is a language entirely of its own. I would like to know if our sayings are used in other places. These are the ones mostly used here:

"What goes over the devil's back goes under his belly," (meaning that you will reap what you sow).

"What's good for the goose is good for the gander," (meaning equal rights).

"Every tub sits on its own bottom," (meaning you are responsible for your own doings).

"If the shoe fits let him wear it," (meaning if it hit him, let it hit).—Mrs. Z. V. Cales, Box 33, Sandstone. W. Va.

* * *

### "Tail Goes With the Hide"

A CERTAIN section of our small hamlet goes by the name of "Johnnycake Flat." An esteemed lady who once resided there culminated one of her arguments with her husband by hurling a johnnycake, fresh from the oven, at her unfortunate spouse's head. An elderly gentleman who now lives there is the originator of one of our favorite by-words. Once, in the days of his youth, Mr. P, hired out to help in the sugar orchard of a neighbor, during the sugaring season. As he was conveying two sixteen quart pails, brimming with the golden liquid from the sugarhouse to the farmhouse one day, Mr. P. had the misfortune to slip on the icy path and fall, spilling one precious pailful.

He regained his feet, still with one pailful intact, and surveyed the ruins. Then in disgust, he dashed the remaining sap on the ground, at the same time relieving his mind by philosophically exclaiming, "Well, tail goes with the hide." After which he returned, filled up both pails and carried a full load this time to the house.

This incident Mr. P. has never been allowed to forget, and, to freshen his memory, his friends frequently use his expression, "tail goes with the hide", to signify their willingness to do a job up brown or fight to the finish.—Mrs. Q. C. Bird, Stockbridge, Vt.

* * *

### "Right on Tap"

WHEN a man is on time or a little early we call it being "right on tap."

If an animal is listless or sick we call it being "off feed."

If something is out of repair we call it "out of kilter."

If a person does not feel well we say he is "under the weather."

When something won't fit we say it won't "jibe."

If a person is carrying a "lot of sail" we say he is "stepping high, wide, and handsome."—Cleon L. Dunham, Lebanon, N. Y.

* * *

### "Tin Cints or Nothin"

THERE was an old fellow who used to live about a mile from here. He wasn't the brightest person in the world, but through berry season he used to pick and sell berries for a living. The time I am writing about happened to be blueberry time and he had two large pails of berries, peddling them along the street in Whitehall. A man stopped him and asked if the berries were for sale and he said "yes", and the man said, "I will give you a shilling a quart right through and take all you have." He said, "no, ye won't, nither. Ye'll give me tin cints or nothin."

This happened about forty years ago, but I don't think there are very many in Washington County but what have heard the expression, "Tin cints or nothin".—Fred T. Stiles, Fort Ann, N. Y.

* * *

### "Fly to the Cathole"

THIS house was built between eighty-five and ninety years ago. In the lower part of our stair door is a circular opening (now boarded over from the other side) and below the door is another that led to the cellar.

In old days these holes, about five inchcs in diameter, were for the convenience of the cat who thus could range from cellar to garret and keep the house free from rats and mice. I would like to know if there are such holes in any other house now. When a man is beaten in a battle (verbal or other), by his wife, it is a common saying that she made him "fly to the cathole." Perhaps this means that he felt small enough to go through it.—J. M. Porter, Red Creek, N. Y.

* * *

### Connecticut Heard From

SPEAKING of colloquialisms, I am sure you will be interested in one which is often used in this locality. Here, one who is about to start any work with another person, often says "All ready, Mr. Cady."

Gordon Cady was known for miles around as a fiddler and prompter at dances, and when the dancers were ready, someone always said "All ready, Mr. Cady." Many peoplc visit his grave in Evergreen Cemetery, Central Village, to see his remarkable monument. On one side is a picture of his cow and record of her production, on another his fiddle and bow and under it the words "All ready, Mr. Cady."—Mrs. Jessie R. Wibbcrley, Canterbury, Conn.

---

A year's vegetable requirements for one person can be produced in about 800 feet of row in the garden. For the average family of five this would mean about 20 rows 200 feet long, or a little over a quarter of an acre.

### The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says it seems to him a farmer ought to show some vim, and spend his time from morn till night a-doin' all his work up right; he says the trouble with us is we go to town too much, gee whiz, we'd rather be off raisin' hob than home a-sticken' to the job. He says there ain't no other way to make the farmin' business pay than workin' at it all the time, a-milkin' cows or haulin' lime. The man who loafs around is he who cannot pay his notes, by gee, it takes a lot of work and toil to make a profit from the soil.

I s'pose that neighbor has it right, that we should toil till late at night and never take no time for fun, if we would make a lot of mon. Yet other folks take time to play and still git richer day by day, perhaps us farmers work too much a-raisin' wheat and corn and such. I'd say the thing that bothers us is that we raise too much surplus. If we would work a little less we'd git a better price, I guess, the folks would have to come and buy, the price of products would be high. The world would surely want our stuff if what we raised wasn't quite enough, if we would rest and loaf a bit, lots higher prices we would git, we'd git more money for less toil, instead of wearin' out our soil!

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**Frostproof Cabbage** plants. Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, and Wakefield, 500-$1; 1000-$1.75 postpaid. Tomato plants from certified seed. Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Satisfaction guar. Oakdale Farm, Franklin, Va.

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## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# Fruit Prospects Are Good

*By* M. C. BURRITT,

FRUIT bud development arrested by cold weather last week has come on rapidly during the week just passed (May 3 to 9). Held in check by cold winds off the Lake, a couple of warm days brought them into the pink pre-blossom spray stage very quickly. This second spray was begun on May 7, and practically finished on the 9th, except for late varieties like Spy and Rome. On the 8th we had a fine warm rain which was repeated again today (the 10th).

*M. C. Burritt*

The season is almost exactly as far progressed as at the same date last year. On May 11, 1930, I wrote in my journal, "Early apples, pears, and plums are in full bloom, but Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, and Wealthy are in the pink bud stage." Practically the same words would describe the situation today, May 10, 1931. Kieffer pears are in full bloom. Early plum bloom petals are beginning to fall. Prunes and Bartlett pears are opening freely. Duchess apples are about one-half in bloom. Wealthy, King, Twenty Ounce, and Baldwin buds are swollen full and pink, just ready to open. Spys are just beginning to show pink. Temperatures today are fairly good ranging from 65 degrees upwards to 70 degrees or above. Bees have been flying rather freely and one can hear quite a buzz in the trees. The coming week or ten days is the critical period on pollination. A temperature ranging above 70 degrees and bright days would insure a good crop.

## Trees Bloom Heavily

Crop prospects based on bloom are substantially as previously stated. Plums and prunes are full. Kieffer pear bloom is not so heavy and more or less scattered. Bartletts are blooming fairly well. In general, the apple bloom will be heavy, especially Baldwins and Greenings. Earlier varieties are also good but spotted somewhat according to how heavy the crop was last year. In my own case Wealthies which bore heavily last year, will be very light; Kings which gave an unusually big yield in 1930 will bloom for about 60 to 70 per cent of last year. But much can happen to blight this prospect in the next ten days. Low temperatures and cold rains could offset much of the good prospect for a fruit crop.

With last year's experiences in hauling water all during the late summer for spraying, watering stock, and even for household use, still fresh in mind, we have this last week laid a water line to the creek and put in a pump and storage tank. The pump in the house cellar pulls water 1200 feet from the creek with a lift of 9½ feet and pushes it 200 feet further to a 300 gallon storage tank on the second floor of the barn. This enables us to keep both house and barn cisterns filled for house and barn uses and to fill the spray tank by gravity with a two-inch pipe in about three minutes. It has operated successfully so far.

## A Big Saving in Time

The saving in time in spraying will go far to pay for the line. Except as we have been fortunate to have heavy rains, after the first spray we have had to haul nearly all the water for the succeeding four or five sprays amounting in all to 20,000 to 25,000 gallons, this 1200 feet from the creek. The hauling and pumping with the spray engine took almost as long as the spraying. The result is that the new water supply enables us to put on practically twice as many tanks in a day as under the old situation. This saving in time is particularly important at this busy time of year.

We considered drilling a deep well but this is expensive, and somewhat uncertain. It also would call for a storage tank and a good pump. Cisterns are also expensive if they are made big enough to provide an adequate supply, and they are entirely dependent on timely rains, which may not be forthcoming. So we decided that the creek was the most reliable and the pipe line not much more expensive. An adequate water supply is of great importance on a farm, and sometimes easy to secure and inexpensive, but under other circumstances difficult and costly.

Spring plowing is well along. Many have finished it. Until the past week the land has been dry and plowing hard in some places. It is doubtful if the soil contains one-half the usual moisture at this time of the year and a liberal amount of rainfall—more than the average—will be necessary for a good season. Early plowing and frequent working may count heavily in getting good yields.—Hilton, N. Y., May 10, 1931.

# Spraying Spuds Pays

SURVEYS by the Pennsylvania Potato Grower's Association show that a man cannot afford to raise spuds unless he sprays often and carefully.

Growers spraying for the first time last year, applied spray an average of 9.5 times. Their average yield was 229 bushels. Unsprayed plots in the same section produced 161.2 bushels per acre. The increase for spraying was 42 per cent.

A number of growers of long experience averaged 389 bushels for spraying an average of 12.6 times, while plots treated otherwise the same except that they were unsprayed, yielded only 241 bushels. Careful spraying gave an increase of 61.4 per cent, a difference which will always boost the net income.—Robert A. Jones.

## How About Salting Hay?

"We salt our cow hay liberally, when it is put in the mow. It seems to come out of the sweat brighter and fresher. At any rate, the cows find it more palatable. Thus, hay of poorer quality is eaten up practically as clean as the best."—Frank N. Decker.

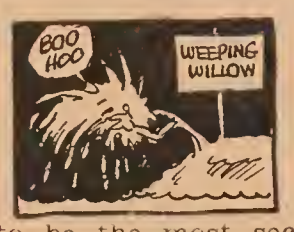
This comment from actual experience is interesting. We would be glad to hear from others. What has been your experience, if any, with salting hay? How much do you use?

## Hydrated Lime for Bordeaux Mixture

Is hydrated lime as good as lump lime for making Bordeaux mixture?

THE Ohio Experiment Station has tried this out for a number of years and reports that hydrated lime is equally as good as lump lime for this purpose.

## Sad To Tell




DRIVER in Yellowstone Park: "This beautiful little lake, surrounded by willow trees, is said to be the most secluded lake in the Park. It was named the Bowl of Tears."

Passenger: "Most attractive. But it seems to have no inlet and no outlet. Where does it get its water?"

Driver: "Oh, that's supplied by the weeping willows. Hence, the name."


## Seeds and Plants

**Fine Plants Ready** ALL open field grown, well rooted, selected, 50 to bunch, Full Count. Mixed orders labeled separate. Packed carefully. Good delivery guaranteed. **Tomatoes:** Earliana, June Pink, Baltimore, Marglobe, Stone, Bonny Best, Postpaid: 100-35c; 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75. Express $1.00 thousand. **Cabbage:** Charlston Wakefield, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhgen and Dutch. Postpaid: 100-30c; 300-65c; 500-90c; 1,000-$1.50. Express 70c thousand. **Bermuda and Prizetaker Onion** same price Cabbage. **Sweet Pepper:** Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, Pimiento, and Hot Cayenne, Postpaid: 50-30c; 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Express $2.00 thousand. **Porto Rica Potato plants** same price Pepper. **Early Snowball Cauliflower and Black Beauty Egg Plant** Post paid 50-40c; 100-75c; 500-$3.00.
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**"Frostproof" Cabbage Plants:** Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead and Enkhuizen Glory. 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 Expressed Collect. **Yellow and White Onion Plants** Same prices. Prompt shipments of First Class Hand Picked, Selected plants and delivered good condition or money refunded. Get prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants—Day and Night Service—Shipping Capacity ½ million daily. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

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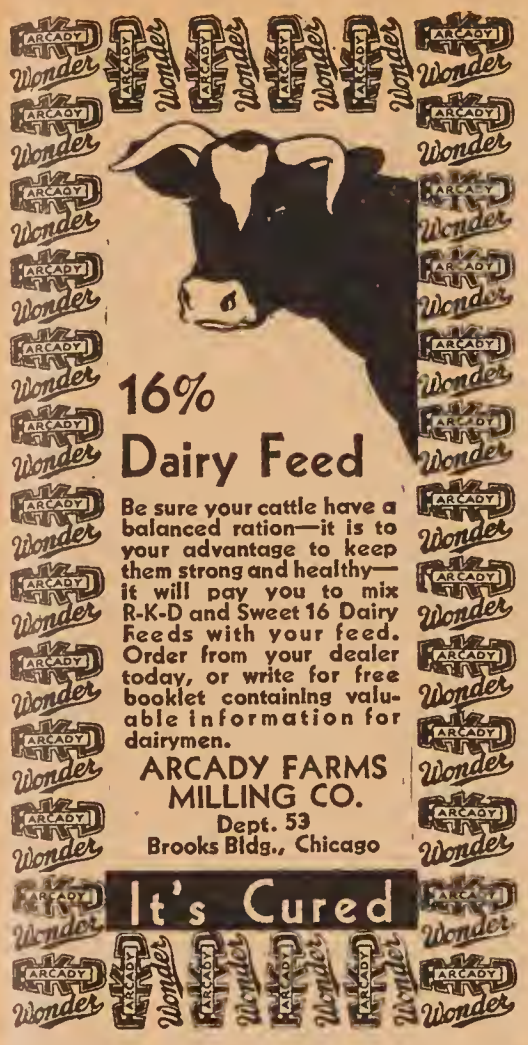


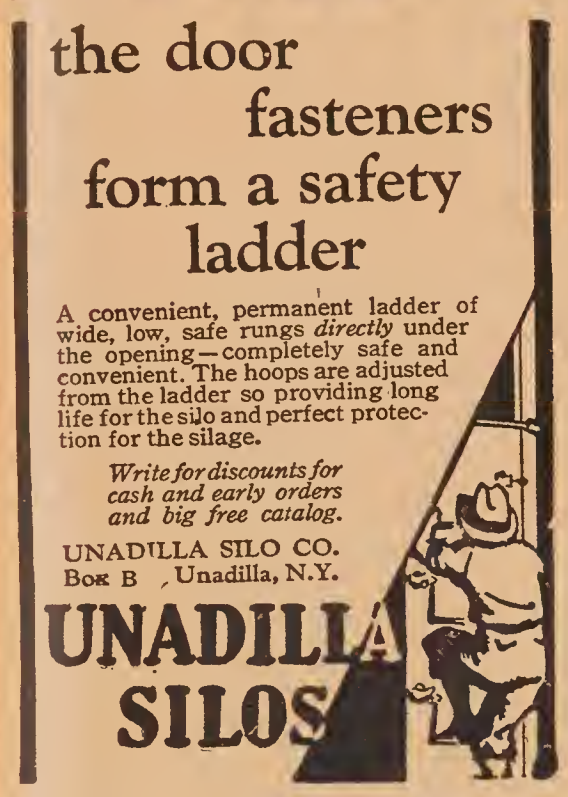


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# With the A. A. Dairyman

## "Animal Monstrosities"

(*Continued from Page 3*)

that, we are working toward that end to the best of our ability.

But right here is where that word "monstrosity" strikes home. Such animals *are* very far from being "natural" or "normal". They *are* "monstrosities" in the dictionary sense of the word. For generations we have bred and selected them for "increased ability to produce", until now they are no more "natural" than a calf with six legs. But haven't a lot of us stopped right there and failed to realize that we have to match the "un-naturalness" of the animals with "un-naturalness" of treatment? We have purposely developed "monstrosities", and then a lot of us have persisted in treating them as though they were still "natural" animals. And as a result we haven't got along as well as we had hoped.

Most of us do realize, of course, that a cow cannot be expected to make 10,000 pounds of milk a year if she has to run out in the bush all winter, so we provide her with a comfortable stable. Likewise, we provide housing for our hens, instead of making them live all year out in the open, as they would do in the "natural" state. But what about feeding? There, I believe, is where we fail most frequently to realize the difference between the requirements of a present-day animal and a truly "natural" animal.

For instance, it is now pasture season. We turned our cows to pasture, and sighed a sigh of deepest relief that we didn't need to feed any more grain till next fall. Even when pastures are unusually good we notice in the summer that the cows lose flesh, and that the milk yield drops too. I've been wondering why—but this thought of a cow being a "monstrosity" has opened my eyes. I've always looked on pasture as a cow's "natural" feed, and expected her to milk well on it all summer and to be in good condition in the Fall. Every Summer, when milk and flesh have both gone down, I have blamed it on a summer drouth or something like that. Now, I am beginning to see that I may have to shoulder some of the blame myself.

Here is how I figure it out now. Pasture is the "natural" feed for a "natural" cow, and will keep up her flesh and enable her to give enough milk to satisfy a good lusty calf. But my cows are not "natural". They're "monstrosities." They have been bred to produce a lot more milk than any calf could drink. To do that, they have to have plenty of the different things that go into the making of milk. Pasture provides those things, of course, but not enough of them—because green grass contains so much water. (Just try to lift a good-sized forkful of new-mown hay, and see). So my cows have the choice of two things to do. They can either slow up on the milk—or take the flesh off their bodies and turn *that* into milk. Being bred for milk production, they do rob their bodies and put as much as possible into the pail—up to a point where they have to stop in order to keep living. Then the milk flow suffers. If a drouth period happens to come along about that same time—and the pasture gets short and dry—the milk flow slumps like a pricked soap-bubble.

Now, having diagnosed my trouble, what is my remedy? It is really very simple. Just to recognize my cows as "monstrosities" and to treat them as such. To give them enough concentrated feed along with their pasture all Summer that they can make milk, as they were bred to do, without taking any flesh off their bodies. The milk for the first few weeks may cost a little more than it does now—but I believe I can prevent a summer slump and by so doing get enough *extra* milk to more than pay for the concentrates. That will mean a lower *average* cost for the milk produced in the pasture season. And, furthermore, the cows will be in good flesh in the Fall, so I won't have to use a lot of grain then, just to build them up. It always seems hard to get a cow back into condition, once she gets thin.

That is just one example of how, I believe, many of us can improve our methods if we will only realize that our animals *are* "monstrosities" and not "natural" at all. In stable-feeding cows, we must realize that hay and grain alone (even with silage added) are not enough for heavy milk production. They are the "natural" feeds for winter—but, again, they alone will only enable a cow to make about enough milk to feed a calf. We want more than that, so we must supplement with some kind of protein rich feeds. Protein is what farm-grown feeds lack.

To go into detail regarding hens would be more or less to repeat what I have written concerning cows. Undoubtedly, the cheapest way to feed a hen is to let her roam the fields all summer picking up worms and grubs, seeds and shelled grain, and whatever else she can find. But there is no system of feeding which is more sure to take her backward toward her "natural" state, where she laid just enough eggs to hatch out a brood of chicks. To get the 200-egg flock average, which we all aim for, we must feed her like the "monstrosity" she truly is.

## A Dairyman's Experience With Contagious Abortion

AS there seem to be a great many farmers having trouble from abortion, I will pass my experience along for the benefit of those who care to try my remedy. Although it may not be a 100 per cent cure, it is a great help.

I have been farming for thirty years and have had a great deal of experience with this trouble. For the past six years I have been disinfecting both the bull and the cows that have aborted. For three years I have not had a case of contagious abortion.

There seems to be quite a general opinion among the scientific people that the bull does not spread the trouble—my experience does not agree, as 90 per cent of my cases traced directly to the bull.

My remedy is to disinfect both the bull and the cow with carbolic acid—one to fifty with water, using a small rubber syringe.

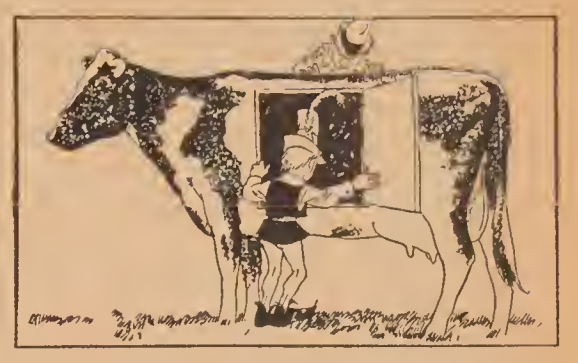
If you care to print this for the good of those who are bothered with this trouble, I will be much obliged.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Many authorities now agree that the principal source of infection is through eating feed which carries the infection. At the same time, disinfection of both cow and herd sire is commonly recommended as a precautionary measure. One feature of the disease which makes it dangerous and difficult to control is the fact that actual abortion seems to run in cycles. A dairy will have many of them for a year or two, then the herd builds up an immunity and there is not much trouble for a few years. During all this time the infection may be present and is liable to become active.*

*Our general suggestion is that dairymen get all possible information from colleges and experiment stations. Information is certainly the first step for any control measures.*

A satisfactory concentrate mixture for brood sows is: 69 pounds of cornmeal, hominy, or ground barley; 20 pounds of wheat middlings; 5 pounds of fishmeal or tankage; 3 pounds of linseed meal; and 3 pounds of chopped or ground alfalfa hay.


# Ever look into a cow's stomach?



**OF course not! But if it were possible you would be amazed at what goes on there!**

**You'd rush to the nearest feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp—the natural vegetable feed resulting from the extraction of sugar from beets—the feed that keeps the cow's stomach in perfect working order. In addition to being a great feed itself it aids the digestion of the other ingredients in the ration.**

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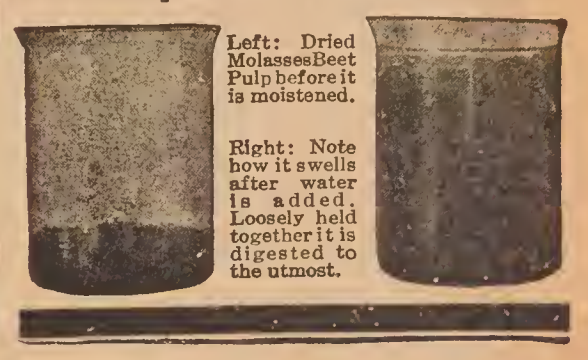

Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

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Coops returned immediately.
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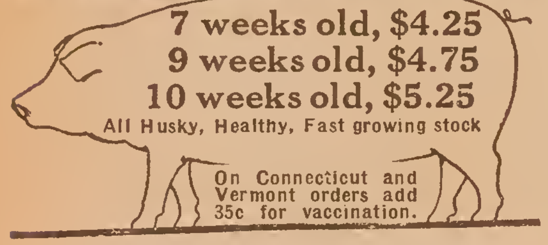

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DOGS AND PET STOCK

**Two Broke Cow Dogs;** 4 months old pups. F.A.Sweet,Smyrna,N.Y.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### May Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.97 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for May 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### April Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for April for 3.5% milk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $1.74 |
| Expenses | .06 |
| Net Pool | 1.68 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | .10 |
| Net Cash Price to Farmers | 1.50 |

| | Net Cash 3.5 Milk | Net Pool 3.5 Milk |
|---|---|---|
| April 1930 | 2.11 | 2.26 |
| April 1929 | 2.46 | 2.61 |
| April 1928 | 2.34 | 2.44 |
| April 1927 | 2.01 | 2.11 |

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as 1.66 per hundred, (1.86 for 3.5% milk).

| | 3% Milk | 3.9% Milk |
|---|---|---|
| April 1930 | 2.20 | 2.40 |
| April 1929 | 2.60 | 2.80 |
| April 1928 | 2.18 | 2.38 |
| April 1927 | 2.39 | 2.59 |

## *Butter Continues to Fluctuate*

| CREAMERY SALTED | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 24½-25 | 24 -24½ | 35 -35½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 24 - | 23½- | 34½- |
| 84-91 score | 20½-23½ | 21½-23¼ | 29 -34¼ |
| Lower Grades | 19 -20 | 20 -21 | 28 -28½ |

During the week ending May 16, the butter market experienced another series of wide fluctuations. The market opened on Monday with the bears in control and they drove prices down to 22½c for creamery extras. An abundance of supplies helped create an increased selling pressure. The price reduction brought out wide buying support and by Tuesday, the market had recovered ½c. This continued on Wednesday and on Thursday a full cent was added. As is always the case when a good thing is run to death, this one cent advance on Thursday strained the situation and there was some easiness in evidence on Friday with price shading reported. On Saturday, values fell off one half cent under increased selling pressure that was helped along by a sharp decline at Chicago.

Low retail prices have materially improved the demand for butter for current use. This has given a more encouraging outlook to the situation as at this time of year it is highly desirable to keep stock moving, until the buying trade begins to show a disposition or inclination to store. We do not look for any material increase in the market at this time. Seasonal increases in the make are reported at most of the large centers of manufacture, and it is generally held advisable to keep retail levels as low as possible in order to insure a prompt clearance of arrivals.

On May 15, the ten cities reported storage holdings totaling 10,499,000 pounds, whereas on the same day last year the same cities reported holdings totaling 15,787,000 pounds. From May 8 to May 15, storage holdings in the ten cities increased 1,606,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 2,259,000 pounds. Statistically the market is in good shape. If things were reversed and statistics showed a heavy surplus over the holdings of a year ago then the outlook would be bad indeed.

## *Light Trading in Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 12-14 | 12-14 | 19- |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

Local business has been comparatively light in fresh cheese. At the same time, western markets are offering goods at lower prices which spells bad going for New York State goods. A buyer's market exists and all kinds of trading is being followed. Many buyers are looking for medium priced cured stock and are accepting short held goods or slightly defective summer goods. Short held flats from New York State are bringing from 16c to 18c. The best of the long held goods which generally consist of the cream of the June make a year ago are held at reasonably well supported prices.

Reports from producing sections indicate that the make is quite heavy, both East and West. In spite of this however, the statistical condition of the market holds fairly satisfactory. On May 14, the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 10,146,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same day a year ago, the same cities reported holdings totaling 12,004,000 pounds. From May 7 to May 14, holdings in the ten cities were *reduced* 226,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year they were increased 229,000 pounds.

## *Eggs Holding Steady*

| NEARBY WHITE | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -24 | 22 -23 | 30 -31½ |
| Average Extras | 20½-21½ | 20½-21 | 28 -29 |
| Extra Firsts | 19½-20 | 19½-20 | 27 -27½ |
| Firsts | 18 -19 | 18 -19 | 26 -26½ |
| Undergrades | | -17½ | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21½-24 | 21 -24 | 28 -31 |
| Gathered | 18¼-21¼ | 17½-20¼ | 24½-27 |

There is just enough improvement in the outlook for the poultryman, as the market comes to a close on May 16, to make your reporter feel like waxing enthusiastic. In the first place reports from the Central West indicate a very marked falling off in the collections of eggs, although there has not been a very material drop in the lay on the Atlantic and Pacific Coast. The May 1 storage holdings report indicates a lighter input into storage of both shell and frozen eggs during the month of April. Many market men have looked upon this fact as a good omen. Furthermore, the second week in May showed a marked reduction in the into-storage movement compared with a year ago. We must not let these things run away with us, for we must still remember that our reserves of eggs are still very heavy, only being exceeded by those of last year. We also must bear in mind that we have hot weather ahead of us and the consumption of eggs is apt to fall off. But the outlook is better at the moment.

On May 15, the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 3,661,000 cases, whereas at the same time a year ago they held 3,848,000 cases. From May 8 to May 15, holdings increased 376,000 cases whereas during the same period last year the into-storage movement in the ten cities totaled 452,000 cases.

During the week ending May 16, New York City experienced a short spell of extremely mild weather. It was a forewarning to poultrymen that they must exert more care than ever, this year, in the method of handling their eggs to avoid penalities through heat damage.

## *Live Poultry Lower, Firmer*

| | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -23 | 23-24 | -27 |
| Leghorn | 19-20 | -18 | 25-26 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 25-41 | 25-41 | 25-43 |
| Leghorn | 21-32 | 21-33 | 18-33 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 13-14 | -14 | 16-17 |
| CAPONS | 40-45 | 40-45 | |
| TURKEYS | 15-30 | 15-30 | 20-30 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 18-24 | 18-24 | 19-23 |
| GEESE | 12-13 | 22- | 12-14 |

Prices for live poultry during the week ending May 16, were purposely held down to get the market back on its feet. During the early days of the week everything went well but demand grew so toward the close, that buyers forced the price up on fowls and some sales were forced at premiums. The market shows little change for fancy Rock broilers. As is usually the case, Reds have not sold as well as Rocks, usually ranging from 25c for the poorest Reds to 34c for the best. Leghorn broilers have been top heavy but they closed stronger.

Next week is Decoration Day and if your broilers have been well fitted, plan to have them arrive on the market about the 27th or 28th. Do not delay your shipment because if they arrive on the 29th the chances are that they are going to suffer.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (At Chicago) | | | |
| Wheat, (May) | .82¼ | .82⅝ | 1.06 |
| Corn, (May) | .56¼ | .59¾ | .80½ |
| Oats, (May) | .27⅛ | .28¼ | .43⅜ |
| CASH GRAINS | | | |
| (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .95¾ | .96⅝ | 1.28⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .70¼ | .77¾ | .98½ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .39½ | .39¾ | .55 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | May 16, 1931 | May 9, 1931 | May 17, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.50 | 22.50 | 34.50 |
| Gr'd Oats | 19.00 | 19.00 | 29.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 21.00 | 21.00 | 31.00 |
| H'd Bran | 18.00 | 18.00 | 29.00 |
| Standard Mids | 23.00 | 23.00 | 32.50 |
| Soft W. Mids | 21.00 | 20.00 | 31.00 |
| Flour Mids | 21.50 | 21.00 | 31.50 |
| Red Dog | 24.00 | 25.00 | 31.50 |
| Wh. Hominy | 24.50 | 25.50 | 31.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | 25.00 | 26.00 | 33.50 |
| Corn Meal | 26.75 | 26.75 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Feed | 29.75 | 29.75 | 45.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 29.00 | 29.50 | 41.50 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 31.00 | 31.50 | 45.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 32.00 | 32.50 | 47.50 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 30.50 | 31.00 | 46.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | | | |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Kidney Beans Easier*

Red and white kidney beans suffered a slight decline during the week ending May 16. As the market came to a close Reds were bringing $7.50 to $8.15 while White Kidneys were bringing $5.75 to $6.25. Jumbo Marrows are still quoted at $4.75 to $5.50, with Average Marrows at $1 less. Pea beans are bringing $4.50 to $5.

## *Hay a Shade Easier*

Liberal receipts and a sluggish demand created an irregular market during the early part of the week ending May 16. As the market came to a close supplies were less plentiful, the demand improved and the market steadied up. Straight timothy in large bales brought from $21 to $26 with mixtures containing clover selling at $20 to $25 and grass mixtures $1 less. Sample hay generally ranged from $14 to $18. Rye straw has held steady at $19 while oat straw continues at $13 and wheat at $12.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—One load good 1218 lb. Western fed steers about steady at $8.40. Cows scarce, steady. Few low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS—Odd lots nearby vealers steady. Good to choice $8.00-10.00. Few mediums $6.00-7.50. Deck good 160 lb. Kentucky vealers $8.75.

LAMBS—Load good and choice 66 lb. Virginia Spring Lambs fully steady at $12.75.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were moderate to light during the week. Trading was slow up to Friday, when a light supply and increased trading caused an advance. Market closed steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 11-12c: fair to good 9-11c; small to medium 7-9c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts moderate to light during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Market steady, at $3.00-7.00 each.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate, during the week. Demand slow. Market closed steady at 15-22c per pound.

**MAPLE SYRUP**—Market steady. United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, $2.25-2.35; No. 2, $1.75-2.25; No. 3, $1.65-1.75 (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3). Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

**WOOL**—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 18-25c; ½ blood 18-25c; ⅜ blood 18-22c; ¼ blood 18-21c; low blood, 17-19c; common and braid 16-18c.

# Farm News from New York

## *Holstein Breeders Will Visit Ithaca---Dairy Records for March*

A TOUR through the Finger Lakes region of New York will be a feature of the forty-sixth Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America to be held at Syracuse during the first week of June. Delegation visitors will have the chance to see this famous beauty spot left by the retreat of the glaciers, and will also have the opportunity of visiting the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

H. H. Wing, president of the Association and probably the best versed man in Holstein-Friesian history, a former member of the Agricultural College staff, makes his home there.

Registration of delegates, committee meetings, visitors, and meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2, after which trips to parts of the surrounding territory will be on the program.

### Dr. Whitman Howard Jordan

MR. Whitman Howard Jordan for twenty-five years director of the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station, and one of the best known agricultural scientists in the country, died Friday, May 8, at Orono, Maine.

Dr. Jordan's death brings to a close a long career devoted to the study of agriculture. A keen student, he received honors from many sources for his work and leadership at the station until his retirement in 1921.

Under his direction many contributions to agriculture were made by the workers at Geneva. All who ever worked with him sincerely mourn his passing.

### Poultrymen Form New Northeastern Poultry Council

REPRESENTATIVE poultrymen, hatchery owners, and members of State College and State Department of Agriculture staffs from Northeastern States, met at New York City on May 15, to complete the organization of a Northeastern States Poultry Council.

This movement was started over a year ago and some, at least, of those present gave Professor Harry Lewis of Rhode Island, credit for originating the idea. A meeting of representatives held last winter during the Madison Square Poultry Show, which meeting was reported in American Agriculturist, discussed the formation of such an association and a committee was appointed to draw up the constitution. Yesterday, the representatives present approved the constitution and elected the following officers:

President, F. R. Hazard, Rhode Island; vice-presidents, J. C. Weisel, New Jersey; Guy Leader, Pennsylvania; W. C. Newton, Delaware; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Thompson, New Jersey.

The constitution provides for a number of standing committees. The chairman of each committee was named who will select the other members of his own committee. The following are the committee chairmen: Marketing, S. A. Edwards, Hartford, Connecticut; Legislation, H. R. Lewis, Rhode Island; Breed improvement, Professor Rice, Cornell University; Education, Professor Graham, M. A. C.; Egg laying contest, W. C. Thompson, New Jersey.

Following the election of officers an exceedingly interesting program was staged. After a short talk by Professor James E. Rice of Cornell, Mr. A. W. McKay, representing the Farm Board, explained the work which the Board is doing. A very active discussion after the talk by Dr. Beaudette of New Jersey, on disease control, showed the great interest which poultrymen have in this problem. Other speakers were Alfred Van Wagenen, whose subject was, "A Breed Improvement Program for the Northeast"; Sidney Edwards, director of the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Improving Marketing Practices in the Northeast"; and Professor Harry Lewis, President of the National Poultry Council, who spoke on "Poultry Legislation."

The enthusiasm of those attending the conference was very noticeable and it is confidently believed that the Northeastern Poultry Council will be an active force in improving conditions of the poultry industry in this section

### Official Egg Laying Contest For N. Y. 4-H Poultrymen

NEW YORK 4-H poultry club members are to have an official egg laying contest. Pens have been reserved at the site of the New York State Official Egg Laying Contest at Horseheads, New York, for ten 4-H club members. In view of the limited number of pens only one applicant from a county can be accepted and only the first ten counties to apply can be accommodated.

This contest will be in charge of R. C. Ogle of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

### State Buys Forest Reservation Land

RECOMMENDATIONS for the acquisition of nearly 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves were submitted to the Land Board last Thursday. These recommendations were approved by the Land Board at an average price per acre of $8.30.

The outstanding acquisition was nearly 22,000 acres in Northwestern Herkimer county along the Beaver River and included a substantial amount of shore line on the Beaver River Flow.

A little over 5,000 acres is located in the Catskill Park on the Delaware River watershed.

### 4-H Club Congress June 29-July 2

THE first New York State 4-H Club Congress will be held at Cornell University June 29th-July 2nd. This Congress is to be held at about the same time and will take the place of "Junior Field Days" which for a number of years was an important event in the Club year.

Attendance at the Congress is limited to 2½ per cent of the Club enrollment in the counties, and to those 14 years of age and over who have had at least two years of 4-H club experience. It is expected that about 600 will be in attendance, equally divided between boys and girls. In addition each county is entitled to send a leader or chaperon for each 10 boys and for each 10 girls or fraction thereof.

The program will be planned with a view to preparing those who attend to become assistant club leaders and later leaders of clubs in their home communities.

### Large Number of Applications for Pheasant Eggs

ONE thousand three hundred twenty applications from 4-H boys and girls have come in for pheasant eggs under the plan whereby the state buys back the pheasants after furnishing eggs to club members. The project of pheasant rearing was made possible through the cooperation of the Conservation Department and from the present outlook the pheasant population of New York State should be increased materially this fall.

### New York Delegates to National 4-H Camp

RUTH KNOWLES of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County, Marion Crandon of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, Herbert Smith of Rochester, Monroe County, and Reginald Drake of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, will represent the New York 4-H Clubs at the National 4-H Camp at Washington, D. C., June 17-23.

These fortunate young people were selected after careful consideration of their accomplishments from a large number of applicants, all of whom have exceptional 4-H club records.

Margaret Lloyd and Roscoe Owens, both of Chenango county, were selected as alternates.

### Cornell Student Wins Award

BRADLEY Otis Gormell, of Nunda, a junior in the New York State College of Agriculture, is the fourth Cornell student to be awarded the William H. Danforth scholarship. Mr. Gormell receives $400 in cash, six weeks at a commercial experiment farm near St. Louis, and two weeks at the American youth foundation camp at Shelby, Michigan.

### 4-H Leader Has New Assistant

PROFESSOR W. J. Wright of the New York State College of Agriculture has announced the temporary appointment of H. S. Pringle as assistant State Club leader in 4-H club work to take the place of J. A. Reynolds, who is on sick leave. Mr. Pringle has been a 4-H club specialist in agricultural engineering for the past two years and is thoroughly familiar with the work.

## *Wolcott Young Farmers Set Forest*

SIR William Johnson Agricultural Society of Wolcott High School observed Arbor Day by setting 1000 Scotch pine as a part of the George Washington Bicentennial Memorial which is being sponsored by the American Tree Association.

The land on which the trees were set was donated to the Agricultural Society by a local farmer, Wolcott Jackson, in response to an article placed in the local paper by the Society. Other plots were offered but this was accepted because it was distinctly waste land, useful only for reforestation, and is located next to the highway.

In preparation for the planting we first grubbed out the brush and wild cherry and burned it. Then we set stakes in a straight line six feet apart parallel to the road and six feet from the boundary fence. Along one end we then set stakes at right angles to these stakes for the starting row.

The trees arrived on Wednesday, two days before the date for setting, from the State Conservation Department. We took them down to the plot at once and heeled them in so that they would not die before ready to set.

Arbor Day morning 23 Young Farmers and 17 4-H boys with mattocks, shovels, pails and rope went down to the plot to set the trees. We used the rope and whistle method in setting the trees. The rope was 75 feet long to which we had previously tied a piece of white cloth every six feet. A boy held each end of the rope, one boy holding his end directly on the stakes along the road, the other holding his end in line with the stakes set on the starting end of the plot. Every half minute a whistle was blown and the rope moved forward six feet thus making the trees six feet apart each way. The trees were planted directly under the strips of cloth. For the setting the group was divided into parties of three each of which there were eleven. Each was made up of two young farmers and one 4-H boy. One young farmer removed a strip of sod a foot square and dug the hole and the other set the tree. The 4-H boys carried the trees in pails containing a little water to keep the roots moist and gave the trees to the tree planter. It took us about one hour to set the 1000 trees and we all had a good time.

These trees are only a part of the trees that will be set by us. 1000 Japanese larch were to be planted this spring but the buds were too far advanced to remove from the nursery so that these will be set this fall on the same piece of property which includes about three acres. A local lawyer donated his services in making the deed transfer. He is also acting as our legal advisor.

—ARTHUR KASPER, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

*Wolcott Young Farmers ready for the word "go."*

### New York County Notes

**Cortland County**—The central school in Virgil was dedicated Friday evening May 8, with a crowd exceeding five hundred crowding the auditorium to capacity. Speakers of the evening were Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frank P. Graves, and Representative Smith. Superintendent of Schools, Claude B. Carter also made a brief announcement touching on the history of the centralization plan in Virgil.

Many prominent Cortland county citizens got their original schooling in the old district school in the village and many of these men were present at the dedication of the new school building, which is reputed to be the best, for a town of its size, in the state.

Farmers are coming along well with their spring work. Store keepers are paying 15 cents a dozen for eggs in trade.

**Genessee County**—A Dairymen's League meeting was held at the I. O. O. F. Hall at Alabama Center, May 2. About sixty were present. William Thompson, chairman, was elected a delegate to the state convention to be held at Utica in July. Howard Underhill was elected delegate to the district meeting to be held at Rochester. A short program was carried out after which ice cream and cake were served. While the meeting was being held, one can of ice cream was stolen.

The daylight saving plan causes much confusion. A good share of the country folks work early enough as it is. How much wiser it would be if those who wish more time would get up an hour earlier instead of changing the clocks.

We have had plenty of rain during the past week. The land is too wet to work and it will be several days before low lands will dry off. Crops that are planted are coming nice. Meadows and pastures look green again.—Mrs. R.E.G.

# BABY CHICKS

## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Low Prices to July 1st** | $14.00 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**

Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 Kilocycles

## HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

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*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed Breeders*

*Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $5.75 | $10.50 | $49 | $ 90 |
| Cornell Sel. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 110 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.25 | 11.50 | 54 | 100 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C. Bl.Minorcas | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 120 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Broiler or Mx.C'ks. | 5.25 | 9.50 | 44 | 80 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

**Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm**
**Box A, Newark, New York**

---

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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**CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS**

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | |

Light Mix, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $7.00-100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

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**20TH CENTURY CHICKS**

FREE CATALOG — OUR 30th YEAR

MIDSUMMER PRICES

Effective May 11. Cash or C.O.D. S.C.Wh.Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 100,$7; 500,$32.50; 1000,$65; Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds. 100,$9; 500, $42.50; 1000,$85; Wh.Wyandottes,Buff Orpingtons, 100,$10; 500,$47.50; 1000,$95; Imported Barron Wh. Leg., Black Giants, 100,$12; 500,$55; 1000,$100; Light Mixed, 100,$6.50. Wh.Pekin Ducklings,100,$18. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement.

20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

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**HIGH GRADE CHICKS**

| IMMEDIATE DELIVERY | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Buff and Brown Leghorns | $10 | $47.50 | $ 90 |
| Bd. Rocks, R.I.Reds, Anconas | 12 | 57.50 | 110 |
| Wh. and Buff Rocks, Buff Orp. | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |
| Wh. Wyan., Wh. and Bl. Minorcas | 13 | 62.50 | 120 |

Lt. Brahmas & Bl. Giants, 16c each. Assorted Light 8c each. Heavy, 10c each. White Pekin and Buff Orpington Ducklings 25c each. Also started pullets. 100% delivery. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D.

**Taylor's Hatchery. Box 12, Liberty, N. Y.**

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**JUNIATA CHICKS**

| | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood Strain W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $65 |
| Ferris Strain W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Owen's Strain R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70 |
| Basom's Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50 |

CHIX

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guar.

**Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.**

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**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh. or Brown Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.00 | $70 |
| Black Leg. or Anconas | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.50 | 4.75 | 9.00 | 43.50 | 85 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | 90 |
| Wh. Wyandottes | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 | 47.50 | |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 39.50 | 78 |
| Light Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Catalog free.

*For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks.* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

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**A SPECIAL PRICE** ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS

This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C.O.D. Catalog sent on request.

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S.C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons **7 cents**

Black and Wh. Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes and Hamburgs, each 8c. Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c. Assorted (all varieties) 6c. Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. THE LANTZ HATCHERY, TIFFIN, OHIO

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**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure. bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

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**WENE CHICKS**

White Leghorns, Wyan-Rocks and Bram-Rocks—$10.50 per 100; $39.00 per 400; $95.00 per 1,000. Barred and Wh. Rocks, Reds and Wh. Wyandottes —$11.50 per 100; $44.00 per 400; $105. per 1,000.

WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. D VINELAND, N. J.

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**QUALITY CHICKS**

| Tancred Strain | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $7.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

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**Best Quality Chicks**

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix....$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix....$7.00 per 100 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

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**QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE**

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

Barred Rocks .....$8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) .....$12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.

S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

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**Quality Chicks** From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.

Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.

ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

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**CHICKS** Tancred & Barron S.C. White Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, $8-100; White Rocks, $8.50-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Rearing Chicks in Confinement

WHEN poultry ranges become so contaminated with poultry parasites and poultry disease organisms that it is impossible, in spite of careful management, to raise vigorous healthy pullets free from parasites, confinement rearing appears to be the best solution of the problem. On the other hand poultrymen who have considerable acreage will find it advisable to continue to grow pullets on clean land. Pullets should have a place in a crop rotation planned so that chickens or poultry manure will not be on the same piece of ground more than one season out of three.

However, the use of a rotation will not be a guarantee that coccidiosis and worms will not make their appearance. Strict sanitation or cleanliness must be practiced. This means clean houses, clean feeding and watering equipment and clean feed. Poultry manure, wherever it accumulates, whether on the floor, on the roosts, near the chick exits, both inside and outside of the house, around the waterers, or near the feed boxes, must be removed from possible contact with the chickens and must be kept in a place which is fly proof. The problem of cleaning the soil near the brooder house or range shelter is not an easy one and it would, therefore, seem to be good practice to move the houses or shelters 75 or 100 feet every two weeks during the growing season.

Instead of considering confinement rearing a panacea for all of the ills of young stock it should be adopted only as a substitute for extensive methods. While confining chicks solves some problems it also produces other problems, principally cannibalism. The use of a concrete yard or a wire platform or a combination of both is the keystone of confinement rearing. The chief object of this method is to keep the chicken off the ground.

When one practices confinement rearing, cleanliness becomes the most important factor in successful management.

—Farmingdale Institute of Applied Agriculture.

## The 27th Week at Storrs

IN the twenty-seventh week of the Storrs laying trials the total production amounted to 5,297 eggs or a yield of 75.7 per cent.

Parmenter's Red Mount Farm of Franklin, Mass. led off last week with a lay of 67 eggs and a score of 67 points. Thus, this pen of Reds ranked at the top in both columns. White Leghorns, entered by Egg and Apple Farm of Trumansburg, N. Y., ran second, for the week with a tally of 66 points.

Three pens of Barred Rocks, bred by Hawes Brothers of Union, Maine, R. Walter Bishop of Guilford, Conn., and James Dryden of Modesto, Cal. all tied for third place with Hollywood Poultry Farm's pen of White Leghorns from Woodinville, Wash.

White Leghorns, owned by Tom Barron of Catforth, Eng., Rhode Island Reds, entered by West Neck Farm of Huntington, L. I., and Australorps, sponsored by Kabeyun Farm at Pittsford, Vt., all tied for fourth place with 64 points each.

## Farm-Owned Auction Markets Successful in New Jersey

(*Continued from Page* 3)

value of the products sold and the gross receipts. This represents the actual Cedarville price against what the same produce would have brought had they been sent to New York.

The next question that naturally arises is,—"Did the growers receive as much for their products they sold over


# Wonderful Success

## In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

**Walko Tablets are sold by leading druggists and poultry supply dealers.**

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 422, Waterloo, Iowa**

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**PINECREST CHIX**

CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $8.00 | $37.50 | $75 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

---

**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $8.; Leghorns, $6.50; heavy mixed, $7; light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.

C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

---

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.

TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.


When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# BABY CHICKS

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S.C. White and Brown Leghorns | $7.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 8.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 7.00 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 6.00 |

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY,
BOX 75-A, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

## BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | | | | |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## HATCHERY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | |
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |

Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100. Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Cir. free.

JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Comb White Leghorns | $6.50 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 8.00 per 100 |

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**CHIX**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leghorns | $7.00 | $31.75 | $63.00 |
| B. Rox & Reds | 8.00 | 36.50 | 69.00 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 31.75 | 63.00 |

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
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R. C. BROWN **Leghorns** Baby Chicks. Frost proof. Heavy layers. J.M.Chase, Bx.4, Wallkill, N.Y.


the auction, as they would have received, had they shipped them to some terminal market"?

To answer this question, let us turn to some figures, prepared by County Agent D. M. Babbitt, Bridgeton, who has followed this auction market idea from the very start. Mr. Babbitt took the average returns from the auction market day by day and then compared these prices with those prevailing in New York the next morning, and we find some interesting facts that should prove the value of auction marketing. Just a minute ago, we stated that the gross sales at the auction were in excess of $382,000 while the value of the products sold was about $399,000. That difference of $17,000 represents the margin between Cedarville prices and those in New York the next morning. But that does not tell all of the story. We must keep in mind that the auction price all goes to the grower, while the New York prices are gross, from which must be subtracted the cost of transportation and commission. Does the $17,000 cover those two items, we ask.

Turning again to the figures compiled by County Agent Babbitt, we find that the receivers charged back against the $400,000 of products, an item of $40,000 for commission and the railroads and the trucks took out another $48,000 for hauling, or a total of $88,000. Digging just a little deeper into the actual operation of the market, we find that instead of the actual $382,000 which they did receive they would have been paid only $311,000 or a net profit from the auction of $66,000 for the one season. One naturally wonders if these figures can be correct, so we had them checked with W. W. Oley, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Trenton, who assured us that they are as near correct as it is possible to get them.

What does it cost to operate a market such as this one at Cedarville? The auction management retained exactly $3,913 from the $382,000 worth of farm products to pay the auctioneer, the operating expenses and other items, such as the balance on the building and the land. Not only did this sum pay all of the bills, but it left them a nice balance in the treasury for the coming season. Does auction selling pay?

What about the other markets? From various sources, we secured the gross sales on the auctions in other parts of the state. We find that they have had similiar results, but not all as marked as at Cedarville.

| *Auction* | *Gross Sales* |
|---|---|
| Cedarville | $399,087.00 |
| Rosenhayn | 102,877.00 |
| Newport | 144,609.00 |
| Beverly | 175,000.00 |
| Hammonton | 319,000.00 |
| Williamstown | 15,579.00 |
| Flemington | 55,000.00 |
| Toms River | 54,000.00 |

The Cedarville market illustrates the vegetable and fruit system of auction selling, and now let us turn for a moment to Flemington where they sell eggs exclusively. This is a brand new venture; it has been in operation only a few months, but the results speak for themselves. In less than three months Flemington has sold about $45,000 worth of eggs, while the Toms River market has sold about $51,000 worth in five months time.

Are prices any better than New York? We will let the sales slips speak for themselves. They show that auction prices are about 20 per cent above terminal market values. On this basis, we find that the auction markets in these eight communities have added approximately $250,000 of clear money to the income of the producers who are using these facilities; not a bad nest egg, especially in a year of poor markets and low prices.


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R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

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| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.25 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| White Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

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For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c per chick more than the S. M. prices.

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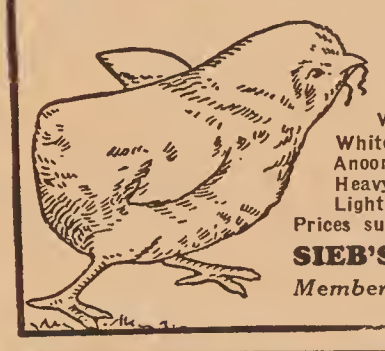

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Buff, Brown Leghorns | $2.13 | $4.00 | $7.50 | $36.25 | $70.00 |
| Barred, White, Buff Rocks | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
| Wh., Buff Orps. & Wh. Wyandottes | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| White, Black Minorcas | 2.63 | 5.00 | 9.50 | 46.25 | 90.00 |
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| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

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# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond from a drifting canoe in the lake. LeBlond, Aurore's father, searches for her and gets to Stuart's trading post. LeBlond's lieutenant, Paradis, tries to persuade LeBlond that Stuart, in spite of the storm, should have notified them of her rescue. Before they leave, Aurore and Jim arrange a meeting place on an island.

Jim's trading post has lost much of its business to the rival concern, whose local representative is LeBlond. Old Esau, a native in Jim's employ, has a plan to get the business back. Jim goes to the island to get a promised letter from Aurore.

Paradis, who has stolen Aurore's note, gets the drop on Jim and starts to take him to LeBlond, but Paradis is outwitted and given a ducking and a warning.

* * *

As the stem of the canoe nosed a wedge-shaped ripple over the still lake tinted with the rose of the afterglow, past the silhouettes of spruce ridges purple against the flushed sky, the poignant memory of the bewildering girl the storm had brought to Sunset House accompanied the bowman.

At last, while there was yet light to make camp, they landed. And before the supper was cooked, Smoke appeared, wet from his swim across the mouth of a wide bay.

"Well, old sport, you left the shore to follow game, eh?" Jim rubbed the black ears of the great head as the panting Smoke swished his tail in pleasure at reaching his master. "We stopped and whistled for you, you old son-of-a-gun, on the other shore of the bay, but couldn't hear you. You went hunting and got a mile swim for your pains. Now, don't shake here, into the biscuits! Omar'll beat you, if you do."

Squatted at the fire, watching a pan of frying pike Omar chuckled at the remark.

"W'en Omar beat dat Smoke, he bettair beat Jeem, too, eh?"

"You think I'm as crazy about this old black-and-white pup as that, do you? Well, you may be right."

### Omar Asks a Few Questions

After supper, with the dog's great head between his knees, Jim described his meeting with Paradis while the seamed face of Omar reflected his disapproval in a set scowl. Much as he shrank from bringing Aurore LeBlond into the narrative, the staunch loyalty of his friend deserved in return Jim's complete confidence. Omar had already guessed why he had taken that morning paddle. There was nothing to do but frankly admit what had brought him to the split rock and his meeting with Paradis.

"You lak' dat woman ver' moch?" the half-breed asked gravely when Stuart had finished. "Eet mak' troub' for you."

"Yes, I like her." Jim was aware of the swift flush under his bronzed skin as he spoke. "But don't worry about that; I'll never have a chance to see her again."

"I t'ot you lak' dat girl of Christie, at Lak' Expanse," replied Omar, his black brows contracted in a puzzled glance.

"Well, I like her, too, Omar. She's a fine woman, Mary Christie."

"But eef you lak' dat French girl, why you not let heem drown—dis Paradis?"

Jim shook his head. "I couldn't do that. He couldn't swim. I had upset the boat."

"He weel mak' moch troub' for us. Bettair let heem drown; no one know." The Indian in Omar had spoken.

"No, not even Paradis," protested Jim. "But he'll never forget that stomachful of water he got. We're in for it now. LeBlond'll blow up, too, when he hears."

"You cross de lak' again, Omar go wid you," said the older man, with a snap of his square jaw.

"You old wolf! You wouldn't let Paradis off, if you got those paws of yours on him. Their beating us for the trade's got under your skin."

With a gutteral growl Omar nodded. "We feex dem yet, you and Esau and Omar. We get fur from de Pipestone countree dis long snow, or—phit! Sunset House, she bust!" And knocking out his pipe, the loyal French-Ojibwa prepared to roll himself in his blanket.

* * *

### CHAPTER VII

TWO days later Jim and Omar were packing over the portage between the Lake of the Sand Beaches and the Woman River, which flowed into Lake Expanse. Ahead, Smoke thrashed through the "bush" in search of rabbits. Half-way across the carry Omar rested the bow of the canoe in a birch and Jim slipped the tump-line lashed to his back-load from his forehead. Then they sat down and filled their pipes.

"Christie's going to tear his hair over our small spring trade," said Jim. "I suppose he'll blame it all on me."

"Ah-hah, he forget w'at you did at God's Lake."

"They're prodding him pretty hard from Winnipeg. He's a bit worried—thinks they might retire him."

The furious yelping of the husky up the trail caused the two men to lift their heads in curiosity.

"What's he got, there?" queried Jim. "He's not running—can't have stumbled into a sulky bull moose."

Omar shook his head. "He got sometʼing een a tree."

"Well, let's start along," said Jim. "He's near the trail. We'll find out."

Taking up their loads the two men continued over the carry. Shortly they came up with Smoke yelping excitedly a few yards off the trail.

Slipping the tump-line from his head, Jim dropped his load and turned off the path to see what the husky had treed, when an angry voice rose above the bedlam of the husky's yelps.

"Call off that dog!"

In the thick branches of a spruce perched a stranger treed by Smoke.

"Here, Smoke! Stop that noise!" Secretly amused at the discomfiture of the man in the tree, Jim reached his dog. "He's all right, now; he won't bother you," he said, wondering who this white man might be who was evidently walking the carry ahead of his crew when met by Smoke.

"What d'yuh mean—having a wolf like that loose in the bush? If I'd had my gun, I'd have bored him."

Holding Smoke by the collar, Jim curiously watched the speaker descend from his tree.

"Oh, no, you wouldn't kill a valuable dog because he yelped at you. If you'd spoken to him, he wouldn't have hurt you." Jim scrutinized the stranger who suspiciously eyed Smoke now calmly surveying his former quarry. Evidently, from his good clothes and general appearance, he had come from "outside." Who could he be?"

"Speak to him? I spoke to him in four languages, but he wouldn't listen," laughed the other.

"Well, Smoke's satisfied that you're all right, now," said Jim, impressed by the good nature of this man in new whipcords, with the stamp of the city on face and manner. "You left your outfit at the end of the portage?"

### McLauren Introduces Himself

"Yes. You're Hudson's Bay people, I suppose." The stranger smiled. "I'm McLauren, of the North-West Trading Company."

"Oh, yes, Mr. McLauren. I've heard of you." Jim had indeed heard of the man who had furnished the financial backing for LeBlond's string of fur posts; but he was surprised to find him so young—hardly forty, from his looks. "My name is Stuart. I'm in charge at Sunset House."

For a space McLauren seemed to measure the calibre of the tall fur trader with the level gray eyes which

Sarah.

coolly looked into his. Then he said: "So you're the chap who's bucking us at Sunset House?"

The sound of voices down the portage trail aroused Smoke, but a sharp command from Jim silenced him. "Yes, Mr. McLauren," said Stuart, his face hardening, "I'm bucking you. In the last three years you've had the laugh on me, but I want to tell you that you'll have to work for the fur in the future."

McLauren, with a smile, extended his hand. "Good day, Stuart," he said, ignoring Jim's remark, "from what I hear of you, you're too good a man to be sacrificed at Sunset House. The odds are too heavy against you."

"This winter the odds are going to shift," said Jim, as McLauren's men came up with the canoe and dunnage, and the partner of LeBlond left him.

"You mak' moch talk wid dat feller," grumbled Omar, walking to the canoe. "He tak' de fur from you an' you shake hand. Bettair let Smoke eat heem up, eh?"

"You're certainly a good hater, Omar," laughed Jim. "But the man was friendly, and I was glad to have a look at LeBlond's partner."

"Ah-hah!" grunted the half-breed, lifting the Peterboro to his shoulders. "He steal de fur an' he steal de girl."

Across the remaining mile of portage to the Woman River Omar's gloomy prophecy dominated Jim's thoughts. Already he had put the hope of again seeing Aurore LeBlond, that summer, behind him, but the thought of McLauren monopolizing her for days—weeks, possibly—aroused in him a deep resentment over the duty which had sent him south to Lake Expanse. He found himself wondering if this McLauren were a single man—then laughed at a jealousy based on a few hours with a girl whom, in all likelihood, he would never see again.

On down the wild water of the Woman River travelled the canoe on the trail to Lake Expanse. Reaching the great lake, they paddled all day through the islands at its head, past the camps of summering Ojibwas living on their fish nets and an occasional caribou or moose; enjoying for a few brief weeks, after trading their fur at the post, a life of ease until September sent them back to their winter trap-lines in far valleys and their six months' battle with the long snows.

### Close to Headquarters

On the afternoon of the second day the canoe approached the white buildings of the headquarters of the district. From here, north, east, and west, by lake and river each summer went the supply boats of the company to the outlying fur posts deep in the heart of Kiwedin, and thither in June came the fur canoes. Here, for years having lorded it over a country larger than that of many a monarch, Andrew Christie, loyal henchman of the Hudson's Bay Company, had watched with jealous eyes and rage in his heart the coming of LeBlond.

The Peterboro approached the post asleep in the soft July sun. Here and there on the grass of the clearing sprawled the dogs of the sled-teams. On the beach below the row of cabins of the Indian servants, children splashed in the water. From the chimney of the factor's house enclosed with its vegetable garden by a dog stockade, a feather of smoke lifted. For two hundred years the trading post had guarded the frontiers of Kiwedin. Here, for two centuries white men and women, isolated from their kind, had watched the spring return to the forests and the snow sweep down from the "birthplace of the north wind."

At the big log trade-house Christie and his clerk, McComb, turned from the slab table where they were bent over a book of accounts, heads together, when Jim entered.

"Good day, Mr. Christie—McComb!" greeted Jim.

The dour face of Andrew Christie framed in an iron-grey beard, turned on the voyageur with the effigy of a smile on the stiff lips.

"So ye're here—at last? I've been expecting yeh."

Jim's teeth clamped hard at the coolness of his reception from the inspector of the district, but he forced a smile as he met the spectacled gaze of his chief.

"I came by canoe—not airplane," he countered.

"Well, Mary's waiting to see yeh at the house and supper'll soon be ready, so we'll not talk business now," answered the older man, turning to his figures.

* * *

### CHAPTER VIII

AT THE factor's quarters, inside the dog-stockade across the clearing, a woman watched Jim's approach. He waved his hat and she lifted a hand in reply. As he reached her the fair skin of the girl's face was touched with color, her blue eyes, beneath the thatch of gold knotted at the back, alight with pleasure.

(*Continued on Page* 14)

# Good Enrollment for School Beautification Contest

## *Some Rural Schools Plan Improvements and Others Are Putting Plans Into Effect*

NEWS from Mrs. A. C. Pomeroy, state chairman of the Rural School Beautification Contest, is to the effect that seven counties have enrolled for the planting contest and fifteen counties have enrolled for the plan-making contest.

In the plan-making contest the object is to find out what the school grounds need and to make plans which will supply these needs, especially as to play grounds and equipment, lawn, shrubs, and flowers. The counties enrolled in this contest are St. Lawrence, Erie, Yates, Tompkins, Steuben, Livingston, Niagara, Orange, Oneida, Rensselaer, Cattaraugus, Broome, Saratoga, Orleans, and Herkimer. Each county is supplying its own prizes for the school groups entering, and for state prizes the American Agriculturist is offering one hundred dollars to be divided into four prizes.

The seven counties carrying forward their last year's plans for beautifying their school grounds are Schuyler, Niagara, Madison, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Herkimer. The plans have been made and submitted to Professor Donald Bushey and Miss Lucile Smith for suggestions and corrections and now the schools are going ahead with planting and revising the school grounds according to the plans.

The counties are also providing county prizes for this contest and an anonymous donor is supplying the state prize of one hundred dollars to be divided among the four winners.

Although the numbers competing in the two contests are not great, it is a start in the right direction and it is hoped that all who drive by these schools may see for themselves that there is local interest in the appearance of the surroundings where the community's young people spend the greater part of their waking hours during the year.

## Can Rhubarb

ONE way to can rhubarb is to pack the raw rhubarb tightly into jars, fill the jar to overflowing with hot heavy syrup made in the proportion of twice as much sugar as water by measure, then cooked until the syrup threads when dropped from a spoon. Put the caps on the jars but do not seal. Sterilize for 15 minutes on a rack in a covered vessel of boiling water. The water should be at least one inch above the tops of the jars. Remove the jars from the water, seal, turn upside down on the cloth until the jars are cool, store in a dark cool place. This is a good pie filling or sauce.

A much richer sauce may be made by placing first a layer of rhubarb about an inch deep in the jar, then a one-half inch layer of sugar, then alternate until the jar is filled, having a layer of sugar the last one. Process these jars in a water bath for twenty-five minutes and handle the same has for the fifteen minute process.

3086

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3086 *is dainty and becoming for all-day occasions. The beruffled collar and sleeves and the tiny bolero are youthful and feminine. Coin dotted crepe silk with a plain blouse, plaided gingham, shantung, linen, thin woolens and pastel flat washable crepe silk are also suggested for this model, which cuts in sizes* 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 2¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* 1⅛ *yards of* 39-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

3104

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 3104 *is just the pattern for which many women are looking to use with their spring suits. The model is pictured in coin dotted crepe de chine in the popular blue and white combination. Egg shell crepe silk, white crepe satin, printed shantung, wool crepe, jersey and some of the rayons would combine very well with most suits. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 *and* 46-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 1⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* Price, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.**

## Plant Gladioli

PLANT gladioli every two weeks until early July. Some varieties bloom in sixty days, others in more than one hundred days. The large corms will bloom sooner than small ones of the same variety. Shallow planting brings earlier bloom than does deep planting. However, if the location is windy, deep planting helps to keep the plants upright.

Varieties popular in New Jersey and vicinity are: Giant Nymph (pink), Carmen Sylva (white), Dr. F. E. Bennett (red), Golden Measure (yellow), Minute (lavender), E. J. Shaylor (rose pink), Anna Eberius (purple), Scarlano (early scarlet), Elizabeth Tabor (very early pink), and Marie Kunderd (early white).

The New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick expects to have a large collection of varieties growing at the station this summer.

CLOTH PURSE NUMBER B5534 *comes stamped on canvas foundation to be filled in with woolen floss in attractively blending colors. The rayon lining, canvas interlining, slide fastener and the woolen floss are included in the package which sells for* $1.65. *The purse finishes approximately* 7 *by* 10¼ *inches. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie.*

## Relief from Poison Ivy

NO one is entirely immune to poison ivy. The degree of immunity varies with the condition of the individual, the condition of the plant and the conditions under which the individual is exposed to the plant.

The victim of poison ivy must come into actual contact with the plant to become infected. A good preventive is to wash the hands and face in a five per cent solution of iron chloride in a half and half mixture of alcohol and water. Apply this solution either before or immediately after one goes into a region where poison ivy grows. This remedy can be obtained at almost any drug store.

After contact with poison ivy avoid the use of soaps containing oils for the poison is soluble in oils and is thereby spread to other parts of the body. When other remedies are not available use hot water and ordinary kitchen soap. Cooking soda, one or two teaspoonfuls to a cup of water generally relieves the pain. To soothe the pain and prevent the general spread of the inflamation, fluid extract of Grindella, diluted with six to ten parts of water may be applied with a clean bandage.

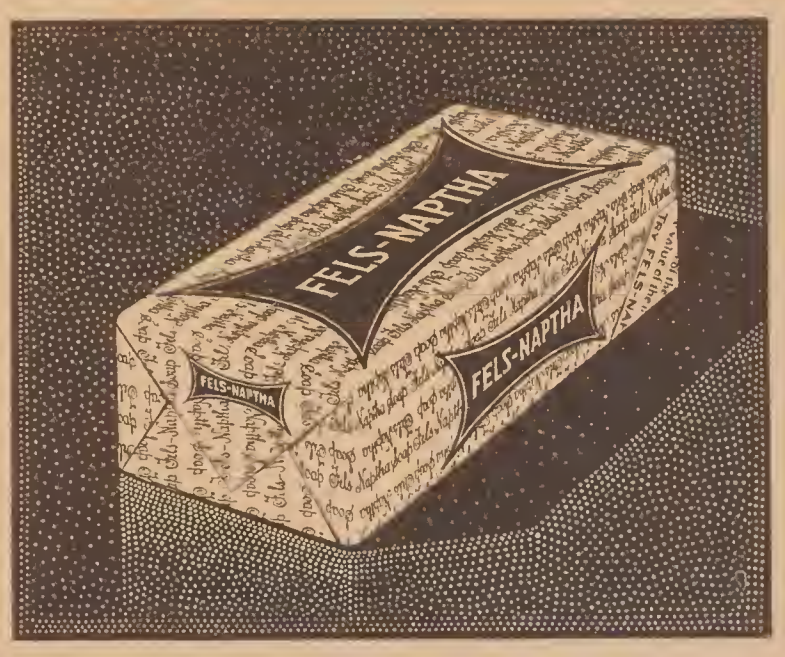
Vacation Days are here again!

So nearly here, at least, that it's time for you to be thinking about your Summer wardrobe.

We've prepared a book to help you plan for the most colorful fashion period of the year. A book that offers the best selection of styles for the season for the adult, miss, stout and child, and helps the reader to economize.

You can save $12 by spending 12 cents for this book. The edition is limited so we suggest that you send 12 cents in stamps today for your copy to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Use waxed paper drinking cups for bacon drippings. They are easily disposed of afterwards.


# it's *one* bar in the wrapper but *two* helpers in your tub

In the red and green wrapper, Fels-Naptha is one bar. But the instant you put it in your tub, two helpers get right to work.

That's because Fels-Naptha is more than "just soap." Fels-Naptha is good golden soap and *plenty* of naptha, the dirt-loosener. So much naptha that you can smell it in every bar! And it stands to reason that when you get two active cleaners tackling your wash together—you're bound to get *extra* help.

Just try Fels-Naptha! In tub or machine. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. For soaking or boiling. See how quickly dirt disappears—how sweetly clean Fels-Naptha washes clothes—without hard rubbing! Notice how nicely Fels-Naptha treats your hands. (There's real glycerine in every bar, you know.) Then remember—you can have the *extra* help of these two brisk cleaners for every wash, and for all your household cleaning, too. Just ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha. Buy it in the handy 10-bar carton.

*Special Offer*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-5-23

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads

## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

### WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

CASH PAID FOR Old Gold and Silver. Gold teeth, crowns, watches, spoons, etc. Anything made of gold or silver. Ship to CLARKE & CLARKE, 20 Union, LeRoy, N. Y. 25 years in business.

WANTED—Empty feed bags. HOFFMAN BROS., BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY, money, pleasure in keeping bees RIGHT. You can keep bees better and make money by using correct methods. This month is the time to begin beekeeping right. Let us tell you how. Ask for our free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," or free leaflet, "Transferring Bees." Get our guarantee to make you a successful beekeeper—if you will do your easy part. Address A. I. Root Company, 236 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio, oldest and largest bee and bee-supply house in America.

### VETERINARY REMEDIES

"SAVE THE COW"—For Fouls, Garget, Spider, Swollen or Caked Udder, Safe, Sure, Satisfaction Guaranteed. At Drug and Feed Store, or Prepaid $1.00. A. D. DRISCOLL, Whitney Point, N. Y.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Our is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

### BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED on farm. Write Box 17, Breakabeen, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

WESTINGHOUSE and DELCO ELECTRIC Plants. Factory reconditioned. Guaranteed one year. Installed in your place by our service man. WESTINGHOUSE SALES and SERVICE, Catskill, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT on Feed Grinders. We have in stock the following: 1—No. 109 Letz Feed Mill price $50; 1—No. 180 Letz Dixie Mill price $90. Both mills are absolutely new and in first class order. Bargains for a quick buyer. LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Sussex, N. J.

### BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $177.80, roof $30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

### FARMS FOR SALE

130 ACRE STATE ROAD U.S.20 Ontario County Dairy and Crop Farm 2 miles to excellent shipping market, city market easy drive. All advantages, electricity, furnace, 90 acres fertile machine worked tillage, 40 acres pasture. 9-room house, pleasant location. Two spacious barns, silo, stable, all buildings recently repaired. Roadside market and tourist opportunity. Prosperous region, $8,000. Investigate our long-term easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

TWO BARE FARMS, cheap; one with Lake frontage, one with Lumber, sugarbush. Buildings on both. FLOYD DAVIE, Deposit, N. Y.

MONEY-MAKING 92 Acres—Picture; pleasant 10-room home with bath and cement-basement barn pg 67 Strouts catalog; year's income $2200 and good living too; handy depot village and river; wood, spring watered pasture, poultry house, wagon house, silo, etc. Widow's low price $3300 and for quick sale 10 cows, 5 young stock, team, gas engine, mower, reaper, thresher, other equipment thrown in; only $1000 needed. Catalog Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., New York City.

### TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10, $1.75; smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50. FARMERS UNION, BI71, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky. t

LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing or smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, Smoking or Chewing, five pounds $1.00; 20, $2.75. Send no money. Pay when received. FORD & JETTON, Sedalia, Ky.

BETTER QUALITY! Golden yellow smoking tobacco. 5 pounds $1.00. Rich, red chewing, 5 pounds $1.50. CLARK'S RIVER PLANTATION, Hazel, Ky.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices. $1.00 brings you sample case containing 25 cigars, 5 different. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

### PRINTING—STATIONERY

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Painted Signs! FRANKLIN PRESS, B-18, Milford, N. H.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 12)

"Well, Jim, how are you?" said Mary Christie as he took her hand. "I seems years since you were here in January."

"Seems longer than that to me, Mary," he returned. Then, with a mock-serious glance at the knotted braids at the nape of her neck, continued: "Haven't bobbed them yet, I see!"

"Would you like it better that way?" she asked.

"'Bless you, no! Stick to it, Mary. 'Twould be a crime to cut hair like yours. How well you're looking this spring!"

As they entered the house the girl threw a sidelong glance at the bold profile of the man beside her. "I'm glad you think so, Jim. Judging from the old papers and magazines we get here, the women down in the cities have completely lost their senses."

Jim smiled as he thought of Aurore LeBlond. Sooner or later the news of the girl's mishap and the visit of her father to Sunset House would reach Lake Expanse. He would have to report it to Christie. But he would tell Mary now before her father and McComb appeared.

"Did you know that my rival LeBlond has his daughter with him this summer?" he boldly began.

"The Indians saw them when they passed through. Have you seen her?" demanded the girl with interest.

"Well," said Jim with a smile, "I should say that I have. We found her in a big blow clinging to a canoe drifting in the lake."

Mary Christie leaned toward the speaker, her face eager with curiosity. "You saved her life—pulled her out of the lake? What's she like?"

The feminine curiosity evidenced in the question drew a laugh from the trader. "That's just like a woman! You're more interested in the looks of LeBlond's daughter than in our picking her out of the lake. Well, she had bobbed hair and wore knickers. What d'you think of that?"

"I don't think much of it," said Mary, drily, "but you're not telling me what she's like—dark, I suppose, and used her eyes on the susceptible Jim Stuart, as they all do."

"Now when have you seen me with a white woman?" he demanded.

### Jealousy

"I've seen the half-breed girls making eyes at you, here, at the spring trade. You know, Jim, the women all like you," she teased. But beneath her raillery Stuart sensed jealousy of the unknown daughter of LeBlond.

(*Continued Next Week*)

### READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Bank Reference .....

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Make a Wire Net Dam For Filling Up Ditches* — By Ray Inman

On each side of ditch sink a post 5 feet deep. Stretch a ⅜ inch cable between posts at surface of ground so it will give but wont sag.

Attach hog wire netting to cable, letting the other end extend 5ft. up stream along the bottom of ditch, fitting close to banks. . . Bend up wire edges at banks.

Stake down the upstream end and cover it with dirt. Throw some straw on the wire netting.

Place these dams from 50ft. to 100ft. apart.

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## What Does the Contract Say?

Last August a gentleman from the ..... company induced me to adopt their plan of saving $10 a month. The local bank was to forward $50 to their company and I was to pay in at $10 a month for ten years if I wished. I signed a paper saying that I would pay the bank $50 in five months which is the only paper I signed.

The agent said I could withdraw any time I wanted to after the five payments were made and I would have the money returned. Now I want to withdraw and the cashier of my bank has written them several times. Up to date I have not received the money.

WE asked this company, which by the way seems to be entirely reliable, whether they would return this money to our subscriber. Their story is as follows: First, that our subscriber signed the contract for the purchase of a $1,000 first mortgage certificate to be paid for on the installment plan. Second, it appears that the agent accepted the note for the first five payments, took the note to the bank and had it discounted, and forwarded the money to the bank he was representing, who then paid him his commission. Third, the company says that they, of course, do not like to have dissatisfied customers, but that inasmuch as they have the signed contract of our subscriber, which by the way contains all the usual notices to the effect that no alterations or verbal agreements are binding on the company, they do not feel that they can legitimately be expected to break a contract.

We are thoroughly in favor of regular savings but certainly everyone should be very careful to know exactly what plan they are following in making their savings, should read every paper with the greatest care, and should not take verbal representations of agents without checking it to see that these statements are also contained in the contract.

## Reported in Difficulties

THE A. A. Service Bureau has recently received several complaints against Jewell Bros., Inc., 425 West 14th St., New York City, with a branch office at 133 Reade Street. They are licensed and bonded commission merchants. On checking up we hear rumors in the market section that this firm is in financial difficulties and is about to liquidate.

We understand that this firm is also closely connected with Jewell, Koenig & Co., Inc., also licensed and bonded, located in Washington Market.

Shippers, of course, will be protected to the extent of the bond in case these firms discontinue business.

## It Looks So Easy

IF easy puzzle schemes were not misleading a smaller percentage of the people who read them would answer them. Here are a few facts to prove this statement.

A recent puzzle scheme is headed, "Win $2,500." The puzzle shows an automobile with a number of faces drawn into the scenery. The puzzle says, "Can you find five faces?" There are at least ten in the picture so it is the exceptional person who cannot find five.

What happens when you answer this advertisement. First, you receive an enthusiastic mimeographed letter saying that the answer is correct and that it wins 900 points toward the 1,000 points needed to win the automobile. In the second place, you are asked to help introduce a line of cosmetics. If you bite on this offer the assortment is sent to you. You pay $2.00 for it. You can either sell it, use it, or throw it away. This gives you 99 more points so you now lack one point from winning the automobile.

This last point goes to the person who secures the most "auto credits" which are awarded, according to a certain scale, for selling the articles put out by the company responsible for the ad. Everyone who starts selling these products receives encouraging letters pointing out that they have as many points as anyone and that they only need one more. Such a contest usually runs for months though the ad is repeated over and over. You can imagine how much chance those have of winning who enter the contest just a few weeks before it closes.

Presumably, thousands of folks from all over the country answer the advertisement. We will leave it to your judgment how much chance you have of winning such a prize even though the contest may be conducted exactly as they say it is. We maintain that this type of advertising is distinctly misleading. You will not find it in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

## Offering Correspondence Course—Not Work

I have received several letters from the Menhennit Company of Toronto, Canada, offering me home employment. I am very much in need of such work due to the fact of my husband's unemployment, but I hesitate to invest any money until I feel it is absolutely safe. I am enclosing the contract from the Company. Will you kindly write me any information you may have concerning this matter and tell me what you would think advisable for me to do?

WE would like to point out that the Menhennit Company is primarily engaged in selling a correspondence course in show-card writing and that they are not offering home employment, at least not until the applicant pays them $46 for an 18-weeks correspondence course.

In the first place, we understand that a very large percentage of all those who ever sign up for a correspondence course never complete it. Of course, those who do not complete it cannot collect under a guarantee of satisfaction, neither can they collect under a guarantee that the company will furnish them work. At the same time, we want to point out that anyone who signs a contract is legally liable for the full cost of the course whether they complete it or not.

Advertisements like those put out by the Menhennit Company should not be listed under "help wanted", nor under "home employment", but should be listed under "instruction" or "correspondence courses." We have never felt it advisable to contract for any correspondence course through hope that you will be able to get employment and profitable wages on its completion. We never, in our wide experience, have come in contact with any considerable amount of home work in show-card writing.

## Another Eye Specialist

I am writing you about a man who is traveling around saying he is an eye specialist sent out by the St. Francis Hospital, Philadelphia, to examine people's eyes free of charge. He says that your glasses need changing and then he turns his back and then tells you that it costs $64 but that he will do it for $32. I do not believe that he changed them at all.

He wore a light mixed suit, a light hat, and weighs about 170 pounds and is short and heavy set. He speaks with either a German or Jewish accent and is bald. He said he was Dr. Flatcher, 161 Chestnut St., Philadelphia but signed his name as A. Martin.

WE inquired of the Philadelphia Better Business Bureau who report to us that there is no St. Francis Hospital in Philadelphia, neither is there any 161 on Chestnut St. In addition to this it is our common advice that no one should patronize a traveling doctor of any sort. If a man answering this description comes to your place we suggest that you notify your local police authority or State Troopers.

Complete plans for a simple milk house and for an insulated cooling tank are given in the new bulletin E-200. It is illustrated and has a complete bill of materials. Ask the office of publications at the New York state college of agriculture for a copy. It is free.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

### Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

**Paid subscribers to April 1st, 1931....$228,880.94**
**Paid subscribers during April..... 2,890.70**

**$231,771.64**

**Mrs. Cecil Woodward, Haines Falls, N. Y.** 14.28
Auto collision—Contusion of both legs

**Lillie Shimp, R3, Bridgeton, N. J.** 30.00
Auto accident—concussion of brain

**Henry Turner, R.1, Cameron Mills, N. Y.** 20.00
Farm Mach. (thrown from wagon) sprain of knee

**Mildred Nortz, Lowville, N. Y.** 20.00
Auto collision—laceration of leg

**Mrs. Ernest Rahr, Wellsville, N. Y.** 80.00
Auto accident—injury to skull

**Edith Young, Sodus, N. Y.** 20.00
Auto collision—sprained right ankle

**Fritz Weiler, Harford, N. Y.** 25.00
Sleigh tipped over—fracture of left leg

**Mrs. Harold Bennett, R.1, Warwick, N. Y.** 10.00
Auto accident—bruised head

**Winfield Prond, Pownal, Vt.** 40.00
Anto accident—fractured rib

**Stanton Austin, R.D., Barneveld, N. Y.** 40.00
Auto accident—bruises of left side

**Creighton Chesebro, R.1, Alleghany, N. Y.** 100.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs

**Ezra Smith, R.F.D., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.** 2.86
Thrown from wagon—strained muscles of left thigh

**Harry Cronk, Grand Gorge, N. Y.** 130.00
Runaway accident—fracture of leg

**Frank Carr, R.2, Stanley, N. Y.** 50.00
Auto accident—fracture of left arm

**Samuel Martin, estate, Drury, Mass.** 500.00
Farm mach. (tractor—snowplow) mortuary

**Cliff Doster, Fayetteville, N. Y.** 30.00
Auto accident—sprained knee

**Stanley Crawford, R.1, Holley, N. Y.** 15.00
Auto accident—sprained ankle

**Foster Wood, R.4, Rome, N. Y.** 40.00
Auto accident—sprained left ankle

**Abram Mattice, Grand Gorge, N. Y.** 30.00
Struck by auto—fractured rib and crushed chest

**Francis Remey, R.4, Middletown, N. Y.** 20.00
Auto accident—laceration of scalp and nose

**Paul Shook, Pine Plains, N. Y.** 10.00
Auto accident—lacerated hand

**William Radford, Hartford, Conn.** 125.00
Auto accident—dislocated shoulder

**Mrs. Josephine Cannon, Cannon, Del.** 30.00
Auto collision—bruised leg and chest

**Cora Bennett, McGraw, N. Y.** 20.00
Auto collision—strained back and side

**George Chapman, Bouquet, N. Y.** 10.00
Struck by auto—injured back

**Ada L. Hull, R.D.1, Southbury, Conn.** 30.00
Auto accident—fractured right arm

**Joseph Russell, Gilbertville, Mass.** 110.00
Auto accident—injuries

**Ralph Osgood, R.2, Claremont, N. H.** 20.00
Travel accident—sprained elbow, bruised arm

**Mrs. Richard Smith, R.3, Newburgh, N.Y.** 40.00
Auto accident—laceration of face and bruised knee

**Peter Schmick, Jr., Westtown, N. Y.** 20.00
Struck by auto—bruised leg

**William Franklin, Plymouth, N. Y.** 40.00
Auto accident—rupture of muscles of leg

**John A. Curry, Hartwick, N. Y.** 5.00
Thrown from wagon—scalp wound

**Howard Libolt, estate, Summitville, N. Y.** 1,000.00
Auto accident—mortuary

**Clarence Sanford, Riverhead, N. Y.** 10.00
Auto collision—laceration of face

**Dewitt Spencer, R3, Troy, Pa.** 14.28
Thrown from wagon—contusions and strain of shoulder

**Anna E. Pulver, Penn Yan, N. Y.** 40.00
Auto accident—sprained left hip

**Amos S. Black, Green River, Vt.** 104.28
Auto collision—laceration of right leg

**Valentine Faldzinski, R.6, Lowville, N. Y.** 15.00
Farm Mach. (manure spreader), wounded left wrist

**Amos F. Rathburn, Garfield, N. Y.** 30.00
Struck by auto—sprained left ankle

*To date 2,634 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.*


FARMEX FACTS

Millet, who dedicated his life to portraying French Peasant Life, painted "The Man with the Hoe" in 1862. So carefully did he study this character that he first modelled the figure in clay and then made the painting . . . This figure, pausing for a moment's rest from the most toilsome of field work, often has been subtitled "Labor."

FARMEX EXPLOSIVES

The "hoe" shown in this painting is similar to the grub hoe often used for removing stumps by hand before the use of explosives became common practice. Today many tons of Farmex are used each year for removing stumps. Thus the farmer is saved the hard, gruelling labor that goes with the use of the grub hoe. Write for information on Farmex.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington Delaware

*Reach for*
**ABSORBINE**
**if horses' legs swell**

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair — and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning — get Absorbine. $2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**EDWARDS**
METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING
LOOK BETTER
LAST LONGER
COST LESS
Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 162.
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
512-562 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

**$10,000 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENT and SICKNESS**
For Only **$10. year** No Dues or Assessments
Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Policy Pays
$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. $25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident.
*Mail this coupon today for application*
North American Accident Insurance Co.
E. C. Weatherby, *Gen. Ag't.*, Ithaca, N. Y.
Name _____
P. O. _____
Age _____ State _____

# Mr. Car Owner!

# YOU BE THE JUDGE

READ the comparison of construction and prices outlined below and judge for yourself. Why should anyone take chances with special brand tires of unknown manufacture when you can buy Firestone quality tires at no extra cost?

*Now you can buy* **Firestone** GUM-DIPPED TIRES *for* **$4.98** and up

Firestone Service Dealers save you money and serve you better because of Firestone's direct buying of rubber and cotton—undivided interest in building tires—owning our own tire factories, the most efficient in the world—and the establishing of a great economical distributing and standardized service system.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer, or Service Store today—you will get more value for your dollar!

## COMPARE
### CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

| | 4.50-21 Tire | | 6.00-19 H.D. Tire | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Our Tire | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire | Our Tire | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire |
| **More** Rubber Vol. cu. in. | 172 | 161 | 298 | 267 |
| **More** Weight, lbs. | 16.99 | 15.73 | 28.35 | 26.80 |
| **More** Width, in. | 4.75 | 4.74 | 5.98 | 5.84 |
| **More** Thickness, in. | .627 | .578 | .840 | .821 |
| **More** Plies at Tread | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| **Same Price** | $5.69 | $5.69 | $11.40 | $11.40 |

**Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store and see for yourself sections cut from various tires.**

*Compare Quality—Construction—and Prices.*

## COMPARE
### THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

*We list below the leading replacement sizes.*

| MAKE OF CAR | TIRE SIZE | Our Dealers' Cash Price, Each | ★Special Brand Mail Order Tire | Our Dealers' Cash Price, per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ford, Chevrolet | 4.40-21 | $4.98 | $4.98 | $ 9.60 |
| Chevrolet | 4.50-20 | 5.60 | 5.60 | 10.90 |
| Ford | 4.50-21 | 5.69 | 5.69 | 11.10 |
| Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet | 4.75-19 | 6.65 | 6.65 | 12.90 |
| Erskine, Plymouth | 4.75-20 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 13.10 |
| Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight | 5.00-19 | 6.98 | 6.98 | 13.60 |
| Essex, Nash | 5.00-20 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 13.80 |
| Marquette, Oldsmobile | 5.25-18 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 15.30 |
| Buick | 5.25-21 | 8.57 | 8.57 | 16.70 |
| Auburn, Jordan, Reo | 5.50-18 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 17.00 |
| Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker | 5.50-19 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 17.30 |
| Chrysler, Viking | 6.00-18 | 11.20 | 11.20 | 21.70 |
| Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile | 6.00-19 | 11.40 | 11.40 | 22.10 |
| LaSalle, Packard | 6.00-20 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 22.30 |
| Pierce-Arrow | 6.00-21 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 22.60 |
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# Firestone

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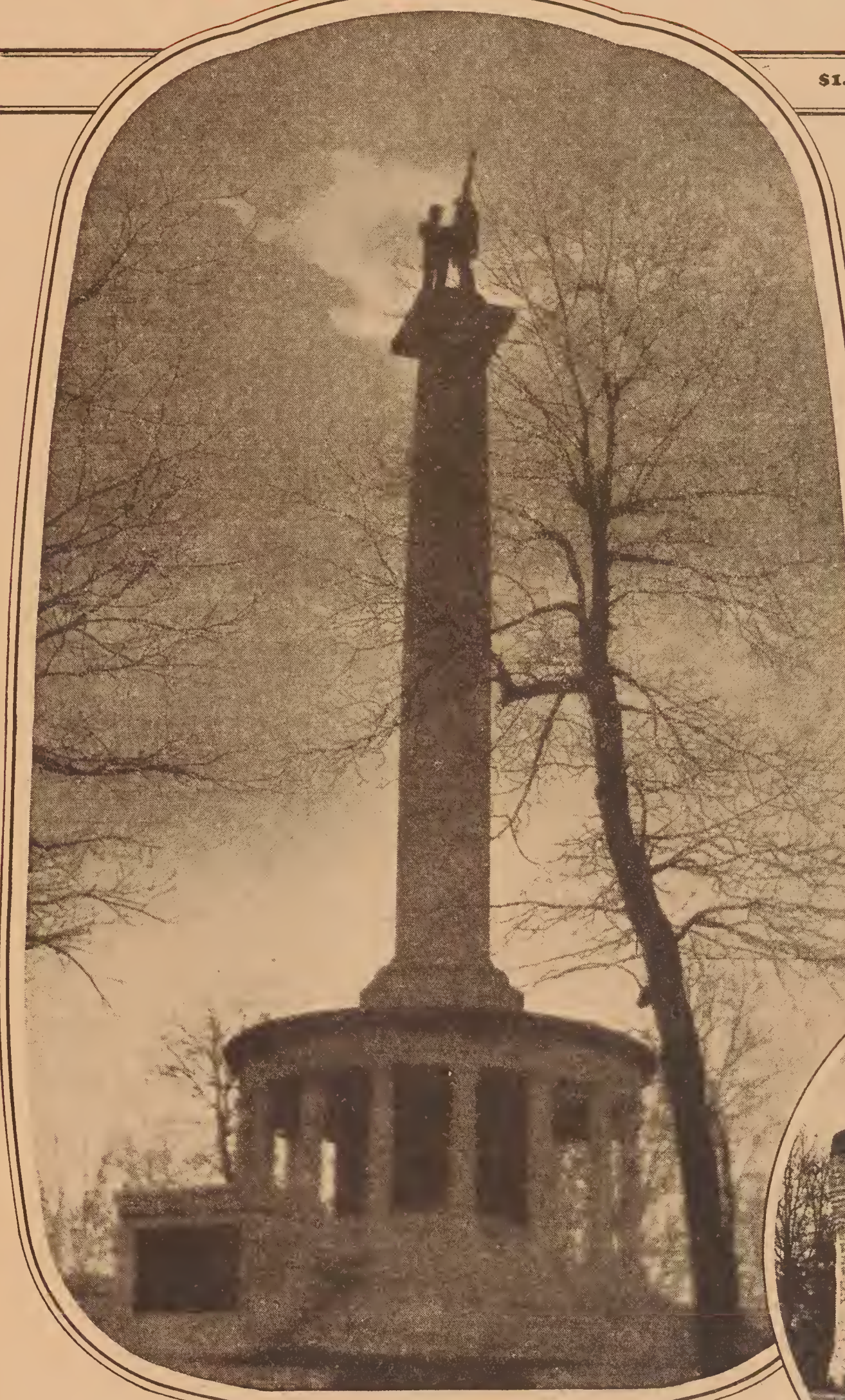
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 a Year **May 30, 1931** Published Weekly

## SHRINES OF AMERICA

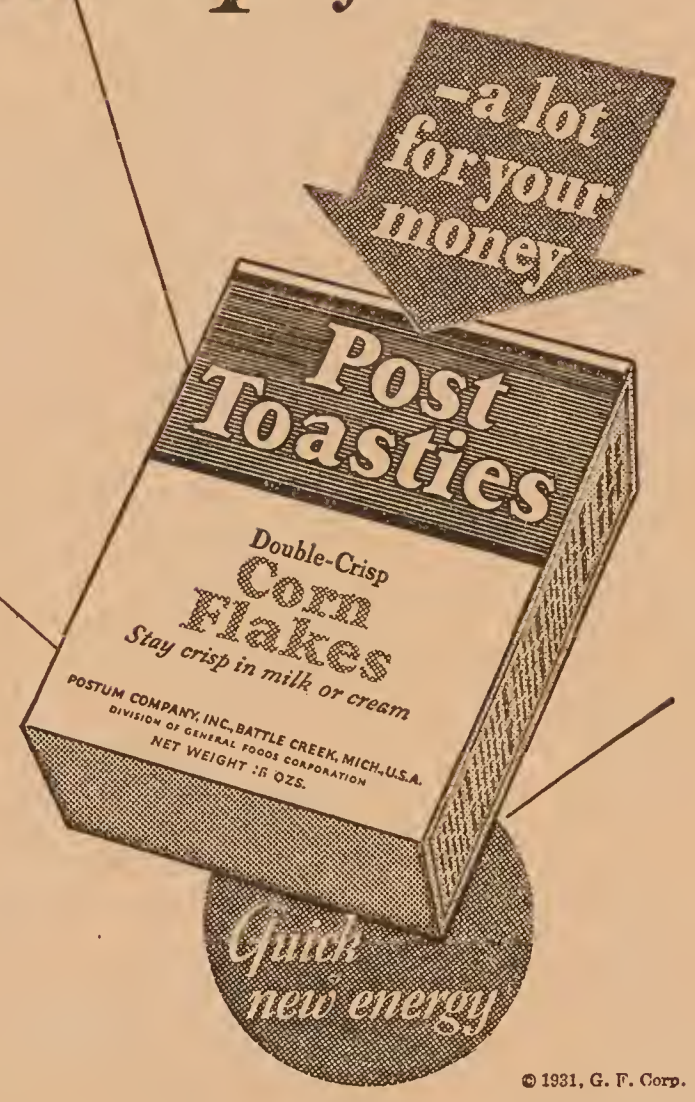
### Lookout Mountain

***THIS** was the famous "battle above the clouds" fought in Tennessee in November, 1863. The fighting had been carried well into southern territory and the Confederates were hanging grimly on to Chattanooga. As the Union forces came in, the Confederates entrenched themselves high upon the mountain and in a very advantageous position. On a cold, foggy morning, the Union forces charged up the mountain and captured the highest and least accessible, most formidable Confederate position—Lookout Mountain. This was the opening break in the Confederate defense which resulted later in driving them further south into Georgia.* *See Decoration Day editorial on page 4.*

Above to the left is the New York State monument on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. In the circle is shown the entrance gate to Point Park at Chattanooga, a memorial to the battles fought there.

# Away with spring fever!
# Here's *the wake-up food*

SPRINGTIME! That's the time for *quick new energy*. That's the time to eat Post Toasties. It's *the wake-up food*—and why? Because it is so easy to digest, so quick to release its stored-up energy to the body. Serve your family Post Toasties. Give them all—big and little folks alike—a brisk, bright start each day. For breakfast, send these golden flakes of crisp corn hearts afloat on pools of pure, sweet milk or cream. Delicious, you'll say, *delicious!* And just as good for lunch and for a night "snack" too. For everyday economy, serve Post Toasties—*the wake-up food!*




**POST TOASTIES**

***The Wake-up Food***

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

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## Post Your Farm

### *And Keep Trespassers Off*

WE unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Per Dozen** | **$ 1.00** |
| **Per Fifty** | **3.50** |
| **Per Hundred** | **6.50** |
| **Per Thousand** | **60.00** |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money oraer with order.*

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**



OPEN FIELD GROWN **Cabbage and Onion Plants,** all varieties. Mail 500-63c; 1000-98c; Expressed 1000-$1.00; 5000-$3.75; 10,000-$6.00. Tomatoes $1.50 thousand, Peppers May 1st $2.00. Roots mossed.
COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, TIFTON, GEORGIA

**Frostproof Cabbage** Tomatoes, Onions and Pepper Plants all varieties, 200 60c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $8.00 prepaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS** READY NOW
Tomatoes transplanted $8 per 1000. All varieties. Potted $30 per 1000. Black Beauty Eggplant. Potted $3.50 per 100. Transplanted Peppers $8 per 1000. Cabbage Plants (field grown) $2 per 1000; 5000, $9. Every variety including Red and Savoy. Cauliflower Plants: Early, medium and late Snowball prize winning strains $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20. Send for free list of all plants.
**PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N.J.**

**Certified** SEEDS—Kidney, Marrow, Pea Beans. Barley, Flint Corn. E.F.HUMPHREY, Ira, N.Y.



## Seeds and Plants

**Millions Plants,** frost-proof, field grown. Cabbage: Wakefield, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Flatdutch. Tomato: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Baltimore. Disease proof, hand selected. Hundred per cent A-1 plants and delivery. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$1.75 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1,000. Sweet Peppers, Sweet Potato—best varieties—50c-100; $3.00-1,000, prompt delivery.
J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, - - FRANKLIN, VA.

10 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—8 Leading varieties—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50 Expressed Collect. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Get our wholesale prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants.
OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF VEGETABLE PLANTS, cabbage, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre, Succession, Ballheads and Copenhagen, 300, $1.00; 500 $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 express collect. Onion plants same price. Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore Stone, Matchless same price. Ruby King Pepper, Nancy Hall and Cuban Yam Potato plants, 50, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Moss packed, satisfaction guar'd. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

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QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GEORGIA

**ONION, BEETS, LETTUCE, CABBAGE**
best kinds $1.00-1,000; $8.50-10,000. Tomato Marglobe and Stone $2.00-1,000. Peppers all kinds $3.00-1,000. Cauliflower Snowball $3.50-1,000. Egg Plant $4.00-1,000. All ready for field. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

**Guaranteed Plants** —Prompt service. Good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.25; 5,000-$5.00. Tomato, Pepper: 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.00, 2,000-$3.50.
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**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas

## With the A. A. Vegetable and Crop Grower

## Plant Beans Soon

When should field beans be planted in New York State? Do you advise drilling or planting in hills? How deep should they be planted?

ACCORDING to Professor E. V. Hardenburg, of the New York State College of Agriculture, most field beans in New York State should be planted between June 1 and June 10. The soil is usually too cold or too wet before June 1 for rapid germination and growth and even the latest varieties will mature before frost if planted as late as June 10.

Drill planting seems to get the best results in planting beans. Crowding the plants allows fewer pods to set and a smaller proportion of those set to mature. Theoretically the plants should be spaced about two inches apart in the row.

Beans should be planted about one inch deep in most soils, since if they are planted deeper, dwarf plants and maggot injury will result. It is often desirable to roll the seed bed particularly before planting in order to conserve the moisture and hasten germination.

## Asparagus Beetles

My asparagus is troubled with beetles. Is there any spray or poison that will satisfactorily rid the crop of these pests?

BEETLE injury to young asparagus shoots may be avoided by cutting the crop clean every three to five days. In this way all the eggs deposited on the shoots will be removed before they hatch or soon afterwards. All volunteer plants should be destroyed and it will often pay to leave a row here and there uncut to serve as a trap on which the beetles will congregate, feed, and lay their eggs. Here they may be poisoned with calcium arsenate or lead arsenate. After the cutting season, plants may be protected from beetle injury by two or three applications of calcium-arsenate or lead arsenate dust, 15 pounds mixed with 85 pounds of hydrated lime.

The use of poultry for the destruction of the beetle is practiced with good results in some localities.

## Kills the Quack

I WILL give you my experience with quack grass. My farm is situated in the rich bottom lands of the Genesee River Valley and quack grass thrives here better than any place I know. Here is my solution and it has worked for me and will anywhere if you follow instructions to the letter.

First begin on land that has been broken the year before. Plow late in the fall then begin harrowing with a spring tooth harrow as early as possible in the spring and keep right on harrowing, the more the better, until the middle of May. Then you can plant to corn, or beans, or sow barley. If you like, keep harrowing until later and sow to buckwheat. With this method you do not lose the use of the ground one year and the quack grass will be a minus quantity. I have tried it out and it works. Hope this will help someone solve the problem.—A. R. Mills, Portageville, N. Y.

## Emergency Hay Crop

PROFESSOR John H. Barron, of the New York state college of agriculture, has recently prepared a bulletin suggesting a possible emergency hay crop that may be used in the present shortage. The new bulletins list twenty-six crops or combinations of crops for emergency use in New York State giving the time to plant, kind of soil, and special requirements of each one. The bulletin is free and may be secured by writing New York State Office of Publications, New York state college of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

# How Do You Manage for Time to Sew?

## *These Letters Show How Readers Have Organized Their Work*

MY one credential for offering advice on a time schedule to your reader is that I have lived sixteen years in practically the same circumstances. Perhaps I have had fewer conveniences but my husband has helped me more.

Always let your head save your heels. Have a time for thought on your work; mine is before I arise. Magazines, friends, the Home Bureau should all be watched to improve our methods. List your work in the order of its importance. Never lose sight of the fact that you are not trying merely to do all your work but to make a happy home for your family. Your husband and your daughters will remember jolly times together longer than a perfect house. Books you read to your girls and the common interests you share with your husband are the real measure of your success.

How fine that your husband believes in conveniences! Have all you can afford, water in the kitchen the very first. Maybe your husband was just the youngest son at home—now he is the partner and there are times when he can help you very much. When he goes on a drive he should take the children, and how your work can fly while they are gone! That rainy day he moved the heavy furniture, that Sunday morning he pared the vegetables, that day when you were sick and he got his own meals—praise what he does for you—and thank him. I never knew a woman who had any reputation as a housekeeper whose husband did not deserve some credit. In return, help your husband. More farm women have died young from being glued to their kitchens than working outdoors. Going after the cows is as good exercise as golf; having a garden takes dollars off the grocery bill and gives you health.

Go over your house and get rid of the woman-killers—take down the extra pictures and the fussy curtains, take up that heavy old carpet and paint the floor. Examine your cooking methods. Have dishes that your family like that do not take so much time. Fruit is better than cookies; salad in a big bowl saves dishes.

Do your hardest work in the morning. Do not start too many things at once. Your girls can do many little errands for you now. Teach them to do for themselves—pick up their toys and put away their clothes.

Best of all, have a hobby. Many will not agree with me but I feel that if we have some real interest outside our work it keeps us young and fit, a flower garden, patchwork, astronomy, or whatever interests you that you keep on working at and learning.

Take each day calmly and serenely, do the best you can and order will come.—MRS. B. M., *N. Y.*

* * *

### From Real Experience

***Some time ago, one of our readers of Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner asked for suggestions from other readers as to how she might save enough time from her other work to get ahead with the sewing for her family consisting of her husband, herself, and two little girls aged three and five. She had found that her fine, romantic, girlhood ideas of keeping house, cleaning, cooking, sewing, gardening, etc., had never quite materialized because she found herself running from one task to another all day long, and yet was never entirely done. Days were never long enough to do all the things that crowded in, and in order to help this reader, her letter was published which brought forth a fine collection of letters from readers who wished their experiences to be of help to this young mother. Prize winning letters have already been published, but here is another collection of experiences which should prove helpful, not only to the reader who asked for help, but to others as well. We hope so, at any rate.—Aunt Janet.***

### Some Things Must Be on Time

I DON'T believe your problem individual but most common with us mothers (housewives may solve it.) My two oldest children lack two weeks of being one year apart. For a few months I was planning and preparing thirteen meals each day, feeding ten of those to babies, and, out of necessity, actually taking time to eat a portion of the other three. Add washings and all the rest to that program and try to have a time schedule!

Now with those two, four and three, we have twins five months old. Is the plan any nearer being solved? Yes and no. I have learned to wash (electric the last couple of months) the evening before so that the rinsing and hanging out can be done before dinner the next day. Of course there are three or four each week. I've learned to drop everything and ride to town with all my family when the opportunity arrives—oh! and really enjoy living but—and here is where our schedule comes in.

Baby's feedings, baths, naps, bedtime, cod-liver-oil, orange juice, etc., all are on time. Our own three meals are as well planned as I know how to make them (two vegetables besides potatoes and all the rest—you know the rule)—and also on time. Everything that helps to keep us physically fit is attended first and the rest made to fit in where it will. Heaven forbid a schedule that keeps me from reading "The Little Red Hen" or playing "The Three Bears" because it's time to wash dishes or sweep the third floor

(*Continued on Page* 14)

# Vacation-Time Is Coming

## *Will It Be "Wreck" or "Rec-reation" for your family ?*

VACATION time is surely coming, to the school children at least. Such a break in the regular routine can be made a distinct step in the progress of the children and a lot of fun for the parents, or it can be just a succession of interruptions and "what can I do nexts." Many wise things have been said about play. Here are some of them:

"The family that plays together, stays together."

"In my opinion the great opportunity for the development of a child's character lies in the proper attitude toward play. The playground in many respects is more valuable than the classroom. Play gives an opportunity for the free expression and development of the child's life."

You can see from these comments that play is no longer considered the inventions of the "evil one" as it was in the days of our stern Puritan forefathers.

As remote as it may seem from a busy farm in the summer time, more and more leisure time is coming to us all. To know what to do with leisure time so that it is a help and not a real detriment to us physically and mentally, requires some planning and thought.

Recently the National Recreation Association celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. This organization was founded twenty-five years ago, by such leaders in social uplift as Luther H. Gulick, Jacob Riis, Jane Addams and Joseph Lee. These wise people were sagacious enough to know that idleness is vicious and where people are gathered together without any purpose, mischief is apt to result.

The avowed purpose of this organization is, "That every child in America shall have a chance to play. That everybody in America, young or old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time," and their twenty-five years of activity show that they have many achievements to their credit.

During that period, many cities have organized playgrounds for their young people, schools have come to regard a playground and athletic field as an absolute necessity. Trained recreational workers have been developed for directing community music, community drama, women's and girls' activities, play in institutions, and recreation for colored people. They have published some very fine and helpful books on the subject of play and community activities. Their books which would be of particular interest to our rural readers are "A Rural Recreation Handbook" and "A Book on Home Play."

Photo by Ewing Galloway, New York

***This small girl, head down on a horizontal bar, was photographed in one of the playgrounds of Greater New York. Almost any farm home-site would allow room for this piece of apparatus which means not only fun, but healthy, normal development as well.***

In addition to their trained workers and their helpful printed material, the Association conducts a nine months' graduate course in recreation leadership for fifty selected men and women at their National Recreation School in New York City.

The fact that the Association has worked and striven as it has and can point to so many successful efforts, is because it was designed to meet a special need of the community.

People living on separate farms may wonder how they would benefit from recreational activities which seem largely centered in villages and cities, but there is just as much need on the farm as elsewhere for understanding the value of play for the young and old as in any other locality. Naturally more of the responsibility has to be shouldered by the mother, and a certain amount of equipment does make it easier for her. Equipment similar to that used at playgrounds can easily be made at home and need not be expensive. See-saws, swings, "gym" rings, and even slides can be improvised by an interested Daddy. Just to make sure that rainy days are provided for, some of this equipment might be set up in the barn loft or in the attic. In some homes, a "rainy day box" is brought out only in weather too inclement to permit the children outdoors.

(*Continued on Page* 11)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


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## Decoration Day

A WEEK or so ago, we were at a railroad station in New Jersey and watched an old blue-coated Civil War veteran hobble painfully up the platform. While watching him, memory carried us back across thirty or more years to boyhood days and the time when Decoration Day meant more than a Roman holiday with a baseball game; when large parades of marching men in blue, led by a cavalryman and a martial band, went down the village street to the cemetery to decorate the graves of soldier dead and to renew again the faith in the principles for which those dead fought and sacrificed.

Each succeeding Decoration Day rolls the Civil War farther into the remote past, until now the Grand Army of the Republic parades no more. And the principles for which they and other soldiers of this Republic fought—what of them? When the time comes when we of this day must make an accounting for the torch of freedom flung to us by our soldier dead, what shall we say? Have we carried on, or were the sacrifices of our fathers all in vain? It is a good question for Decoration Day, but few will give it heed.

Time was, in this America of ours, when the way was clearer and there was more happiness than now. Time was when the harder a man worked, the more he had. Not so now. Machines, over-production, inefficient distribution, too many people, bitter competition, thousands of unemployed, thousands hungry, too much wealth in too few hands, all these and more add to our perplexities and to our unhappiness. "Where do we go from here?" is a question in nearly every heart.

The historian knows that it is in such times of great economic upsets that other and more serious upsets come. There were many hungry people in the cities last winter. If times do not improve, there will be many more this winter. If your baby were starving, would *you* sit idly by? What then can you expect from thousands of city workmen, many of whom can hardly speak the language?

What to do? No one knows what the whole answer to these troubles is. But of one thing you can be very sure: if this nation is to endure, it must return more to things of the spirit and be less material. We must go back to the fundamentals on which the country was founded and for which its citizens lived and died. These fundamentals too many of us seem to have forsaken. What are they?

1. Real reverence of things religious but with tolerance of the other fellow's religious beliefs;
2. Respect for home—less divorce;
3. Equality of economic opportunity with less centering of great wealth in a few hands. Great wealth can be as powerful as an absolute monarch.
4. Less government in work that should be done by the individual, with fewer laws and lower taxes;
5. Swift justice to evil doers.

Yes, you say, you are right. But how are we to return to these principles? By thinking about and acknowledging our responsibilities as citizens of a great Republic. The world in general and America in particular must have a great spiritual overhauling. Out of our present troubles we are going to emerge better than ever, and on you farm people especially falls the responsibility for leadership, for clear, sane thinking and for holding the nation steady—the responsibility of handing on to our children an untarnished heritage, passed to us by our fathers who died that we might inherit a nation founded on justice, "domestic tranquillity," and an equal opportunity for happiness for every good citizen.

## Wages Must Be Reduced

WITH butter at less than 25c a pound on the farm, eggs selling for from 15c to 20c a dozen, wheat at 40c a bushel, and cotton at 10c a pound, farm prices are at the lowest point that they have been since the early 90's. But at that time everything the farmer had to buy was also low in price. A dollar then was a lot of money and had much purchasing power. Today, nearly everything the farmer buys is still high in price. Why—because of dealer profits? Not necessarily. Some of those handling farm supplies are just about as hard hit as the farmers. Even where there are large dealer profits, they are only one factor in the high prices of farm supplies.

The real reason is the high wages which have not been adjusted to meet the present situation. See how wages affect milk prices. Where dairy farmers are well organized they are getting about 3½c to 4c a quart for milk. When it is sold in the form of butterfat, unorganized farmers do not receive much over 2c a quart for it. On the other hand, the consumer often pays as much as 15c a quart, nearly five times as much as the producer receives. Why? Chiefly because milk has to be handled by labor many times after it leaves the farmer until it reaches the consumer, and every time it is handled, a labor charge is added which is just as high as it was during the World War.

Just one of these labor charges in handling milk is that for the salary of milk drivers. These men, without a cent of investment, are receiving approximately $60 a week, far more than the dairyman receives with all of his investment and responsibility.

The wisest economists say that we are never going back to the old high-price level. Prices will be stabilized on a lower basis. Therefore, the insistence on the part of politicians and labor leaders that wages should not be cut is holding back the return of good times and is bad for the laborer himself. A dollar a day is better than no pay. Hundreds of thousands of idle men might better be working for lower wages than not working at all.

The theory that reductions in wages will continue the hard times, because of the lessened purchasing power, is nonsensical, because the workman will have more purchasing power with a job at slightly lower wages than he will have with no job at all, and because the dollar goes farther in buying food and clothing (farm products) than it did a year ago.

With all of this talk of non-employment in the cities, try to hire a plumber, as we did recently, or any other tradesman, and if you do not get mad when you pay the bill, you are better tempered than we are. What is the result of this feeling? Answer: you either tinker up the plumbing job yourself next time, or you let it go entirely. There are millions of jobs in this country that are being let go temporarily until wages get on a more reasonable level.

This publication believes in organization, including labor unions. We do not believe there should be drastic wage cuts, but we are sure that it would be better for the labor unions themselves to take the lead in fair and moderate wage reductions than to continue to hold up adjustment of the present economic troubles by demanding wages that no business can pay.

Further than this, there can be no permanent prosperity of one class at the expense of any other. For years now, farmers have been holding the bag. They are continuing to take their medicine with the lowest farm prices that have prevailed in a generation. Permanent prosperity for all will come when all share and share alike, which means that farm prices must be adjusted upward somewhat and labor prices reasonably downward.

## When Weeding Is Not Work

EACH year the beauty of springtime and early summer is borne in upon my mind with a new vigor. This year because the new bulbs which I planted last fall have already bloomed in all their beauty, the year seems started on the right foot. To me an hour or so with the flowers is just as refreshing as golf is to the businessman who wants a change from his office. It is merely an answer in another form to the old, old need of mankind for a hobby, whether it be in the form of flowers, or a well-placed stroke at golf, an especially fine cow, or hens that break the record in laying.

The line between work and play is very finely drawn. Work for one is play for another. It might be work for some to weed in the flower garden but for me, I keep thinking about the fine flowers I hope to get—and semi-occasionally do—and I sort of forget that weeding is work. Even if I am reminded afterwards by an aching back and sore muscles that it *was* work, I have had the fun of losing myself for a while in a world different from the daily routine. It is this change of thought and activity which is refreshing and the summer will be brighter and the hours of regular work less fatiguing because I know there is that retreat whenever I can find a few minutes to retire to it.—G. W. H.

## Why Oleo Is Dangerous

IF sometimes you wonder why there is so much talk about the menace of oleomargarine to the dairy industry, remember that 350,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine is spread annually on American bread, according to H. R. Shoultes writing in Holstein Friesian World. This 350,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine takes the place of the production of 1,250,000 cows. It replaces 50,000 dairy farms, each carrying 38 head of cattle. They would consume 6,000,000 tons of hay and 2,500,000 tons of grain.

After reading that mouthful of figures, you can understand why the whole dairy industry insists that at least oleomargarine shall stand on its own feet and not be allowed to imitate butter.

## Aunt Janet's Chestnut

UNCLE JOHN, the little boy's favorite uncle, was going to be married on the following Sunday and there had been considerable discussion about the wedding in the household. Very naturally the boy was interested and had asked his Mother several questions about the wedding.

"Mother," he said, "the last three days they give them anything they want to eat, don't they?"

# Clothes for Vacation Time

## *Even Though You Stay at Home New Things Come in Handy*

JUST about this time of year, the busy farm woman has to pause a moment in her mad career of tending baby chicks, finishing up spring cleaning, hanging the new curtains, getting the garden well started and do something definite about summer clothes for the family. School will soon be over and perhaps one member or more of the family will be taking a real vacation. The lay-out of patterns on this page is designed to meet just such a need. But no matter whether a formal two weeks' vacation is forthcoming or not, the articles pictured here will fill practically all the ordinary demands of an adult woman, and the most important vacation needs of the little folks.

We take it for granted that to go vacationing, there will be travel of some sort. In such cases the jacket suit with attractive blouse is in high favor. Wool tweed is excellent for cool days, but for real summer weather the cotton tweed, cotton mesh, linen, or pique would be cooler. The lingerie blouse of cotton or linen is cool and dainty, but it does require constant pressing to keep fresh. For that reason, a silk blouse looks fresh for a longer time.

It would not be a vacation if there were not sports of some sort, tennis, hikes, boating, or golf. For this reason, a distinctly sports type of dress belongs in every summer wardrobe, even if one plans to do nothing more sporting than have a picnic supper on the beach occasionally with the family. A sports dress calls for a material of some weight and the appearance of enough strength to withstand the activities of the game. Shantung, especially figured or brocade, is excellent for this purpose. Silk shantung is the standard, but there are many attractive cotton shantungs on the market. Linen, pique, cotton broadcloth, either plain or printed, can be worked into the most attractive sport costumes. Such a sports costume calls for shoes of a sport type, not a dress shoe. This means that a comfortable heel and somewhat heavier soles and possibly a fabric is used for making the shoes. A beret or hat of the sports type belong with such a dress and shoes.

But no summer is made up entirely of sports. There will be afternoons, when a chair on the porch is most inviting. For such occasions as this, a dainty material made up in a more frilly design is in order. Printed batiste, voile, lawn, and dimity need not be expensive and can be had in charming patterns. However, any cotton or linen material must be kept pressed and crisp in order to look at its best. Silk will be somewhat warmer, but has the advantage of looking fresh longer. The heavier silk crepes are having quite a vogue just now, the Marillyn and the Roma being examples of such crepes. The printed or plain chiffons are much in favor for afternoon wear and for gatherings of a semi-formal nature. A dainty dress calls for daintier shoes than are used with a sports dress. Heels can be higher and the soles lighter, because it is assumed that the wearer will not participate in stirring activities. A hat somewhat more trimmed and less sturdy looking will be in order.

But the summer time does not consist altogether in sports or porch or party activities. Usually the lady has some plans of her own for the morning. A morning or house dress is always useful and can be made delightfully attractive in color and design. Dimity, lawn, percale, or the heavier materials of pique and cotton broadcloth come in wonderful patterns and color combinations. Even if the dress is used only for work purposes, there is no reason why it should not be as charming in its own way as a dress which is used for formal evening wear.

When the home dress maker comes to express her individuality and her yearning for beauty, she usually likes to demonstrate these on an evening dress, either for herself or her daughter. The soft femininity of frocks this year allows plenty of range for this sentiment and it is surprising how well she can express herself without getting into a design which is too complicated to master. Circular flounces and capelet sleeves, modified according to the size and build of the wearer, give a softening effect which properly goes with an evening dress. Soft materials which drape themselves gracefully, chiffon and the thinner crepes are always popular. For strictly summer use, organdie with its crispness and in delightful shades can be used to advantage. All-over lace, and cotton net over a colored slip are also in vogue just now. These are usually supplemented by lace mitts of the old fashioned type, for the old-fashioned lady with bust and hips has come back, in contrast to the flat boyish form which has prevailed for the past few years.

The matter of underwear is fundamental to the wardrobe, because the fit of the dress depends so much on the fit of the slip underneath it. The straight box-like slips do not serve this purpose, for a slip needs to be fitted at the waist and yet must have sufficient fullness at the hem line to hold its own with the sheer fabric above it. The most satisfactory materials used for slips are silk crepe, radium, and heavy crepe de chene. A pure silk will stand wear best, but the rayon mixtures are not so expensive and if due allowance is made for shrinkage, the difference in cost often makes up for the possible inconvenience of shrinkage, but that must be taken into consideration in making any garment of rayon which is to be washed. When a rayon article is bought at a reliable department store one is always advised to dry-clean the article rather than to wash it.

No wardrobe is complete without some sort of lounging garment. Pajamas, of course are very popular with the young things, but a robe is necessary if one travels by train and where luggage is limited, one lounging garment is about all that can be taken. Silk is very satisfactory because it packs tightly and does not wrinkle badly. However, there are delightful cotton crepes in the market in the most appealing colors which have the further advantage of washing frequently and well.

The children will be using the summer for delightful play time, whether they spend it at home or at some vacation point. A play suit or rather a galaxy of play suits will solve the mother's problem to a large extent. These little play suits can be made of wool or cotton jersey, of figured cretonne or linen, Kiddy cloth or of prettily printed percale. The little coat is a great adjunct, for often a chill wind springs up which demands that little children's shoulders and backs be covered. The trunks could be made of figured material and the coat of plain or vice versa. Such little suits are used for boys and girls alike. But if little sister wants something that proves her femininity, a play apron of prettily colored print will take the place of a dress.

Of course, sister will have her formal moments also, and the capelet dress without sleeves

(*Continued on Page* 12)

# 4-WAY PROFIT ON TRUCK

YOU don't have to be told the value of quick-acting nitrogen for your truck crops. You don't have to be shown how much time and how much labor it saves. And this year it plays an even more important part than ever in the growing of money-making produce.

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*Photo shows field of lettuce top-dressed with Chilean 10 days before cutting crop.*

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*In writing for literature or information, please refer to Ad. No. K-18*

# With the A. A. Fruit Grower

## Raspberries for the Garden

I would like to grow raspberries and know nothing about them. Will you please give me some information on their culture?

RASPBERRIES are preferable grown on sandy loams, but almost any loam soil will give satisfactory results. The young plants should be set out two to three feet apart in rows six to eight feet apart. Cut off all the canes on the new plants when they are set, to remove any possible disease. New shoots will start from the buds on the crown of the root system.

Cut off the dead tips in the spring, leaving the canes about four feet in height. As soon as the crop of fruit is gathered, cut out and burn all the fruit and canes. Take out all weak shoots, leaving only the strong new shoots for producing next year's crop. In very cold sections, it may be wise to bend over the canes in the late fall and cover with straw. In the spring the covering should be removed and the canes straightened. Cultivate clean throughout the season or follow by a cover crop.

Stable manure is the best means of fertilizing. However, to stimulate the plants, 100 to 200 pounds of a nitrogen carrier per acre, spread broadcast early in the spring is satisfactory.

Recommended varieties of red raspberries for New York are June, Herbert or Cuthbert; purple raspberries—Columbian; and black raspberries—Cumberland for mid-season, or Plum Farmer.

## New Strawberries

THREE new strawberries have recently been introduced by the state Experiment station at Geneva, two that are especially promising for preserving purposes, while one promises to be an excellent marketing berry.

Caledonia and Culver are excellent quality berries and lend themselves to home preserving.

Camden is a general market berry and is especially notable for its extreme vigor and plant-making qualities.

## Ringing Trees to Force Blooming

A neighbor of ours told us that ringing the trunk of our apples trees would make them bloom. Is this true and what is the proper method to follow?

YOUNG orchards which have reached the bearing age and persist in failing to blossom may be induced in some cases by ringing. The ringing consists of drawing a knife around the limb or trunk cutting through the bark to the wood. A ring of bark is not removed. This operation interferes with the flow of the plant food downward to the roots and increases fruit bud formation. Ringing should be done during the latter part of the blossoming period or soon afterward and should be done only on trees that persist in not blossoming.

## Alfalfa in the Orchard

What is the possibility of using alfalfa as a sod mulch in a commercial orchard?

ALFALFA seems to give good results and should be put in in June and July. It is necessary to reseed every three or four years on account of the blue grass that comes in. Special pains to seed thick enough to get a good sod is necessary, probably fifteen to twenty pounds per acre would be sufficient. It is better to put in too much than not enough.

## Cultivation and Color

Is there any relation between the color of apples and the time when cultivation is discontinued?

YES. There is a distinct relationship and as an aid to increasing color cultivation should be discontinued about the middle or latter part of June. Later cultivation tends to keep the fruit growing, which means it interferes with the development of proper color.

## Organic Material for the Orchard

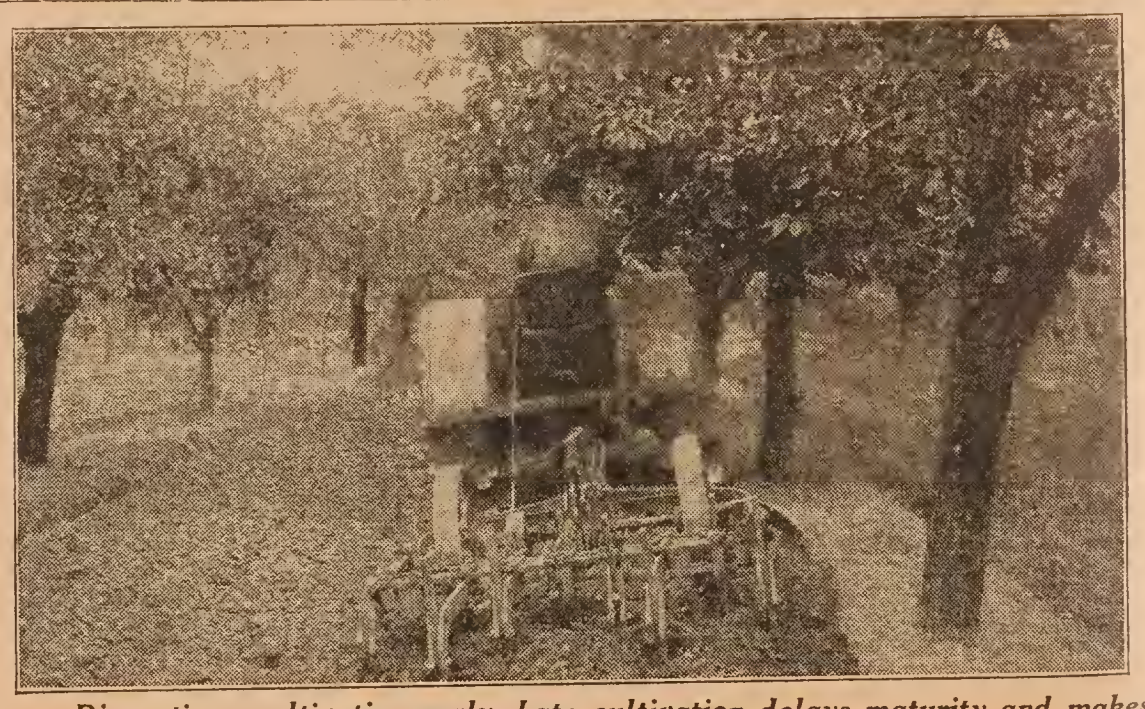
Are cover crops more advisable in a young orchard than in an old one? Why is this?

IT is easier to build up a supply of organic matter in a young orchard than it is in one that is mature. The reason for this, of course, is that heavy cover crops cannot be grown on areas which are heavily shaded by the trees. As organic matter is important in orchards principally because of its moisture holding capacity, it is a good idea to make hay while the sun shines and build up the supply of organic matter in the young orchard by growing and plowing under cover crops.

## Spray Controls Anthracnose

Will spray help to control anthracnose on my raspberries and will it help prevent infection on new canes?

ACCORDING to experiments in Indiana by the Experiment stations there, the spraying of raspberry canes with lime sulphur when the young leaves are ¼ inch long will satisfactorily control anthracnose. One gallon of the liquid concentrate should be used to ten gallons of water. In a test plot ninety per cent of the young canes sprayed were free from infection, while ninety-five per cent of the unsprayed canes were diseased.



*Discontinue cultivation early. Late cultivation delays maturity and makes it more difficult to get a satisfactory cover crop.*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APPLES, 2 year, 5-7 ft.
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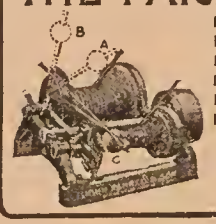

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## With the A. A. Dairyman

# Shipping Calves by Express

CALVES are shipped long distances in these days by express and probably 95 per cent of them survive the trying ordeal. More animals are lost because of the treatment given them the first few days after their arrival than because of exhaustion or otherwise on their long journey. Mostly, such as become sick after they are taken from the crate are the victims of too much kindness—well intended, of course, but fatal none the less.

Calves shipped by express are often quite exhausted by the time they reach their destination. It sometimes happens in the case of long shipments that the young creatures have been two days, or even more, without food. In truth, however, most of them probably suffer more from the noise and confusion incident to their long journey than they do from lack of food.

## Calf Needs Rest and Quiet

It is because of their trembling legs, when they are taken from the crate, that most people who receive such animals for the first time are moved by pity to give them something to eat. If the calf has sense enough not to eat, food is sometimes administered through force—wholly, of course, from a feeling of pity or kindness. And this usually, is about the worst thing that one can do—so far as the young animal is concerned.

What the calf needs most of all at such a time is complete rest, quiet and isolation. It may be given a little water, but milk or other milk substitute foods should be withheld. Put the creature in a box stall, if possible, with plenty of fresh, clean straw. Close the door and permit no one to enter the stall for several hours. These hours are critical, sometimes, in the animal's welfare, but Nature will solve the problem through sleep and complete relaxation. Let the calf doze and sleep until it begins of its own accord to try to get on its feet or to move about in the stall. At this time it can be given a little warm milk.

## Light Feedings Advisable

Here again, however, caution should be used. Small feedings will get the animal ahead much more rapidly than larger ones. At first give not more than a pint of milk and do not force the animal unnecessarily. Let the craving for food remain partially unsatisfied for a time. Otherwise bowel trouble probably will set in and this, in the animal's weakened condition, will result either in a dead or stunted calf. After a day or two normal feedings may be given.

It is quite wonderful how rapidly a calf will recover its strength and vitality if it be safely tided past the first two or three days following its receipt from the express company. A dealer in mail-order calves who has shipped several thousand of them to purchasers in various parts of the country once stated to the writer that if the facts which have been given here could be fully understood by those who buy calves at a distance there would be little cause for regret even in the case of extremely long shipments.—O. C.

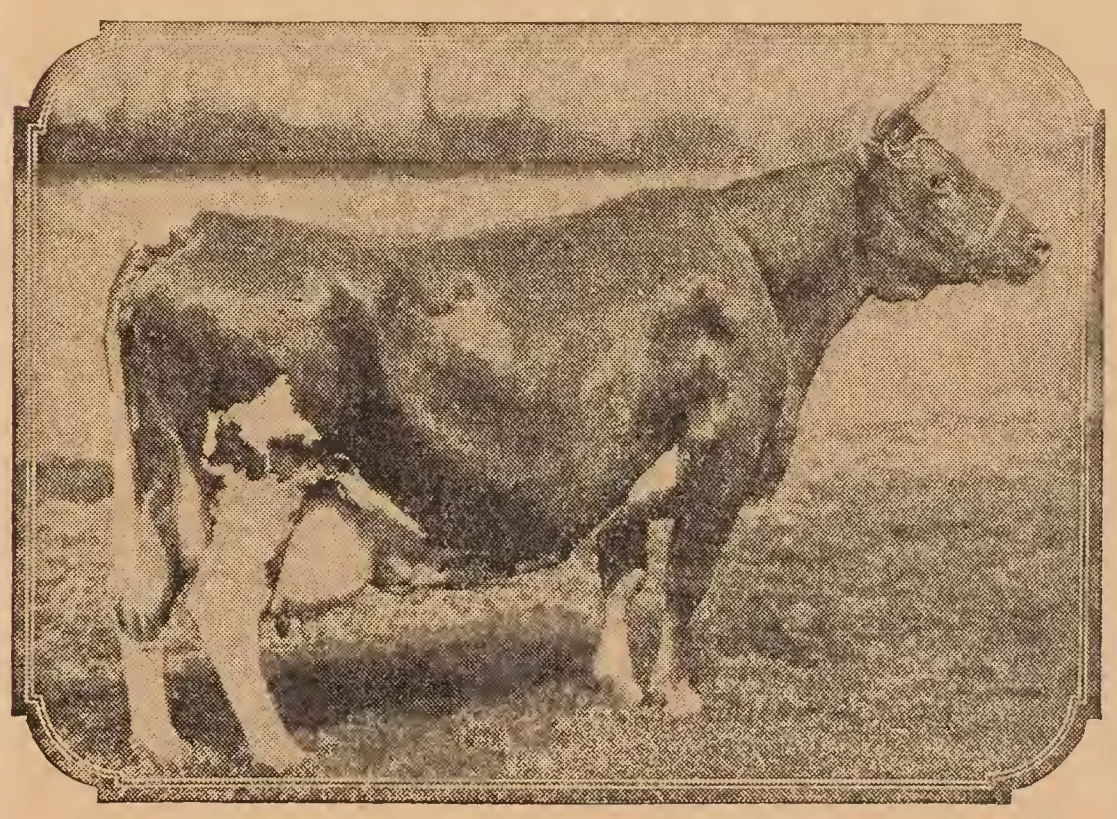
# Grinding Roughage for Cows

What Experiment Stations recommend the grinding of roughage? Will ground roughage produce more milk than it will not ground?

THE Maryland Experiment Station has conducted quite an extensive test on ground roughage. They report that cows fed on ground hay produced 1.31 per cent more milk and 4.84 per cent more butterfat than they did when fed on hay not ground. Cows refused nearly 30 per cent of the unground hay and refused only about 11 percent of the ground hay. However, considering the cost of grinding the hay, the profit was negligible and not sufficient to recommend the practice.

On the other hand, of course, there have been some more favorable reports on the grinding of alfalfa. The Pennsylvania Station reports that the nutrients in ground hay are slightly more digestible with the exception of crude fiber. The Walker-Gordon Farms report rather favorably on their plan which is to draw alfalfa green, then to dry it artificially and grind it immediately. It is then stored in bags.

High yield per cow is the basis for profitable milk production. Cows producing less than 200 pounds of butterfat fail to pay for the cost of feed and labor.



*Belle Buoy's Violet of City View, a fourteen-year-old Guernsey cow that has just made a new world's record for production for cows over twelve and a half years of age. Her total production for 365 days was 17,234.7 pounds of milk and 958.5 pounds of butterfat. The cow is owned by J. C. Penney of Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction. New York. She consumed two tons of grain during the year's test. Her weight at the beginning of the test period was 1260 pounds, while at the end of the year she weighed 1490 pounds.*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# Costs 26% Less -Raises 30% Heavier Chicks

ED. MOORE, of Syracuse, N.Y., is a business-poultryman who makes sure that he is using the most profitable feed.

So this spring he divided 1400 chicks into two lots, feeding one lot on B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Feed and the other on a higher priced competitive feed.

His weight averages for the two lots during a test period of 8 weeks tell a remarkable story for the productiveness and economy of B-B Daisy Feed. Here is the record:

| | Average weight of chicks fed on B-B | Average weight of chicks on other feed |
|---|---|---|
| At 2 weeks | 5 oz. | 4 oz. |
| At 3 weeks | 8 oz. | 7 oz. |
| At 4 weeks | 12 oz. | 10 oz. |
| At 5 weeks | 16 oz. | 15 oz. |
| At 6 weeks | 22 oz. | 19 oz. |
| At 7 weeks | 28 oz. | 24 oz. |
| At 8 weeks | 35 oz. | 27 oz. |

So at 8 weeks of age the chicks raised on B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Ration weighed an average of 30% more. But the cost of the B-B feed was *26% less than the competitive feed,* a remarkable example of the productiveness and economy of B-B All-Mash Daisy Starter and Growing Feed.

***Complete Line of Guaranteed Feeds***

B-B Daisy Starter and Growing Feed is but one in the complete line of B-B Poultry Feeds, all of which are guaranteed most productive per dollar of feed cost or money refunded. Thousands of poultrymen are using B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration, proved by conclusive tests to produce 26% extra weight during a chick's first six weeks. These poultrymen follow along with B-B Vitamized Broiler and Growing Ration, which contains all of the Vitamins, mineral balance and health giving concentrates required by the growing bird and at maturity they put their flocks on B-B Vitamized Laying Mash, the proven producer of more eggs.

***Two Feeds Needed Right Now***

Two other feeds that we particulary recommend to poultrymen at this season are B-B Coccidiosis Control Mash, for the prevention and treatment of Coccidiosis and B-B Broiler and Crate Fattener, a feed for finishing off birds before marketing. Tests prove that this remarkable feed adds 30% to 50% of weight in 10 to 16 days!

Feed the complete line of B-B poultry feeds. Your local B-B dealer will supply you and will refund your money if you try the feed and your figures prove that it doesn't do everything that we say it will.

B-B DAISY

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

ALL MASH
STARTER & GROWING FEED

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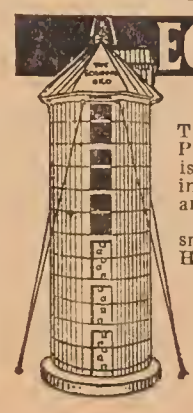

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## Milk Prices

### May Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk | | |
| Soft Cheese | 1.97 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. | | |
| Milk Powder | | |
| Hard Cheese | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for May 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## A Correction in Milk Prices

An error in the issue of May 23 quoted the League net cash price to farmers as $1.50 per hundred. This should have been $1.58 per hundred for 3½ per cent milk.

## Butter a Shade Lower

| CREAMERY SALTED | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 24 -24½ | 24½-25 | 33¾-34¼ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 23½- | 24 - | -33½ |
| 84-91 score | 19½-23 | 20½-23½ | 28 -32¾ |
| Lower Grades | 16 -19 | 19 -20 | 26½-27½ |

On May 23, the butter market closed a fraction under the close of the week previous, following fluctuating trading and prices from the opening on the 18th. During the week ending May 23, there existed a more confident feeling on the part of many operators. This was manifest in the speculative interest that has prevailed. Speculative buying plus the demand for current use served to clear the arrivals satisfactorily and keep the market free of accumulations. In spite of this there is a feeling of conservatism and a desire to keep the market about on the present level.

On Monday, the market opened rather weak under free offerings which created a pressure to sell and prices declined to 23c for creamery extras. This low price brought to life a buying interest and a firmer tone took place of the easiness. This situation developed into a price advance on Wednesday when creamery extras went to 24c which price they held throughout Thursday. Thursday afternoon the market turned easier and on Friday the price slipped to 23½c on 92 score butter. On Saturday it was difficult to hold the price for an easier tone came over the market. It looks as though Monday will open up no differently.

On May 22, the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 12,855,000 pounds whereas a year ago they held 19,895,000 pounds. From May 15 to May 22 the into-storage movement totaled 2,356,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year storage stocks were increased 4,108,000 pounds.

## Cheese Market Steadier

| STATE FLATS | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 12-14 | 12-14 | 18-19 |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-22½ | 21-22½ | 24-26 |
| Held Average | | | 23- |

There is just enough improvement to the undertone in the cheese market for us to recognize a steadier situation. Most of the wholesale business in fresh New York State whole milk flats has been at 13c. Wisconsin prices have been steadier on fresh cheese. Furthermore, there has been a little more trading in New York in fresh goods. Old cheese is held in strong hands. Old Junes are hard to buy, the owners being very indifferent to sell except at full prices.

Storage stocks are working out satisfactorily although some new cheese is beginning to accumulate. On May 21, the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 9,928,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same day last year they held 11,910,000 pounds. From May 14 to May 21 storage holdings in the ten cities were reduced 218,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year, holdings were reduced 94,000 pounds.

## Egg Situation Appears Slightly Better

| NEARBY WHITE | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -24 | 22 -24 | 30 -31½ |
| Average Extras | 21 -21½ | 20½-21½ | 28 -29 |
| Extra Firsts | 20 -20½ | 19½-20 | 26½-27½ |
| Firsts | 18½-19½ | 18 -19 | 25½-26 |
| Undergrades | -18 | | -25 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 23 -25 | 21½-24 | 26½-30½ |
| Gathered | 18 -22½ | 18¼-21¼ | 24½-26 |

Although there has been no material change in the egg market in New York City since our last report, there is a certain definite improvement in the basic and national situation. The chief improvement experienced during the week ending May 23, took place in that classification known as "mixed colors". This product comes principally from the Central West where advices indicate a rapidly increasing shrinkage in the lay. Western paying prices have advanced quite rapidly. Chicago has been above par with New York all week long. That situation cannot exist for any great period without creating a reaction here in the East.

Trade in New York City has not been particularly satisfactory, principally due to the Jewish holidays. Most dealers are said to appreciate that the outlook is slightly better, but they fear that the consumpion of eggs will be interfered with if any higher wholesale rates are created, which are likely to result in a considerable revision of retail prices. The wholesale trade is correct in this fear for it seems to be the case that when wholesale prices advance one cent the retailers boost the cent several times.

Nearby eggs have not shown any material improvement. There has been no shrinkage in the receipts from nearby points. These nearbys and Pacific Coasts in some cases have actually failed to clear. We look for the improvement to come next week. On May 22 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 3,990,000 cases of eggs whereas on the same day last year the same cities held 4,261,000 cases of eggs. From May 15 to May 22 holdings in the ten cities increased 329,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year the increase in the holdings totaled 413,000 cases.

## Live Poultry Market Closes Easier

| | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | -23 | -23 | 27-28 |
| Leghorn | -21 | 19-20 | 25-26 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 20-37 | 25-41 | |
| Leghorn | 18-28 | 21-32 | 26-45 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -11 | 13-14 | 15-33 |
| CAPONS | | 40-45 | -18 |
| TURKEYS | 15-30 | 15-30 | 20-25 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 15-24 | 18-24 | 19-23 |
| GEESE | -12 | 12-13 | 12-14 |

The live poultry market opened up on May 18 in fine style and held splendidly for the first three days during which time colored fowls sold for 25c and Leghorns ranged from 21c to 22c. On Thursday, as would be expected just before a holiday, the market turned and became easier, which was followed up on Friday and Saturday. On the 22nd and 23rd the Jewish people celebrated the Feast of Weeks.

## Bean Market Slow

Trade in the bean market has been very slow, the bulk of the buying of both domestic and imported goods being of a hand to mouth character. Even the canners have been taking only such goods as are immediately needed. This leaves the market in a very unsatisfactory and weak condition. Supplies of domestic pea beans are said to be very light. Other varieties are trending lower. Marrows (Jumbo) range from $5 to $5.75, Average $4 to $4.75. Pea beans are still selling at $4.50 to $5, Red Kidneys $7.50 to $8, White Kidneys $5.75 to $6.25, Limas $6.75 to $7.50.

## Feeds and Grains

| FUTURES | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (At Chicago) | | | |
| Wheat, (May) | .82 | .82¼ | 1.04¾ |
| Corn, (May) | .55⅛ | .56¼ | .77⅜ |
| Oats, (May) | .28 | .27⅛ | .41 |
| CASH GRAINS | | | |
| (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .93⅛ | 1.28⅝ | 1.26½ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .68⅝ | .98½ | .94½ |
| Oats, No. 2 | .40 | .55 | .54½ |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | May 23, 1931 | May 16, 1931 | May 24, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.50 | 22.50 | |
| Gr'd Oats | 17.00 | 19.00 | 30.40 |
| Sp'g Bran | 18.50 | 21.00 | 30.90 |
| H'd Bran | 16.50 | 18.00 | 30.40 |
| Standard Mids | 21.00 | 23.00 | |
| Soft W. Mids | 19.00 | 21.00 | 32.90 |
| Flour Mids | 21.00 | 21.50 | 34.40 |
| Red Dog | 22.50 | 24.00 | 32.40 |
| Wh. Hominy | 23.50 | 24.50 | 32.40 |
| Yel. Hominy | 24.50 | 25.00 | |
| Corn Meal | 26.75 | 26.75 | 35.40 |
| Gluten Feed | 29.75 | 29.75 | |
| Gluten Meal | 28.00 | 29.00 | 41.90 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 30.00 | 31.00 | 44.90 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 31.00 | 32.00 | 46.90 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 30.00 | 30.50 | 47.90 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | | | |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## Hay Market Easy

The hay market was easy during the week ending May 23. Receipts were fairly liberal and slightly in excess of an extremely slow demand, which depressed prices about $1 per ton. Small bales have been very difficult to move. The market closed about steady, barely that and no more. Straight timothy grading No. 1 is scarce. Most of the buyers were satisfying their needs at or under $23 per ton for No. 2 hay. No. 1 timothy was quoted at $25 to $26 with lower grades from $20 to $24. Timothy carrying a light mixture of clover ranged from $20 to $24, while grass mixtures ranged from $19 to $23. Sample hay ranged from $13 to $18. Rye straw is in good demand at $19 to $20 per ton, oat straw $13 and wheat $12.

## Meats and Livestock

CATTLE—Load medium 1222 lb. western fed steers steady at $7.60. Cows scarce, easier. Common to medium cows $3.75-4.50; low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50. Bulls scarce, steady. Cutter to medium bulls $3.50-4.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady. Small lot good 151 lbs. New York vealers $9.00.

HOGS—Steady. Good choice 160-220 lbs. $7.50-7.75.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Spring lambs in fairly liberal supply, largely 50c lower. Good to choice Virginia and West Virginia Springers $11.25-12.00. Common throwouts $9.00. Ewes steady. Good grades up to $3.00. Culls down to $1.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were moderate to light during the week. Trading was slow all through with a decline on tops and an advance on small toward the end of the week. Market closed weak on tops steady on small. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 11-12c; fair to good 10-11c; small to medium 8-10c.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts moderate to light during the week. Demand slow and for fancy only. Market steady, at $3.00-7.00, each.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow. Market closed steady at 15-20c per pound.

* * *

MAPLE SYRUP—Market steady. United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1, $2.25-2.35; No. 2, 1.75-2.25; No. 3, 1.65-1.75. (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3), Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

WOOL—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound; 18-25c; ½ blood 18-25c; ⅜ blood 18-22c; ¼ blood 18-21c; low quarter blood, 17-19c; common and braid 16-18c.


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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

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Shorthorn Bull, Nine months, beautiful animal. WM. E. SUTTON, Windham, N.Y.

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YOUNG QUALITY PIGS

7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock

On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

EDWARD BUNZEL Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, $4.25. 8-9 wks. old $4.50

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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PIGS FOR SALE!

DAILEY STOCK FARM

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We offer choice carefully selected young porkers all weaned and ready for the feed trough. OIC and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester crossed.

6-7 WEEKS OLD $4.50 EACH
8-9 WEEKS OLD $5.00 EACH
10 WEEKS EXTRAS $5.50 EACH

Express Prepaid on 20 or more pigs

Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

PIGS PIGS PIGS

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $4.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $5.00 EACH

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating. JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality counts, in starting small pigs.

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C.O.D. on approval. Big type—Husky—Healthy Stock Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Crates free. Orders filled promptly For good pigs—quick service and entire satisfaction give us a trial.

PROVIDENT FOOD FARM,
P.O. BOX 32, SOUTH SUDBURY, MASS.

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AT RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC., Lexington, Mass. Large Type Chester Wh. & Poland China cross; Chester Wh. & Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $5.00; 6 to 8 wks. $5.50 On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination Write to GEORGE FREEMAN, Mgr., 115 Waltham St. Lexington Mass. Telephone, LEXINGTON 0202. WE ALSO HAVE 50 young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25.00 each

PIGS FOR SALE Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—

PRICE $5.00 EACH

Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.

BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each

Prepaid $5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester
6 or 7 wks. old $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.75 each
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$250.00 BUYS

KING ORMSBY IDEAL 52nd,

Born September 8, 1929

Good individual, in color, little over half black. Sire: King Ormsby Ideal, A Gold Medal Sire, and his sire King of the Ormsby a Gold Medal Sire. King Ormsby Ideal now has 13 daughters with records above 1000 lbs. of butter in a year which is more than any living sire, and has many more promising young daughters coming along.

Dam: S. V. H. Mae DeKol, with record of 869.7 lbs. butter 19146.9 lbs. of milk in a year. She is daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, greatest sire of his age.

This combination of blood produced many of the large record daughters of King Ormsby Ideal.

For further details address.

W. D. ROBENS & SON, Poland, N.Y.

FOR SALE—Choice registered BROWN SWISS HEIFERS and YOUNG BULL CALF. CLOUD M. ROBINSON, CONNEAUT LAKE, PENN.

Holstein & Ayrshire accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle.
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# Farm News from New York

## *Distribution of TB Appropriation---Hail in Southern Tier*

THE appropriation for TB testing made by the Legislature for cattle indemnity purposes during 1931 has been allocated to the various organized counties. Some counties have received orders to proceed with initial tests up to a definite number. After this number has been reached, such counties will be required to confine their operations to the re-testing of herds already operating under the accredited herd plan. This plan will be continued until all organized counties have been included.

This announcement comes at a particularly opportune time since the re-testing problem has long been clouded in the farmer's mind. A definite program for initial testing as well as retesting of clean herds should materially increase the benefit of the TB test in New York State.

### League Milk Prices For June

THE monthly directors' meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association was held in New York City on Thursday, May 21. The directors voted to maintain the class 1 price at the point where it has been for the last few months, namely, $2.90 a hundred for 3.5 milk. The only change in price is in the class 3, in which there was a reduction of 10c, making the class 3 price, $1.30.

### Hail in Southern Tier

MUCH damage was done in Steuben and surrounding counties Tuesday, May 19, by a hail storm that swept a half mile swath through a considerable portion of the Southern Tier.

At Avoca, fruit trees were stripped of their blossoms and hail stones inches in diameter were reported.

Apples received the heaviest damage in Williamson, Wayne County. Other towns in the surrounding territory, while reporting a heavy storm, stated that little damage was done to growing crops.

### State Tree Nursery Enlarged

IN connection with the State Conservation Department's program, the state nursery capacity is being enlarged. A total demand of forty million trees is contemplated for next year and a steady increase to a maximum of about 150,000,000 trees in 1944 if the enlarged program set up in the Hewitt amendment to the state constitution gains approval of the voters of the state this year.

### Ontario Fair Grounds Sold

THE Ontario County Agricultural Society is now, after an existence of ninety-one years, out of the picture. The sale of the Canandaigua Fair Grounds to the Fort Hill Land Company for $11,500 marked its passing. Lack of interest in annual fairs together with the growing deficit prompted the members to retire from the fair business and liquidate the debts of the society.

### 4-H Boy Aids Conservation

THE honor of being the first 4-H club member to find a nest of grouse, reported to the State Conservation Department, goes to Lawrence Ambler of Madrid, St. Lawrence County. This survey, in which many farm boys are enrolled, is going on in several counties of the state and results so far promise excellent progress in learning the causes of depletion of partridges.

### Boy Scouts Elect New Head

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, for many years Vice President of the Boy Scouts of America, was unanimously elected President by the National Council members at the annual meeting of the movement at Memphis, Tennessee, May 5th and 6th. He succeeds Walter W. Head of Chicago who, after five years of service, declined to permit his name to be offered for re-election. All scouting is looking forward to another prosperous season under the leadership of Mr. Schiff.

### Travel Expenses of Horseshoe Contestants to be Paid

SEVERAL weeks ago we announced the 1931 New York State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair, under the auspices of American Agriculturist and the Farm Bureaus. Since that time letters have been coming in from County Agents, announcing that their county will be represented this year. It looks now as if at least as many counties as last year would be represented and quite probably the number will be greater than last year.

Someone has raised the question as to whether or not the expenses of these men will be paid. The arrangements will be the same as last year, namely, that the railroad fare of one contestant from each county to Syracuse and return will be paid by the State Fair Association, but no other expenses. All contestants, of course, must be certified to by the County Farm Bureau Agent.

### Western New York Notes

C. N. ABBEY, Farm Bureau Manager of Cattaraugus county is leading a campaign for more dairy records in cows. "Records," he says, "are a means to an end, furnishing data on which to build a profitable dairy business. Culling unprofitable cows and feeding according to milk production are practices that mean more profitable milk production."

Peter J. Ten Eyck, of Albany, actively identified with the State Agriculture Department, dairymen and fair associations, and the Farm Bureau, his own county agricultural society and many other farm organizations, was invited to give the address at a banquet in Lockport, ushering in the first annual apple blossom festival Monday evening, May 18.

Frank A. Plinston of Springville, Erie county, New York, has bred western New York's egg champion—a white leghorn hen that has a state record of 311 eggs laid during a twelve month period. This layer was the second highest of 18 hens out of 11,939 which produced more than 300 eggs during the twelve month period November 1, 1929 to October 31, 1930. The highest hen, producing 335 eggs, is owned in Cortland.

There were some amazing catches of perch last week May 10 to 17, in Lake Erie at Irving and Silver Creek, and they were larger in the average than for several years. "When apple trees are in bloom," says a veteran fisherman, "is the time to get out your flies to go after the trout."

Women are getting in the game of drilling for gas. A Bradford contractor is in charge of drilling a test gas well near Olean east city limit for a group of five women who are promoting the enterprise.

The district spelling champion is an eleven year old boy, an 8th grader, and youngest of the sixteen contestants in the western New York spelling finals. He is Maxson Hopkins, of Batavia. He has chosen his mother to accompany him to Washington where he will compete in the national finals. Six hundred and eighty schools were enrolled in the western New York district contest.

Due to the continued rainy weather there is much oat sowing still to be done at this date, May 15. Cattle are not yet turned out to pasture.

### Malone Boy Wins Prize

**HOWARD Lawrence of Franklin Academy, Malone, was the winner for the month of May of the A. A. news writing contest for high school vocational students of agriculture. This contest will not close with the school year. Most vocational departments of agriculture have numerous activities, such as field days and judging contests, during the summer. In fact, you will remember that the contest is not confined to school events. Local news of any sort can be sent in for the prize.**

**Remember that the prize is $3.00 each month for the best news story sent in and that space rates are paid for all others printed.**

### Bits o' News

It is reported that another gas well has been brought in in the Dundee-Wayne territory, which makes the thirty-third in that district. The new well is four miles south of Wayne.

* * *

More New York State cows are on test and more New York State poultry flocks are signed to be culled this year than any previous year to date. Evidently state farmers are waking up to the fact that the best way to make money is to save money by culling the non-producers.

* * *

The Honeoye Falls Home Bureau Unit has chosen the following officers for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Delia Kenyon; vice-chairman, Mrs. Marjorie Woolston; second vice-chairman, Mrs. George Gordon; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Burton Corby.

## The A. A. Yellowstone Trip

***August 1 to 10, 1931***

ALREADY more than 700 A. A. readers have written us asking for information about the A. A. Yellowstone trip. A considerable number have definitely decided that they are going and have sent in their checks and reservations. If you would like full information without the slightest obligation to you, just fill out the blank printed below and send it to the Tour Manager, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Here is a little information about the trip.

**What is it?** A personally conducted tour of American Agriculturist readers to Yellowstone Park. The original cost includes all expenses even down to tips so that you will be relieved of every responsibility at a lower cost than you could take the trip for alone.

**When will the trip be taken?** Our special train leaves New York City August 1, on the New York Central. It will stop at other points in New York State. Of course, the farther you are from New York City the lower the cost will be. The cost does include your railroad fare to the nearest stop on the New York Central.

**How will we go?** We will have a special train of pullman sleeping cars, a dining car, and an observation car. Numerous side trips will be taken by automobile and bus

**Who is going?** You, your family and friends, together with one of the editors of American Agriculturist and a personal representative of the railroad. For further information fill out the coupon.

Tour Manager, American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

I am interested in the A. A. Yellowstone trip and without any obligation on my part, would appreciate receiving full information about the A. A. Yellowstone trip, including the cost.

Name .....R. F. D.....

Town .....County .....

## *New York County Notes*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Feed in the pastures is unusually good, for the season and farmers have turned out their stock, at least two thirds of the farmers are short of hay. Meadows and pastures came through the winter without the usual heaving and have got off to a good start. Quite a large amount of grain was sown last week and a few pieces that were got in earlier are up nicely. I think more plowing is being done this spring than for several years. Probably this is a result of the past two dry summers. On account of the scarcity of hay, many dairies are not producing as well as usual, and are in poor condition. School meeting passed off with the usual scraps characteristic of school meetings, but general good feeling. A copy of the American Agriculturist was on hand to steer the meeting along safe channels.—A. J. N.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—It has rained for two weeks. Farmers have corn ground ready to plant but it is too muddy and wet. Peaches and apples were not hurt seriously by the late frost. The Grange had a food sale the 16th of May at the Grange Hall.—P. S.

TIOGA COUNTY—The Holstein-Friesian Breeders Club held their annual meeting on May 9 and all the officers were re-elected for the coming year. Fred A. Blewer, president; Willis A. Goodfellow, vice-president; and Myron G. Albro, secretary and treasurer. The club voted to show a herd at the state fair in Syracuse again this year. The cattle must be tuberculin tested within sixty days of the fair, unless they are taken from an accredited herd. President Blewer appointed Harry W. Petzold of Owego, Willis A. Goodfellow, and Paul Smith of Newark Valley as a committee to make the arrangements for the collection and exhibition of the herd.

Report of two Tioga County Dairy Improvement Associations noted that the Tioga County Farm Herd scored the second highest for butterfat and the third for milk production, and were milked but twice daily, one cow producing over eighty pounds of butterfat.—Mrs. C. B.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Because of rain, many are very late sowing oats, and planting potatoes and gardens. On May 10 there was enough hail to cover the ground white.

Eggs are 18c a dozen, butter 25c a pound, middlings $1.44, wheat $1.59.

The Board of Water Supply of New York are about Sullivan County and the talk is that work will soon be started on a dam which will help supply New York with water. This project will give over ten years employment to about 12,000 men.—Mrs. P. E. R.

GENESEE COUNTY—The chain stores seem to be at war on milk prices at Rochester. Thanks to the Dairymen's League the cut on milk price will have little effect on its members, but there are a few farmers who ship milk to Rochester independently who will find it a serious problem. With milk already so low in price another drop would mean a great deal of hard work for not much more than the pleasure of it.

Wheat is only 70c a bushel. Eggs have dropped to 13c a dozen in some stores.

—Mrs. R. E. G.

**DAIRYLEA**
**Dried Skim Milk**

*A Quality Product*
***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A
Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City
Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.
*Name* .....
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Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.
**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

**TAKE NOTICE** 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
**THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.**

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN, June Prices $7-100; $65-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)
**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

**WHITE LEGHORN HENS** AND MALES Now Half Price.
Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. 1 ship C.O.D.
**GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

**CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS**
Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2

**Woodside Poultry Yards Baby Chicks**
**TOM BARRON S. C. White Leghorn**
Imported 250-298 Egg strain World's Best layers. Breeder of Leghorns for 30 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Cortland, New York

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA

**CHIX**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leghorns | $7.00 | $31.75 | $63.00 |
| B. Rox & Reds | 8.00 | 36.50 | 69.00 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 31.75 | 63.00 |

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

R. C. BROWN **Leghorns** Baby Chicks. Frost proof, Heavy layers. J.M.Chase, Bx.4, Wallkill, N.Y.

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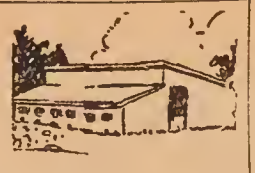

## The Hens Summer Bill of Fare

*By* L. E. WEAVER,
*A. A. Poultry Editor*

IS it really necessary to feed laying hens an expensive mash in the summer? We will grant for the sake of argument that the hens need meat scrap, milk, cod liver oil, and green feeds in the winter when they are confined and can get only the feed that is given them by their owner. But in spring and summer is it not quite a different matter? Out on range the birds can pick their own green feed and the sunshine takes the place of the cod liver oil. And as for the meat scrap and milk can we not just leave them out of the mash and so cut down the cost of feed, and let the hens pick up their own protein in the form of bugs and worms? That sounds like a logical thing to do, and every season there are flocks on which it is practiced. We are told that the hens keep right on laying without the costly protein feed as well as they did with it.

*L. E. Weaver*

There is another angle to the situation, however, that does not agree in all respects with this conclusion. It is that when the season of poultry culling comes on we usually find more early molters and apparent culls in those flocks that have had no meat scraps than in those that have had it. I purposely said "apparent" culls for I am certain that many of the hens that are thrown out as culls because they are not laying and have not been laying for a long time are the victims of poor rations or perhaps not enough rations.

### Facts Better Than Guesswork

In an effort to find the answer to this problem of just how much if any a hen's summer bill of fare can be cut down and still give good results in the egg basket, an interesting test was run at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster a few years ago. A flock of Leghorns just about a year old, and of course in the midst of their first year of laying, was divided into four groups early in April. They were then continued up to the 25th of the month on the same feed that they had been getting. During these four weeks their weekly production of eggs was as is shown in the following table:

| Date | Pen No. 1 | Pen No. 2 | Pen No. 3 | Pen No. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 5 | 45 | 77 | 105 | 63 |
| April 12 | 84 | 88 | 89 | 75 |
| April 19 | 86 | 102 | 107 | 93 |
| April 26 | 91 | 78 | 89 | 102 |
| Total | 306 | 345 | 390 | 334 |

Apparently pen number 1 had a few more of the poorer hens than the other pens had. And pen number 3 had more of the better birds. That is what the totals would seem to indicate.

On April 25th the dry mash was taken away from the birds in pens number 2 and 4. From then on their ration was simply a mixture of scratch grain consisting of three parts of corn to one each of oats and wheat. The birds in pen 3 continued to get the mash but without the meat scrap in it. In pen number 1 the regular complete ration was continued for the sake of comparison. And now watch what happened for the next three weeks:

| Date | Pen No. 1 Complete ration | Pen No. 2 Grain but no mash | Pen No. 3 Grain & mash but no meat scrap | Pen No. 4 Grain but no mash |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 3 | 92 | 99 | 107 | 85 |
| May 10 | 91 | 107 | 104 | 91 |
| May 17 | 107 | 84 | 82 | 93 |
| Total | 290 | 290 | 293 | 269 |

All of the pens are keeping along neck and neck. It surely looks as though the meat scrap is not needed, nor even the mash. So far the test has worked out just as we have been told it would. If the test had ended at this point the conclusion would have been that hens can lay as well in the summertime on a meatless mash as on a more costly high-protein mash. But the test did not end there and the next week told a very different story. The story is told in the third chart:

| Date | Pen No. 1 Complete ration | Pen No. 2 Grain but no mash | Pen No. 3 No meat scrap | Pen No. 4 Grain but no mash |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 24 | 111 | 33 | 36 | 28 |
| May 31 | 107 | 33 | 16 | 20 |
| June 7 | 79 | 44 | 31 | 71 |
| June 14 | 85 | 60 | 50 | 84 |
| June 21 | 97 | 52 | 31 | 89 |
| June 28 | 104 | 23 | 26 | 77 |
| Total for May and June | 873 | 535 | 483 | 638 |

Egg production went down with a bang in all but the meat scrap pen, and it stayed low while the hens with the complete ration kept on laying with scarcely any slacking. It would seem from this that the hens had sufficient protein stored in their bodies as reserve supplies so that when the income of protein was reduced to a minimum they could still keep on going at the same rate for about three weeks. But eventually the reserves were used up and then the birds had to slow down to a pace that corresponded to the amount of protein they were getting in their ration. If that is true, then we can conclude that when there is an unexpected or unusual drop in egg production we can look for the explanation at any

(*Continued on Page* 11)

AUTHOR—*All right, go ahead and clean if you want, but don't disturb anything!*
—JUDGE


**Baby Chicks**

*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed Breeders*
*Liberal Discounts on "Naborhood" Club Orders!*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

**LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS**

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | $5.75 | $10.50 | $49 | $ 90 |
| Cornell Sel. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 110 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.25 | 11.50 | 54 | 100 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C. Bl.Minorcas | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 120 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Broiler or Mx.C'ks. | 5.25 | 9.50 | 44 | 80 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.
**Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm**
Box A, Newark, New York

**20TH CENTURY CHICKS**
**FREE** **OUR 30th YEAR**

**MIDSUMMER PRICES**
Effective May 11. Cash or C.O.D. S.C.Wh.Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 100,$7; 500,$32.50; 1000,$65; Barred & Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 100,$9; 500, $42.50; 1000,$85; Wh.Wyandottes,Buff Orpingtons, 100,$10; 500,$47.50; 1000,$95; Imported Barron Wh. Leg., Black Giants, 100,$12; 500,$55; 1000,$100; Light Mixed, 100,$6.50. Wh.Pekin Ducklings,100,$18. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement.
20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

**JUNIATA CHICKS**

| | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood Strain W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $65 |
| Ferris Strain W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Owen's Strain R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70 |
| Basom's Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50 |

CHIX
Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guar.
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**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.
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| CASH OR C.O.D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | |

Light Mix, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $7.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
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State Supervised—2c Per Chick
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|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 9 per 100 |
| Bl.Min.,Bd.& W.R'ks.,R.I.Reds | 11 per 100 |
| R.C. White Wyandottes | 12 per 100 |

Heavy Mix. $9-100; Reg. Mix. $8-100
500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less.
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Catalogue Free
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**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**
the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.
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| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Legborns | $7.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $7.00 per 100 |
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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**QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE**

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

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**Quality Chicks** From Healthy Free Range Stock
Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.
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**CHICKS** Wh. Leghorns $6-100; Tancred & Barron S.C. Wh. Leghorns, $7-100; S.C. Barred Rocks, and Wh. Rocks, $8-100; Reds $9-100; Mixed $6-100. My chix are from the best laying strain of free range flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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# BABY CHICKS


## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100
S.C. White and Brown Leghorns.....$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds..... 7.00
Assorted Light Breeds..... 6.00
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.

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## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rocks or Reds | $4.50 | $8.00 | $37.50 | $70 |
| White Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalog FREE.
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**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
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100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
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NEW LOW PRICES!—100% SAFE DELIVERY
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS
Thousands weekly. Healthy, heavy laying, purebred stock insures Your Profits! State Inspected! Catalog free.
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## HATCHERY CHICKS

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns | | | |
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Barred Rocks and Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S. C. or R. C. Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |

Heavy Mixed $7 per 100; Light Mixed $5 per 100. Prompt shipment and 100% live arrival gt'd. Cir. free.
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## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....$6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)..... 8.00 per 100
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Heavy Mixed....$7.00 per 100; Light Mixed....$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
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## 5c CLASS "A" Chicks & Pullets

S. C. Whites, Browns, Anconas .....6½c
Barred Rocks...8c Assorted chicks...5c
10,000 pullets on hand. No money down. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$7.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
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## BABY CHICKS

$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street. Hackensack. N. J.

## CHICKS

Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg...$6.75 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
S.C. Reds.....$9.00 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
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## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
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TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced.
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**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W.Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.


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(*Continued from Page* 10)

time as far back as three weeks. As a rule it will not be so long however.

Now to return to the chart. After two weeks of low production the birds in pen 4 were given back their mash, including the meat scrap. The place is marked on the chart with a short line. It is very noticeable that improvement was immediate and decided. But the pen did not come back to where they would have been if they had not been disturbed. This we know from the results in pen number 1. Probably most of the birds that came back did as well as they had been doing before, but some of them had been thrown out of production entirely and had gone into a molt. It would be a long time before they were back on the job.

So the pen that started out with the poorest prospects finished a long way in the lead, while the pen that had the brightest prospects finished in last place. We can conclude from this test that laying hens *do* need protein in summer just as they do in winter. That it can best be supplied in the form of meat scrap or milk, and not by the insect life which the birds may chance to pick up.

While this test did not bring out this point it may be well to mention here that green feed which the birds can usually get for themselves on the range in the spring, soon becomes woody and sometimes dry and parched, so that for best results greens should be supplied to the hens in mid-summer and fall.

Before concluding I want to mention that I am indebted to Professor J. G. Halpin for the charts given in this discussion. They are ones that he uses in his poultry classes at the University of Wisconsin.

## Vacation-Time Is Coming

(*Continued from Page* 3)

In this way there is always interest and a bit of novelty about being allowed to play with the contents of this box, usually paper cut-outs, crayons, and similar table busy work.

It never pays to think that because one lives in the country all recreational needs are met. True, there is plenty of lovely fresh air and plenty of exercise if one troubles to get it. But my friend, the farm girl, who came to college where a great many city girls attended, found that she was far behind the city girls in her ability to jump, run, hurdle and do other gym stunts. She had always assumed that because she was country bred, she need not worry about her muscular development; this opinion of hers she very rapidly altered after meeting in actual competition girls who all their lives had competed in the gymnasium.

Even in the busiest of busy summer months, Dad and Mother need to take a day or an afternoon off for a complete change of thought and bodily activity. The Grange, Farm Bureau, and Church picnic, the family reunion, the potato or Better Homes tour, a trip to the beach—anything to get away from the regular routine, will serve the purpose of rest and relaxation which is necessary if one is to attack the next day's job with interest. One of my college professors used to say that the man who works the hardest needs to play the hardest if he is to balance the things up evenly.

Therefore, before summer vacations really get under way and the need for all this equipment is here, it might be a good idea to make a collection of games and games equipment which will serve the purpose of re-creating body and mind for the different members of the family. Where the community is large enough to have a school or community playground, for summer use, this is a wonderful help.


## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Low Prices to July 1st** | $14.00 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

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## HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll he strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.25 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| White Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c per chick more than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

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PATERSON, N. J. — MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. — W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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**Free Chicks** Do a little advertising for us in your neighborhood and make some extra money or get chicks free. Ask about our plan.

No need to tie your money up months in advance. Buy on our easy terms plan—$1 per 100 books your order. **We ship C. O. D.**, and guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks in good condition. Prompt delivery—the date you want. Famous strains—winners at the egg laying contests—Tancred, Ferris, Fishel, Sheppard, Martin, Thompson and others. 16 breeds. **Write now for our FREE Catalog** and eye opening prices. Member I. B. C. A.
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, BOX 44 FAIRPORT, N. Y.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES MAY 25, JUNE 1-8-15-22-29. EXTRA FULL COUNT.

| ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $4.00 | $ 7.50 | $36 | $ 70 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 4.50 | 8.50 | 42 | 80 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57 | 110 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
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## SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $6.75 | $33.00 | $65 |
| S.C. Bl. Leg. or Anconas | 2.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 7.75 | 38.00 | 75 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |
| Light Mixed | 1.75 | 3.25 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 50 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
*For Greater Profit* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY
*Hatchery Chicks.* Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## SATISFACTORY CHICKS

You will be pleased with our pure bred, selected chicks from high producing stock.
**SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES**
**LOWEST IN YEARS**
Write for prices and literature.
Chicks this year are a good investment.
**The New Washington Hatchery Co.**
**Box A, New Washington, O.**

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $8.00 | $37.50 | $75 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Wh. & Buff Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix....$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix....$7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

**CHICKS C. O. D.** —100 Rocks or Reds $8.; Leghorns, $6.50; heavy mixed, $7; light, $6. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free.
C. M. LAUVER, BOX 26, McALLISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.
TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Turkey Eggs** all breeds. Strictly pure-bred $3.50 for 12 prepaid
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks .....$8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) .....$12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100, deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

# Wedding Breakfasts in Maidless Homes

## *Careful Planning Makes Possible a Delightful Meal Without Undue Delay*

SINCE mother and sisters must always attend the wedding, the general custom of serving a wedding breakfast for the bridal party and near relatives and friends becomes a real problem in the house where a maid is not kept or available for the wedding day.

It is usually possible to set the table the night before, leaving the flowers to be put on at the time the candles are lighted. With a simple menu like the following, breakfast can be on the table within twenty minutes after the return from the church, or at least as soon as the bride is ready if she first changes from her wedding gown to the one for travelling, as many do when time is limited and she is to leave immediately after the breakfast.

**Breakfast Menu**

*Fruit Cup*
*Orlando Potatoes Patty Chicken*
*Buttered Asparagus*
*Hot Rolls*
*Celery Olives Radishes*
*Pineapple Salad*
*Coffee Rose Leaf Punch*
*Cakes*
*Ice Cream with Chocolate Sauce*

Early in the morning pare, cook and mash the potatoes, adding one tablespoonful of cream and one teaspoonful of butter to each cupful of potato. Arrange on deep glass pie plate, and score the top with a fork or large grater. Set in ice box. Put the rolls in paper bag and sprinkle outside of bag with water. Have patty cases baked the day before, put chicken cooked and ready for final dressing in double boiler on back of range. Have celery, olives and radishes in dishes ready for table and pineapple in bowl, with grapes, seeded, in separate dish. Fruit-cup and cream should be ready in the ice-box and chocolate sauce cooked and needing only to be heated.

If there is a sister in the family old enough to attend to the serving, the mother goes directly to the kitchen, slips the potatoes into the oven to brown, puts patty cases in oven, chocolate sauce on back of range and if coffee is to be served early in the meal puts it over fire, or heats water for it according to preferred method of making it.

The chicken, with all bones removed, is simmering in double boiler on back of stove, in liquor in which it was cooked to which a very little flour and a tablespoonful of butter has been added. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one cupful of hot cream and stir into the chicken, removing from fire at once. Slip rolls into oven to heat. Do not remove from bag.

The fruit cups are first placed on table and if there is a sister of the bride who can serve, the guests are then called. While this first course is being eaten the patty cases are filled with the hot chicken and a tablespoonful of the browned potato is put on the same plate in which the chicken patties are taken to the table. The buttered asparagus is simply heated asparagus spears, dressed with hot butter and seasoned with salt and pepper. If fresh asparagus is used it should be cooked the day before and put in double boiler to deep warm during the wedding service. The hot rolls are also ready to serve directly from the oven on a hot platter.

The one serving puts the salad together as soon as the second course is served and it is taken to the table immediately. On an individual dish put a lettuce leaf, and a slice of pineapple, on this pile the Malaga grapes cut in halves and broken English walnut meats. Sprinkle thickly with candied cherries finely shredded or chopped and dress with a mayonnaise or French dressing.

Pour the reheated chocolate over cream after it is in individual dishes and serve at the same time you serve cakes and coffee. Punch may be served at this time or earlier in the meal.

—L. M. T.

DRESS AND BONNET SET NO. B5512 *comes ready-made in sheer maize organdie, stamped for simple embroidery. Two-tone maize organdie picot strips for ruffles are included. Per set—$1.50. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

## Organdie Pillows

These cleverly designed organdie pillows are pleasing and attractive and lend special beauty to a cozy nook or the boudoir.

NO. C84 is stamped on maize-colored organdie and embroidery is accomplished with six strand cotton with lazy-daisy stitches, French knots, satin stitches, basting and outline work. Including a three inch strip for boxing and sufficient material for the back, price of this pillow is 50c.

Portions of designs NO. C2721 and NO. C2724 are tinted with washfast oil colors. NO. C2721 is of maize-colored organdie. Eyes are tinted with blue; lips in red; hair is auburn and red for roses and green for earring and leaves. Outline face in black, brown basting stitches for hair and red, yellow and pink for roses. NO. C2724 is of green colored organdie with red, yellow and black tinting. Outline stitch in black for face, shoulder, hands and hair; orange French knots in center of comb; hat band, cuffs and collar are in red. Including sufficient material for boxing and back, price for each of these numbers is 50c.

NO. C2725, parrot design, is stamped on maize-colored organdie. Embroidery is made with wool yarn in outline stitch. Red, blue, green and yellow for feathers; grey for bill and feet; brown for stem and three shades of green for leaves. Price of this pillow is 35c, including sufficient material for back and for boxing.

Embroidery floss can be furnished for 50c extra for any design. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## To Keep Cut Flowers Fresh

FLOWER time is here and if one wishes to enjoy cut flowers it is necessary to know how to keep them.

If flowers are to be used in a warm room, they should be removed in the night and floated in a large basin of water, and the stems cut slightly before returning to their vases the next morning.

Some flowers do not last well when cut, and therefore should be enjoyed in the garden rather than in the house. Violets, hollyhock, and poppy are far better outdoors than as cut flowers. Any flower which has a milky sap should have the stem burned or plunged into boiling water immediately after cutting. Euphorbia is such a plant.

It is a good plan to take a pan or jar of cold water into the garden and plunge all flowers into the depth of their stems and allow to remain for some hours before arranging in their vases. A shallow bowl is an artistic thing, but it is very hard to keep flowers fresh in one.

## The Feminine Blouse

3102.

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 3102 *immediately catches the attention of the girl or small woman. The model shown here is of yellow dotted dimity with beruffled collar finished with picot edge. Polka-dotted batiste, dotted swiss, patterned organdie, tucked net, pastel flat washable crepe silk, white crepe satin, and linen offer themselves as summer blouse material. Pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36 *and* 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 1⅜ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PRICE, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## Protect from Moths

IN storing winter clothing it is recommended that a moth preventive be used. This preventive has a very long name, paradichlorobenzene, but it is very effective. It does not have an offensive odor, and when confined in close quarters, such as a chest or trunk, does prevent the moths from destroying the fabrics. The crystals may be purchased from the drug store and sprinkled among the clothing.

Paradichlorobenzene has the additional advantage of preventing moth eggs from hatching and it is harmless to the clothing.

## Clothes for Vacation Time

(*Continued from Page* 5)

and with full skirt will make her as appealing as her older sister. Plain or printed voile, organdie, lawn, batiste, china silk, or crepe de chene, besides all the novelty goods offered in the sweet childish designs present an array from which very attractive little girls' dresses can be constructed.

These patterns have all been selected with the idea that by choosing material of beautiful color and of a weight suitable for the use to which they will be put, and to the wearer herself, any home dress maker can construct a summer wardrobe which would be entirely suitable for herself and her family, no matter whether she spends it at home with an occasional afternoon or evening outing or whether she packs up the whole lot and goes for a visit somewhere.

It may be added further that a woman with large figure will need to consider the effect of a fabric of her choice. She needs materials of more weight because a very sheer fabric only emphasizes her size. An extremely delicate material either in color or pattern is for the delicate, dainty woman or girl. Where the figure is large, design lines should be watched so that size is not made to appear larger. Lines straight across the body make it look larger, so in selecting materials or patterns, the very beginning of the wardrobe has to be considered.

**Briefs of Patterns Shown**

*Morning dress pattern No. 3024 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with 7¾ yards of binding.*

*Jacket suit pattern No. 384 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material for jacket and skirt with 1½ yards of 35-inch material for blouse for size 16, and may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust measure.*

*Lounging robe pattern No. 972 is cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 39-inch contrasting.*

*Sports dress pattern No. 3051 may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, and 40-inches bust measure. 3¾ yards of 39-inch material are needed for size 36.*

*Afternoon dress pattern No. 3006 cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inches bust measure and requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting material and 5 yards of ribbon for binding for size 36.*

*Afternoon dress pattern No. 2859, especially good for full figures, may be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 needs 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.*

*Evening dress pattern No. 3144 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 6⅜ yards of 39-inch material.*

*Slip pattern No. 228 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38-inches bust measure. Size 16 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 3½ yards of edging.*

*Play suit pattern No. 694 is available in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 needs 1 yard of 32-inch material for the suit with 1⅛ yards of 35-inch material for the jacket.*

*Play apron pattern No. 3358 is cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Allow 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material with 2 yards of braid for the 4 year old size.*

*Child's dress pattern No. 238 comes in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. For size 8 allow 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material.*

*Each pattern is 15 cents in price. Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

**BOYS! BOYS!**
***Daily Use of***
**Cuticura Soap**
**Keeps Face and Hands Clear and Healthy**
Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 24B, Malden, Mass.

**GLADIOLUS:** 5 Giant Nymph bulbs, 1 Mother Machree bulblet and 100 Regal Lily seeds, included with 100 mixed bulbs or 10 each 5 varieties, labeled, $1.25, prepaid. Price list.
C. A. WOOD, Box 14, BROOKTONDALE, N. Y.

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond from a drifting canoe in the lake. LeBlond, Aurore's father, searches for her and gets to Stuart's trading post. LeBlond's lieutenant, Paradis, tries to persuade LeBlond that Stuart, in spite of the storm, should have notified them of her rescue. Before they leave, Aurore and Jim arrange a meeting place on an island.

Jim's trading post has lost much of its business to the rival concern, whose local representative is LeBlond. Old Esau, a native in Jim's employ, has a plan to get the business back. Jim goes to the island to get a promised letter from Aurore.

Paradis, who has stolen Aurore's note, gets the drop on Jim and starts to take him to LeBlond, but Paradis is outwitted and given a ducking and a warning.

Jim and Omar start for Lake Expanse to see Christie who has charge of the Hudson Bay Post. Christie's daughter, Mary, appears to be more than casually interested in Jim Stuart.

* * *

"ARE you interested to hear the rest of the story?" he demanded, watching her curiously, for he had noticed that veiled look in the eyes of Mary Christie before.

"What is she like, Jim? What happened? Did you take her to Sunset House?"

"She's dark, of course—like her father. A good-looker—striking in fact," he stumbled on.

"Even with her hair bobbed—and knickers?"

"Yes, even with her short hair and the knickers. In fact the knickers were becoming," he laughed.

Mary's regular features stiffened. "They must have been—very—when you pulled her out of the lake."

Then Jim briefly narrated the events of the evening following the coming of Aurore LeBlond to Sunset House. When he had finished, the girl who had listened while her eyes furtively ranged from crisp brown hair, and bold, weather-burned features, to the well-set shoulders and capable hands, said quietly: "And to think that you'll never see this—what d'they call 'em, flappers?—this flapper again, the daughter of your bitter rival. Poor Jim!"

The sound of voices checked Jim's reply as Christie and McComb entered the house.

That evening the inspector sat late with Stuart at the trade-house. The spring trade at Sunset House had been little better than that of the year before. It was a great disappointment to Andrew Christie and he made no effore to conceal his chagrin.

"They'll be after me again at Winnipeg when they see yer returns," he said, squinting at Jim through his steel-rimmed glasses. "It's three years now since we set you up at Mitawangagama and yeh're making little headway against the Frenchman."

Jim smiled into the whiskered face of his chief, stifling the irritation which the old man's reiterated reproach aroused in him. For two years, on each trip to Lake Expanse, he had been subjected to a long evening of Andrew Christie's lamentations over the failure of the new post to wrest more of the trade from the firmly established North-West Company. But this evening, before the long smoke talk in the trade-house came to an end the inspector's tone perceptibly hardened.

"Ye've been a great disappointment to me, Stuart. Knowing yer father, and yer own record at God's Lake, I picked yeh as the man to beat Louis LeBlond at his own game."

Jim's blood heated at the unfairness of the thrust. "Yes," he said, "and how have you backed me up? You've held me to Lake Expanse prices and allowed LeBlond to outbid me for the fur."

"But the Hudson's Bay goods are better—they're worth more."

"That's true; they are; but LeBlond's got a mysterious hold on all the northern hunters who've kept away from us. Omar and I think we've stumbled into a clue. We're going to follow it up this summer."

### A Year to Make Good

"Well, it's high time the post was getting its share of that trade. It's beyond me why ye've not done better. Yer father, if alive, would be sore disappointed."

Jim choked down his anger as the old man went on: "Now they'll not be thinking of a change this year, but—"

"But what?" broke in the exasperated factor of Sunset House. "If that's meant to be a threat, Mr. Christie, make it specific! I've worked hard to make a go of it but you know and I know that we've got the cleverest fur man in the bush as a competitor, and if you and headquarters think some one else would do better, say so now. Send another man and see what he'll show!"

"Tut! tut! Not so fast! I sent yeh up there and I ain't ordered yeh out—yet."

The grey eyes of the younger man glittered. The muscles of his jaw bulged as he fought for his self-control. Nothing meant anything to Andrew Christie but profits. The fight they had made at Sunset House, he and Omar and Esau, was as nothing to the inspector so long as success had not immediately followed.

"What you mean," said Jim, staring through half-shut eyes into the impassive face of Andrew Christie circled by its stubby beard, "is that you're giving me one more chance—a year, perhaps."

"Aye, that would be fair."

Jim smiled sourly. "Knowing the odds against us, you nevertheless, think we ought to be on our feet by another year?"

Christie nodded.

"Well," said Jim, rising, and expelling a deep breath, "unfair as it is, I'll take you. If I don't double the trade next year I'll quit."

The following morning as he walked on the shore of the lake with Mary Christie he told her of the year of grace given him by her father.

"He sent me up there on a forlorn hope with a pat on the back," Jim said to the girl whose troubled eyes reflected her concern for the future of the man beside her. "He brought me from God's Lake where the Indians knew me and we always showed a fine profit for the company and expected me to beat Louis LeBlond at his own game in three years. Then, I was the bonny lad to do it. Now, I'm given one year to turn the trick or quit."

"Oh, Jim," she protested, "he doesn't mean that. They're worrying him at Winnipeg and he's taking it out on everybody. He was the same way with McCoy, from Jackfish, last week."

### Friendship?

"Well," Jim turned, to surprise the veiled look in her eyes—a look now close to pain, "it's hard to work three years as we have worked and in the end get kicked for our pains."

"I appreciate what you've done up there, Jim."

Had they not been in plain sight of the Indian shacks, he would have caught the trembling girl in his arms and kissed her in sheer gratitude. There had been times in the last three years, when, in his loneliness, he had been dangerously near falling in love with the blond-haired daughter of his chief, but had never quite succumbed to the attraction of her undoubted good looks abetted by her frank friendliness.

She gazed at him now through eyes unabashed, empty of all subterfuge, as she said slowly: "Doesn't it mean anything to you to know that I believe in you?"

He saw the girl's heart in her steadfast gaze and a strong impulse to take what she so freely offered swept him, when a flash of dark eyes framed by wind-tossed hair crossed his vision. Slowly he nodded. "It does mean a lot to have your confidence—your friendship, Mary."

With a sigh she turned from him and they continued their walk.

That afternoon as the canoe left the post bound back to Sunset House and Jim waved his hat at the lone figure standing in the clearing he carried with him the memory of the tense face of Mary Christie. He saw her again, her heart in her eyes, offering her love. Her appeal had been powerful—the frank revelation by this proud girl who had held much of his thoughts until a canoe drifted across wind-harried Mitawangagama. But even if the black-lashed eyes of Aurore LeBlond had never flashed their challenge, it could not have been otherwise. Andrew Christie had, the night before, cracked the whip of his authority over Jim's head—given him a year of grace. In all honor he could not then have sought sanctuary behind the skirts of his chief's daughter. But the picture of the girl in the distant clearing signalling Godspeed to the rapidly disappearing canoe, left the bowman sick at heart

* * *

### CHAFTER IX

TWO days later, with Smoke running the shore, Jim and Omar were poling the Peterboro up a wild reach of the swift Woman River. Through the long hours since sunrise, as they fought the drive of the current with pole and paddle, and, at times, with tracking line, Jim's thought alternated between the coming year which would decide his future with the company, and the two women, far apart as the poles in nature and temperament, who had come into his life. As for Aurore LeBlond, she would soon be but a memory. In a month she was going "out"—back to Winnipeg. There was no chance of even seeing her again, as he was to start with Omar and Esau at once for the Pipestone country. And she would have come to the split rock but for that prying Paradis, before he went south. Why hadn't he drowned the snake when he had had the chance?

The canoe was entering a stretch of "strong water" demanding the utmost efforts of the crew to force her upstream when, suddenly, a rifle exploded in the willows of the near shore and a bullet splintered the spruce pole in Omar's hands. Off balance, the bowman lunged into the river, but twisted as he fell and caught and hung to the gunwale of the boat while Jim threw his weight against the roll of the swinging craft.

"Lie down! Let her dreef!" called the half-breed as a rifle again cracked in the willows and a splinter from the gunwale flicked Jim's desperate face with blood.

Flattening out in the canoe, he groped for his gun lying amidships as the drag of the man in the water headed the bow down river. Again a rifle exploded and a bullet passed through the wooden wall of the craft close to Jim's head.

What could it mean? Who would ambush them here on the Woman River

As the boat drifted out of easy range of the willows, Jim reached and cocked his gun, rose boldly to his knees and rapidly emptied the magazine at the tell-tale wisp of smoke against the green of the scrub. Then over the bow rose a dripping face warped with rage as the thick arms of Omar lifted his body from the water. With a lunge the half-breed was in the rolling canoe and his rifle firing at the fast receding shore.

Shortly a bend masked the willows from the sight of the dancing craft and the men swung the canoe in to the beach.

"Well, what's this mean?" demanded Jim.

"Paradees, for sure!" snapped the bowman as they landed. "Come on, we hunt for dem!" And Omar plunged ahead into the brush.

### Smoke Hits the Trail

They had travelled less than a hundred yards when a familiar yelp, from somewhere upstream, sounded above the fret of the river.

"Smoke! He'll find their trail!" muttered Jim. Then fear for the safety of the dog he loved led him to push rapidly on up the river shore while Omar cut back inland behind the scene of the ambush.

Again Smoke's yelp announced that the dog had found something of interest and was investigating it, but Jim's ears strained for the dreaded sound of a rifle which would mark the meeting of the dog with the quarry he hunted. He held on up the river shore until he reached the scene of ambush. There he found three empty shells and, in soft ground, moccasin tracks cutting back from the river, which he followed for a space, then lost.

Suddenly, deep in the forest, a rifle was fired and Jim's heart sank, as he heard the husky's yelp.

"He's shot Smoke!"

Furious with the thought of his gallant dog gasping out his life from a bullet wound, Jim plunged ahead in the direction of the rifle shot. Shortly he saw a dark patch through the spruce and threw his rifle to his shoulder. As he lined his sights, the dark face of Omar appeared, head tilted as if listening.

Jim reached his friend's side. "Did you fire that shot? Where's Smoke?" he demanded. "I thought he was hurt."

"I shoot at dat feller! Smoke's after him now—in dose cedar. It ees so t'ick you see noding." Omar nodded in the direction of a cedar swamp.

"You saw him?"

"Ah-hah!"

### The Dog Wins

Separating, the two men started circling the dense cedar growth. Jim had not travelled a hundred yards when he heard Smoke's roar, followed by a shot, then the sounds of a struggle. Plunging through the thick undergrowth, mad with anxiety for the safety of his dog, he saw a running figure turn and swing with clubbed rifle at the black-and-white bulk of the pursuing Smoke. With a muffled roar the hurt dog again lunged at the Indian; again the clubbed rifle crashed as the husky leaped. Knocked back to his haunches, with a shake of the head the great dog closed with the Indian who was desperately trying to load as he ran. The tusks of Smoke snapped as his one hundred and forty pounds bore his quarry to the earth.

Throwing himself on the enraged dog, Jim balked the lunge which would have torn the throat of the helpless man on the ground, then dragged the battle-mad Smoke from his prey.

"Throw that knife away or I'll let

(*Continued on Page* 14)

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads

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CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

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BOARDERS WANTED on farm. Write Box 17, Breakabeen, N. Y.

TWO ABLE YOUNG men, one with experience, desire work on farm for summer. State terms. SOL LUBIN, 448 Hendrix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN to fly. Remarkable 10 lesson Ground Course, including membership, class pins, ratings, bulletins, wings. Send 25c for first lesson or $2.25 complete. Details free. NATIONAL YOUNG FLIERS LEAGUE, Dept. B, 816 Chimes Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

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COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine. Dept. D.

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TWO BARE FARMS, cheap; one with Lake frontage, one with Lumber, sugarbush. Buildings on both. FLOYD DAVIE, Deposit, N. Y.

250 ACRE DAIRY FARM Tioga County, New York. Four cities easy drive, excellent markets, school close, mail, good neighborhood, village 3 miles. 90 acres machine-worked tillage. 80 acres spring-watered pasture. Balance woodland. Home fruits, 9-room home, piped water, spacious dairy barn. 17 cow stable, other buildings. $2500. Investigate our long-term easy-payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

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LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing or smoking 5 pounds $1.00; 10, $1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

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**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.**

## How Do You Manage for Time to Sew?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

bedroom or whatever you will.

Notice I said "our and we." I believe the children (not the housework) are both a father's and mother's job. Daddy is sorely missed if he is kept away at six o'clock bedtime when four precious things are tucked in. I help with and enjoy weeding the garden, feeding chickens, etc., but surely lugging wood or any great quantity of water (ours has been piped to the kitchen) is a man's job.

Perhaps this hasn't helped you at all but it seems very worth while to us. If you could see us at six o'clock, the twins would be having their bottles, the other two busy dressing and breakfast would be almost ready to serve, but "for the life of me" I couldn't tell you what would be happening at ten o'clock. In fact I'm writing this with the breakfast dishes still to be washed—but—dinner's at twelve!

—ALSO BUSY.

* * *

## Saving Work Saves Time

WARM the house, air beds, and do living room before breakfast. The girls are old enough for seven o'clock breakfast (a nap later will make up sleep), which will save time. Next, poultry, coal, water and wood. Soak dishes in suds while you carry the wood. They'll wash quicker, easier. Carrying coal, wood, and water is a man's job—try to get Friend Husband to see to that.

Each evening put living-room in order ready for sweeping and dusting next morning. Fix cereal and coffee, ready for stove. Set breakfast table, prepare vegetables, desserts, for noon meal, in morning. Alarm clock set allows you to work while baking or cooking—less oven-watching.

Monday, wash, try to finish at noon, sprinkle clothes in afternoon if dry; Tuesday, iron, omit unnecessary ironing, churn, bake bread; Wednesday, mend, sew; Thursday, churn, sew; Friday, general cleaning, sweeping, mopping, wash woodwork, windows; Saturday, churn, clean silver, change beds, cook for Sunday.

Having a regular time for cleaning woodwork, windows, silver makes very little to do at one time. House is in better order with less work. Saving work saves time. Wiping mopboards with clean damp cloth after mopping saves much work. Make menus ahead. Jot odd tasks on paper, check off as done. Use simple sewing patterns. Use pillow-tubing and wide sheeting—saves time in sewing. Learn other sewing short-cuts.

This schedule is like mine. Each task must be quickly done, to work it right. The more one can do early, the easier the balance of the day's work. This leaves two days weekly for sewing, etc. Properly followed it leaves a couple of hours on each of at least two other days, also. Sunday schedule may start like weekday's, thus allowing time for church attendance.—MRS. W. R.

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 12)

him have you!" Jim commanded, holding the straining husky as the Ojibwa, rolling away from the snapping fangs, reached for the sheath on his sash. "Now lie where you are! If that shot hit him, I'll put him on you anyway." But there was no sign of blood on Smoke's trembling body.

Then Omar, drawn by the shot, reached them.

"Ah-hah! So Paradees sen' you?" The swart face of the half-breed stiffened, deepening the seams which furrowed it, as he glared down at the frightened Indian bleeding slightly at the shoulder from the snap of Smoke's fangs. "Wal, I t'ink we camp here tonight w'ile you tell w'at you know 'bout M'sieu' Paradees, ah-hah!"

With the Indian walking ahead, prodded by Omar's gun, they returned to the canoe and made camp.

Supper over, Omar began the inquisition of the sullen Ojibwa who had remained dumb to all attempts to make him talk. Lighting his pipe, the half-breed freshened the fire, then squatted beside the prisoner, whose feet were pinioned with raw-hide, and said quietly in Ojibwa: "You have woman and children?"

The mink-like eyes of the Indian shot a furtive glance at the lined visage of the man who squinted into the fire. But the swart mask of the interrogator was as inscrutable as flint.

(*Continued Next Week*)

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Insulate Your Car Against Motor Heat* — By Ray Inman

# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Barnum and Lincoln

"BARNUM was right". How often have we heard the veteran circus man credited and quoted when some bold-faced fraud has been revealed and stories told how a gullible public had "been taken", hook, line and sinker. Old "P. T." is credited with having said that "there's a "sucker born every minute, and sometimes they're twins." Barnum was right. Abe Lincoln said something along the same line when he said that you can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time. Perhaps Abe and P. T. had dealt in a little story telling or yarn swapping at one time or another. At any rate, they hit the nail on the head. It is as true today as it was when those celebrities made their observations.

The fact that Mr. John H. Public is so anxious to get something for nothing makes it particularly easy for the schemer to operate. We are all guilty at one time or another in our lives, from childhood up. Witness the youngster entering a candy store to buy a "prize" package, which usually contains about three cents worth of sugared pop-corn and a little ornament such as a metal ring or trinket, all for five cents. Adults are not excluded. It is not alone the dull, stupid or brainless individual who falls for an easy-money proposition. Again witness thousands of ordinarily sane-minded hard-headed business men "playing" the stock market to a point far beyond reason, to have things later go to crash under their own weight. Now that it is over, we can look back and see the extremes to which many went. And the "I-told-you-so's" had a gala holiday.

The fertility of farm land seems to have varied attraction. It attracts the husbandman who would grow bumper crops. It, too, attracts the schemer looking for fertile fields. He does not wait to raise things, but immediately plans to reap and harvest. He jumps in quickly, harvests his crop and is gone, leaving sadder but wiser (sometimes) victims in his path. Yes sir, there is one born every minute, and you can fool all of them some of the time, and some of them all the time.

In a recent issue of the New York Packer, a market trade weekly, there appeared the following item:

**Egg Shippers Looking for Hurwitz, N. Y. Operator**

Several small egg shippers have been in from the country looking for a man named Hurwitz, who sent out circulars from 291 Greenwich street and operated under the name of the Kadans, Hurwitz Company, receivers and distributors of butter and eggs. The letterhead says that the concern was established in 1886.

The householder at that address says that a man named Hurwitz came along and rented desk room in the store and said that he was going to deal in herrings. Hurwitz paid his first month's rent and then for the next month gave a check, which came back. There was a creditor around looking for him, so he gave the creditor a check, which also was returned marked "N. G."

Some years ago Hurwitz was in business with a man named Kadans, but that was so long ago that it has almost been forgotten. However, some of the old timers recall such a concern. There is no Kadans connected with the firm af all now and it may be an attempt to play on the name of the Louis Kadans Company, inc., farther down the street.

This game must be as old as the hills. Usually the promise of a cent or two per dozen eggs over the top market price is the bait on which Barnum's brain-child bites. Some of these egg-buyers string along the shipper to induce him to plunge, only later to shear him doubly close. Others do not wait so long. They grab the first returns and then do the disappearing act. Others gain time and money by having a few "rubber" checks bouncing back and forth. American Agriculturist has warned its readers of this scheme times unnumbered. The writer has chased these "sharps" around New York into all kinds of alleys. He has been present in Court when the Federal Government has prosecuted the perpetrators of the fraud, sending some to prison. Columns of warnings have been published. But the game works still and is worked, in spite of the fact that any one can get previous information about a buyer for the mere asking. But no, that takes time, and "this offer cannot wait." Yes sir, there is one born every minute, sometimes they're twins. You can fool some of the people all the time and all of them some of the time. Abe and P. T., you said it.—FRED W. OHM.

## Milk Producers Protected By Bond

CHECKS are being sent out by the Department of Agriculture and Markets to those having claims against F. W. Golaski, of the Marion Dairy, 969 Hertel Ave., Buffalo, the total being $1773.63.

Complaint was made to the department that the dairy was in arrears in payments to producers, and an investigation followed. Golaski was directed to appear at the department for hearing as to why his license should not be revoked, but failed to do so. Notice was published in newspapers directing producers with claims against Golaski to present them, and demand followed on the bond which he had filed to protect producers furnishing him milk.

Dealers are required to file a bond in a sum fixed by the Commissioner and for not less than $2,000 to protect the producers from whom they purchase milk. In the last license year licenses totalling 934 were issued by the department and surety bonds were filed in the aggregate sum of $3,287,-800. Payments on sureties were made in six cases and these resulted in the payment of $10,107.70 to the department, which was distributed among producers claimants.

## Promptness Is Fine

**YOUR company's draft for $90.00 to cover claim of my wife following her automobile accident was received to-day.**

**Mrs. Bundy is slowly recovering and wishes me to thank you for her. We both think your policy is fine and such promptness in payment should be the means of bringing you and the American Agriculturist many new members. We surely will recommend you very highly.**

**Very respectfully,**
**C. C. BUNDY,**
**Canisteo, N. Y.**

***Mrs. Bundy was injured on March 23rd, 1931 when the automobile in which she was riding overturned on a snowbound road. She suffered severe bruises of her back and strain of the right hip, and leg.***

## Unfair Test Brings Fine

A REPORT comes from Pennsylvania that the Queen City Dairy of Allentown has been prosecuted and fined for under-reading the Babcock milk test and thereby cheating farmers who deliver milk to the plant. The action resulted after the dairy experts of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture had completed a check on milk testing methods in that section. More than one thousand dollars was given back to farmers in the vicinity of Allentown for their March deliveries of milk.

Such isolated cases as this occasionally come to our attention, but we believe that in general, most milk companies try to give a fair test and there is less cheating done than is generally believed by the producer.

There is a wealth of valuable information about gardening in a little booklet which you can get for the asking. This booklet is entitled "Better Gardening—What, When, and How to Plant," and is published by the Union Fork and Hoe Company of Columbus, Ohio. You can write either to them direct, or to us and we will send you a copy.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During April 1931

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW YORK** | |
| Mrs. Wm. Cross, Schoharie (Claim settled) | $ 2.00 |
| Philip Dittmeris, Manorville (Part settlement of claim) | 30.00 |
| Mrs. W. H. Armstrong, Potsdam (Adjustment of complaint) | 2.50 |
| D. Karstadt, Monticello (Partial payment on claim) | 5.00 |
| Raymond Romanick, Utica (Refund on order) | 3.20 |
| Mrs. Chas. Patrick, Leicester (Balance of claim adjusted) | 3.80 |
| Royal Gordon, South Hammond (Insurance claim settled) | 10.26 |
| Harry Hansen, Olive Bridge (Balance pay on claim) | 51.25 |
| Rappaport, Stephentown (Claim settled) | 60.00 |
| L. R. Histed, Worcester (Additional compensation on ins. claim) | 57.68 |
| Chas. Nagy, Holcomb (Complaint settled) | 3.00 |
| Lawton Crosier, Salem (Compensation claim paid) | 135.32 |
| A. E. Stevens, Greenwich (Claim settled) | 8.00 |
| Joseph G. Dickey, Cutchogue (Express claim settled) | 12.10 |
| Albert Stosal, Lee Center (Refund on order) | 3.65 |
| Frederick Elliott, Moira (Part payment of claim) | 77.99 |
| Frank O. Terwilliger, Angelica (Pay for eggs) | 6.11 |
| H. E. Jarrett, Hamilton (Express claim settled) | 106.87 |
| Herbert Bulsom, Troy (Refund on order) | 57.50 |
| John Harrison, Patterson (Refund of duty charges) | 293.50 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Joseph Gulrich, Allendale (Partial payment on claim) | 5.00 |
| Mrs. E. B. Ely, Robbinsville (Claim settled) | 13.50 |
| Thomas White, Freehold (Additional adjustment on claim) | 5.00 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | |
| Arthur J. Lynch, Corry (Claim settled) | 5.30 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | |
| C. Goodrich, Chestnut Hill (Claim adjusted) | 55.40 |
| **VERMONT** | |
| Ferris W. Hale, Windsor (Railroad claim paid) | 16.00 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | |
| F. O. Blake, Central Station (Insurance claims adjusted) | 3,424.84 |
| *Total* | $4,464.77 |

### *Complaints Adjusted Where Money Was Not Involved*

**NEW YORK**

W. W. Frost, Trumansburg (Order filled)
Joseph Maxwell, Coldwater (Subscription filled)
Venita E. Fuller, Gouverneur (Order filled)
Alex Bryce, Pavilion (Commission account adjusted)
Dell M. Potter, Troupsburg (Partial cancellation of seed order)
Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle, Waterville (Complaint adjusted)
F. A. Monahan, Cameron (Order filled)
Mrs. A. J. Bush, Newark Valley (Order filled)

**NEW JERSEY**

Wm. Harvey Wells, Vincentown (Order filled)

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Albert Swigert, Carbondale (Complaint settled)
Geo. B. Tobin, Doylestown (Replacement on chick order)

**DELAWARE**

Harvey P. Slaughter, Smyrna (Complaint adjusted)

**VERMONT**

Mrs. Max E. Bogue, Underhill (Subscription filled)

**MARYLAND**

Chas. E. Snyder, Rocky Ridge (Complaint adjusted)

**• Practical in construction—use and economies effected! •**

Unadilla unquestionably represents the highest practical and economical development in wood stave silos. Cures and keeps silage perfectly. Provides greatest safety and convenience in use—the door fasteners form a permanent safety ladder. Hoops adjusted from this ladder. All good, practical reasons why more Unadillas are sold than any two other makes.
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***A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks***

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**

Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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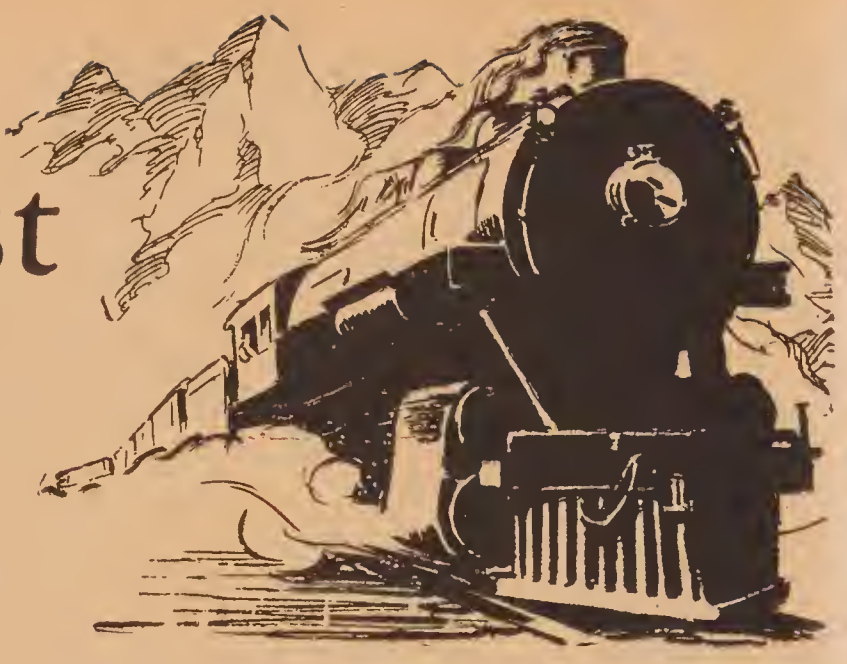

*August 1st to 11th, 1931*

SEE the wonders of Yellowstone with a congenial party of American Agriculturist folks . . . neighbors and friends who will add the pleasures of social contacts to the thrills of travel and sightseeing.

We will travel on a Special train of modern Pullman sleepers, dining cars and a beautiful observation-club car with barber shop, bathing facilities and comfortable lounging rooms. The trip will be an "all-expense" tour in every sense. The one low-cost ticket you buy in advance includes everything: railroad fare and sleeping car; all meals on dining cars and in the Park Lodges; motor car transportation in the Park and at the several sightseeing stops en route; even personal tips! And this cost will be considerably less than you would spend if making the trip alone.

## *High Spots of the Trip*

We'll start with sightseeing in Chicago and then whirl away to St. Paul following the scenic Mississippi River. We'll stop for a visit to the Sioux Indians in Dakota . . . and on to Bozeman where we take to motor cars for a trip through the fertile Gallatin Valley. The world's largest cattle ranch has invited us to visit them. Lunch will be served at a Guest Ranch in the heart of the American Rockies. And then . . . YELLOWSTONE!

Three days will be spent in the Park, amid inspiring mountains and natural phenomena which draws tourists from around the world. Grand Canyon! Old Faithful! Mammoth Hot Springs! You have heard of them. Now see them! Feel the thrill of adventure and accumulate memories that will last a lifetime.

Tour Leaves Aug. 1st. Get Details and Costs *NOW!*

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*The Grand Canyon and Great Fall of the Yellowstone.*

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Please send me your illustrated folder describing the trip to Yellowstone. Also the cost of the "All-Expense" ticket.

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5-30-31

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 per year | June 6, 1931 | Published Weekly


# "He Who Manages Affairs"

## *A Fireside Reflection About Sir William Johnson*

*By* JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

ONE summer day almost two hundred years ago—to be exact it was in 1738—an English ship arrived at New York and from her a tall, athletic red-headed young Irishman stepped briskly and confidently forth into the new world. I say briskly and confidently because surely it was after this fashion that he walked through all his adventurous after years. The new arrival was no raw bog-trotting peasant seeking his fortune in a strange country. His name was William Johnson, his age was 23, and his family, while not of the nobility, might fairly well be described as Irish gentry.

*Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.*

His mother was sister to Sir Peter Warren, sailor, officer, and sometime Admiral in the Navy of His Majesty, King George. Now this illustrous uncle, through his wife, owned a tract of fourteen thousand acres of land at Warrensburgh on the south side of the Mohawk—some 12 miles west of Schenectady, and young William had come to America to take charge of this estate for his uncle, and incidentally to engage in the pleasant and profitable business of trading with the Indians by way of exchanging cheap cloth or glass beads, or sometimes muskets and rum, for beaver skins and other peltry.

Such was the auspicious coming of the youth who rapidly grew to be the most important figure in Colonial New York and who during the third of a century thereafter wrote his name ineffaceably into the history of his Mohawk Valley.

By his uncle he was charged with the duty of clearing his land and cutting it up into farms to be, as opportunity offered, either rented out to tenants or sold to bona fide settlers. He was also commissioned to set up a store and trading post fitted to supply the wants of the Red Men as well as the Colonists, Dutch, and German, who were already making homes along the lower reaches of the Mohawk.

At this date it was evident that the White Man's Civilization was striking westward beyond the confines of the Hudson Valley. Already Albany had been peopled by Dutchmen for more than a hundred years. Schenectady was coming to be an important village, while further up the river at the mouth of the Schoharie Creek was Fort Hunter with a church and steeple which represented the bounty of good Queen Ann in behalf of her fellow countrymen, the German Palatines. From Fort Hunter you might follow up the Schoharie to Middleburg where white men had been living since 1712, or one might turn aside from the Schoharie at Central Bridge, going up the Cobleskill Creek to its headwaters, and so on down the Susquehanna following a path which had been beaten deep by the moccasined feet of Red Men through immemorial generations.

But in spite of these evidences of a new regime, power still rested with the Mohawks and with the more distant tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy. Such was the country in which young William Johnson was to make a great name for himself.

In one respect the story of the settlement of New York had been remarkably different from that of New England. There, almost from the first, the Red Men had savagely and passionately resisted the encroachment of the Whites. But in New York the two races as a rule had maintained friendly relations for fully an hundred and fifty years. Possibly this may have been due to the fact that the Dutch and later the English, dealt more wisely and justly than did the men of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. More I think it was because the Iroquois were wiser statesmen and strong enough to make themselves respected. Some one has said that they were "too sagacious to be deceived and too powerful to be eradicated." Such Indian troubles as had occurred arose because the English and the French tried to use the Red Men against each other. Not until the Revolution when the State had been settled for one hundred and sixty years did the people of New York have brought home to them a full measure of the horrors of Indian warfare.

One great outstanding characteristic of

(*Continued on Page 2*)

*At the top, the home of Sir William Johnson, now the property of New York State. Lower left—the chamber in which St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4 F. & A. M. was installed in 1766. At lower right—the main hall. The banister shows tomahawk notches put there by an Indian chief.*

This story about Sir William Johnson was broadcast by Mr. Van Wagenen from Station WGY last winter.

*All fun and no worries for*

**AMERICAN·AGRICULTURIST TOURISTS**

*Eagle Staff, a Sioux Indian who will dance for us at Mandan.*

ELEVEN days in the greatest vacation land of the world. Every day new sights, new thrills . . . and the good fun that comes through traveling with friends and neighbors.

You'll have nothing to worry about on this American Agriculturist Tour. Everything is planned for you. All meals, all side-trips, even tips to waiters and porters are included in the low-cost ticket. Nothing to do but have a good time.

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Let us send you our interesting folder describing everything we will do and see on this great trip. Yellowstone Park is our main objective . . . marvelous Yellowstone, where we spend three full days amid glorious mountain scenery and Nature's most amazing phenomena. We have planned interesting sightseeing stops coming and going. A visit to the world's largest cattle ranch in the fertile Gallatin Valley, nestled in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The picturesque Sioux Indians in North Dakota. Entertainment in Chicago, the Twin Cities, Dakota, Montana and the Rockies. Send for the folder today and let us tell you how little it will cost to join our August travel party.

*What meals we will have in our private dining cars!*

*On leaving Livingston, the train turns southward directly into the mountains. Standing guard over the entire Yellowstone Valley, Emigrant Peak towers in snowy majesty. At the base, Emigrant Gulch, one of the oldest gold mining sections of Montana.*

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6-6-31

# "He Who Manages Affairs"

(*Continued from Page 1*)

William Johnson—the thing that has made his name into a legend—was his very remarkable friendship and vast influence with the Iroquois. Some whimsical wag has declared that *"the only Englishman who could even get on well with the Indians was Sir William Johnson—and he was an Irishman."* But at any rate, from the day of his coming he began patiently and systematically to cultivate their friendship and support. In this he succeeded to a very wonderful degree. Apparently they gave him not only respect and obedience—they gave him honor and even affection.

Adventurous, vigorous of body, delighting in new experiences, he seems to have found genuine pleasure in his adoption of the Indian customs and dress. At times he painted his face and in head dress of feathers, he took part in their dances, prancing and leaping to the sound of the drums and tom toms. Within a few years he was speaking their language and dialects as if to the manor born.

In 1746 when he had been eight years in America, the Iroquois came to Albany for one of their councils with the Whites. One—the Honorable Cadwallader Colder, Esq., member of His Majesty's Counsel and Surveyor General of New York, was present—and in a book published two years later he gives this account of that occasion. "When the Indians came near the town of Albany on the eighth of August, Mr. Johnson put himself at the head of the Mohawks, dressed and painted after the manner of an Indian War Captain and the Indians who followed him were likewise dressed and painted as when they set out for war." In such fashion did young William Johnson conduct himself. He was no snob to be ashamed of his forest brothers when in the presence of his own people.

Young William Johnson was an ambitious youth in more ways than one. Almost from the first he started out to make himself the great man of the Mohawk Valley and he succeeded so thoroughly that he had not only no equal but no rival.

## "He Who Manages"

Within a year after his coming he was purchasing land for himself on the north side of the river. Once, at least, he made a journey far down the Susquehanna Valley with a stock of goods for trading with the Indians, and in many ways he was laying broad and deep the foundations of his future power. Very soon the Mohawks had adopted him as a member of their tribe, giving him the new name "Brother Warraghiyagey," meaning *"He who manages affairs."*

Caring for Uncle Peter's estate and managing the trading-post by no means gave outlet for his restless energy. He began to acquire much land for himself, gathering it in many ways at a period when there was still much land to be gathered, until ultimately he built up a great barony which in extent had few equals in America. Certainly he prospered and spread himself like a green bay tree. Only twelve years after his coming to the Mohawk country, he had built him a big stone house at a point where a little stream entered the valley about three miles west of what is now Amsterdam. It was a substantial rectangular structure and after one hundred and eighty years it still stands, a dignified and impressive memento of the great Lord of the Mohawk Valley. Here he lived during the rich years of his prime, here he dated his letters "Fort Johnson" and here were born his eight children by Molly Brant, the Indian girl whom the Master had taken to his bed and board without benefit of clergy. Unblessed as the union may have been by any priest, she always presided at his table and as his many distinguished guests came and went, he exacted from them all the honors due the Lady Johnson.

A dozen years later, as befitted his growing power and wealth, he built him yet another and more pretentious home which he called "Johnson Hall" and hither he brought Molly and her brood. Here he maintained the traditions of that universal hospitality incumbent upon a Baronet and great Lord of the Manor and in his big new house he died and through its wide portals they carried him to his last resting place beneath the chancel of the church that he had piously caused to be erected.

## What Might Have Been

It is always one of the fascinating yet fruitless inquiries of history to ask what might have happened if only certain things had been different. All his life, Sir William had been a staunch defender of the Mother Land and of the King who had honored him. Yet there are those who believe that if he had lived, he would in the end have been found fighting in behalf of the Colonies. Had this occurred, he surely would have held the Indians with him against the crown. Lacking this aid, England would have made the struggle a much shorter one. But whatever might have been, when the Revolution came, his son Sir John and his sons-in-law and all connected with his family cast their lot with England and went down to defeat with her.

Happily for Sir William, he was never called upon to decide which master he would serve. He died in 1774, just on the eve of that great conflict. It is well that he passed before he saw his beloved valley harried by fire and sword, neighbor divided against neighbor and finally his family and all whom he held dear exiled to Canada while his vast possessions built up so laboriously were confiscated by the State of New York.

* * *

In the beginnings of that year, Sir William made his last Will and Testament. Perhaps it is as remarkable a document as ever was signed and sealed. He had brought together one of the greatest estates of his generation and now he must try to answer the momentous question *"Whose shall these things be"?* So far as lay within his power, he tried to answer it fairly and justly. There were thirteen closely written pages of his will and at the foot of each he set his bold signature "W. Johnson." He bequeathed his title and his great house and a generous portion of his far flung domain to Sir John, his first born, son of "my beloved wife Catharine"—the German girl who bore for him his first three children. His vast acreage had been surveyed and plotted. Now he must divide it along with his houses and blooded cattle among many heirs and kindred and dependents. Perhaps few men have been so thoughtful and conscientious at the last. He set aside certain parcels of land to be sold for the benefit of his six brothers and sisters across the sea. To "my faithful and prudent housekeeper, Mary Brant" he gave a part of the Royal Patent and also a slave for her especial use as well as a provision of money. Nor did he forget any one of her eight children. One wonders if after all, Molly Brant was not his real love—the one grand romance of his irregular life.

## Indian Friends Not Forgotten

Then finally—and I can thrill to this provision—*"It is also my desire that the sachems of both Mohawk villages be invited to my funeral and there to receive each a black stroud blanket, cape and gloves which they are to wear and follow as mourners next after my own family and friends."* Deep in his unruly heart, Sir William loved his Indian associates.

It was January when he signed the will to which he had given such anxious thought; in July he was dead. He died suddenly in the very midst of a great Indian council held at Johnson Hall whither had come hundreds of Red Men for a ceremonial conference with the man whom they delighted to honor.

The Council had proceeded on Saturday, had been adjourned over Sunday, and did not resume on Monday because in his great bed chamber in the Hall, the Lord of the Manor lay sick unto death. In his last hours a great

(*Continued on Page 16*)

# Niagara's First Apple Blossom Festival

## *Queen Myra and Her Court Head Tour in Western New York*

A ROYAL dynasty was founded in the famed Niagara fruit belt this spring when for the first time in history a queen reigned over the galaxy of blossoming apple orchards in Niagara and Orleans counties.

Niagara's first Apple Blossom festival, held in the fruit belt May 16-23, surpassed even the best hopes of its most optimistic sponsors, and already plans are being formulated for a bigger and better Second annual festival in 1932.

The admitted purpose behind the Western New York blossom festival is to put New York state apples back on the map as the best apple region in the world—a position which, the growers believe, the inimitable flavor and quality of their fruit justly entitles them. Much to this end was accomplished this season when the festival attracted fully 50,000 motor tourists to the belt.

About a month before the festival was scheduled to open, word was sent out to all the high schools in Niagara and Orleans counties, asking their co-operation in the selection of candidates for the choosing of an apple blossom queen. Each school invited responded and named two representatives by student body ballot. Thus it happened that on Saturday, April 25, there assembled in the high school auditorium in Lockport, the capitol city of the fruit belt, a coterie of 32 beautiful girls from 16 different high schools in Niagara and Orleans counties. It was the duty as well as the privilege of the board of judges, made up of well known artists and society folks, to select from this array of comeliness an apple blossom queen and her court of six royal maids.

Urquhart Wilcox of Buffalo, director of the Albright Art Gallery school of fine arts, served as chairman of the judges. The four other members on the board were Anthony J. Sisti, another well known Buffalo painter; A. Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, and Mrs. Spaulding Evans and Mrs. William R. Keenan, both of Lockport.

*Queen Myra I, who reigned over Niagara's first Apple Blossom festival, May 16-23.*

Miss Myra Louise Kuhn, 17 years old, a junior in Tonawanda high school, was chosen as queen of Niagara's first Apple Blossom festival, and the six other girls designated as royal maids were: Irene Thomas, Lockport; Marian Wagner, Lewiston; Grace Bradshaw, Lyndonville; Felice Campbell, Wilson; Anita Brackett

(*Continued on Page* 6)

*Festival leaders and the guest speaker at the first annual banquet in Lockport. Left to right—A. R. Eaton, secretary, Lockport Board of Trade, who managed the festival; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany, guest speaker; M. L. Liddell, Burt, prominent grower and member of festival committee; W. G. Merriman, Lockport, committee chairman, and Jack Carlisle, marshall of the queen's tour through the orchard regions.*

# It's Easy When You Know How

## *The A.A. Handy Man Talks on Rams, Radios, and Things Mechanical*

**I am going to install a ram. I have a spring with a 10-gallon flow per minute. I wish to raise the water 40 feet and drive it 500 feet. Could this be done and how much water would I get in 24 hours. The pipe from the spring to the ram cannot be laid in line with the pipe from the ram to buildings. Would this make any difference? I will need about 1400 gallons per 24 hours.—H. T., *New York.***

YOU have left out some of the figures which we need to determine the amount of water which the ram would deliver. This figure is the fall which you have available from the spring to the ram. Assuming that you have a five-foot fall the ram will deliver approximately one gallon of water per minute which should be ample for your requirements. If you can arrange a still greater fall to the ram you may be able to get a slightly higher percentage of water delivered. It is not necessary to have the arm in a direct line between the spring and the farm buildings.

* * *

### Electric Motor for Hoisting Hay

**What size electric motor is required to operate a hay hoist?**

HAY hoisting is an intermittent job and the motor may, without injury, be run to nearly double its normal load. In most cases, the rope speed is slower than when using horses but the time is more than made up in returning the fork. A 5-horsepower motor should be ample to handle almost any hay hoisting job with ease and 2 or 3-horsepower motors will often handle the load. There is a home-made hoist, made mostly of binder parts, that is operated by a 2-horse power motor. In many cases hoists are operated by the milking machine motor.

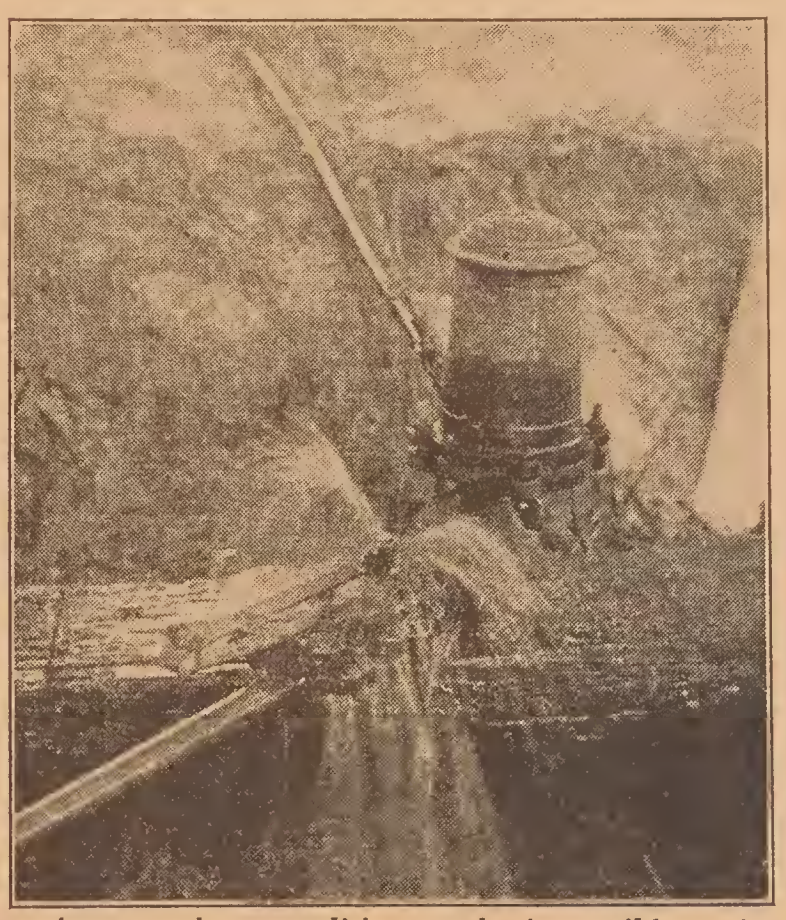
* * *

### Connecting Radio to Lighting Battery

**I am using three cells of my farm lighting plant for radio A-battery supply. The plant direction book says to keep the radio on the same cells permanently, while others say they should be changed. If so, how often?—M. F.**

THE plant manufacturers advise attaching the radio permanently to three cells because most batteries fail from under rather than over charging, and if the three cells so used are kept fully charged the rest of the battery is sure to be kept well charged.

This method is no doubt the best where the radio is small; but with a six or eight-tube set used five or six hours per day, the continual drain runs down those three cells quite rapidly and if the battery happens to be in a warm place there might be danger of overheating the rest of the cells in hot weather, besides the heavy loss in charging the batteries unnecessarily. In such cases, I would prefer to alternate the A-battery leads to different sets of three cells say twice a week; or perhaps better take the A-battery current off a lamp socket through a table lamp, so that the energy used in cutting down the voltage will not be entirely wasted.—I. W. D.



*A ram, where conditions make it possible to install one, is the cheapest method of pumping water. The one shown here could be improved by building a low-cost foundation and shelter. The drive pipe is on the left at the bottom; the delivery pipe which takes the water to the storage tank is the one leading toward the top of the picture.*

* * *

### Drinking Cup Valves Noisy

**We have a pressure pump connected directly with the drinking cups in the barn, and every time the cows drink and the valve on the cup closes, it rattles and shakes the pipes. We have a check valve nearly closed on the pipe, but it is noisy just the same. Can you suggest any remedy for this trouble?—C. G.**

WHERE the pump or tank pressure is comparatively heavy and comes directly on the drinking cups, these valves are likely to snap and be noisy unless they are designed to work under such pressures. The directions of the manufacturer should be followed very carefully as to the pressure and size of pipe used. One way of overcoming such a trouble is to put a large barrel or tank in the barn loft and pipe the water from this tank to the drinking cups, while the pressure system keeps the water in the tank at the desired height by means of a float control. Another method is to put an air chamber on the supply pipe near the cups to cushion the water when it is stopped suddenly. This need not be anything more than a short length of vertical pipe with a cap at the end, the trapped air acting

(*Continued on Page* 13)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## One Room Schools in Central Districts

UNDER the new central school law, each individual district cannot vote by itself about joining with the other small districts into a large central district. The decision is made by a majority of voters of all the districts in the whole proposed central district. It is the policy of the Education Department, however, not to lay out a central district until it is assured that a very large majority of the voters, including especially the farm voters, wish to have the central district.

However, it is part of the law, also, that each individual district *can* vote by itself as to whether or not it will close its own school or keep it open for children up to and including the sixth grade. It requires a majority vote in each district before a school can be closed for these small pupils. No one-room school in a central district should be in a hurry to close its doors, nor should a vote to close be crowded through by a bare majority. Fairness should reign and there should be due consideration for the viewpoint of others, particularly of the parents of little children.

Probably it is a good thing for many of these well-located small schools in the central districts to close. Where the children live on good roads not far from the central school, they are better off in a bus under a competent driver than they are afoot on a dangerous crowded highway going to the local school. Also, in many cases they get better teaching facilities in the larger school. But there are other districts not so well located, on a distant hill or over a mountain, perhaps, a long distance on bad roads from the central school, which certainly should not be in a hurry to close their little schoolhouses for the small children.

The whole proposition sums itself up on the question of fair play and common sense. If it is right and proper that the little school should be closed, then most of the people in the district will in time be convinced of this fact. But if they are hurried into a vote which many oppose, then there will be resentment which will take years to overcome.

## Are There Five Generations in Your Family?

WHAT is more interesting than people? Do you not like to sit quietly in a public place and watch them hurrying hither and thither, with various expressions of worry, petulance, and happiness upon their faces? What is more interesting than a collection of folks in that unit which we call the family, especially when there are several generations in the same family?

We wonder how many families in the big A. A. group there are with representatives of five generations living. We have thought that nothing could be more interesting than a set of pictures of A. A. families showing living representatives of five generations. If you are fortunate enough to be a member of such a family, will you not send us a picture of your entire family group, from great-grandpa or great-grandma down to baby great-granddaughter or great-grandson. We will publish every such picture that is clear and for which we have space, and will pay $2 for every one published. Each picture will, of course, be carefully preserved and returned to you after publication. Send it to the Editorial Department of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Coming—Special Dairy Issue

THESE are critical times in the dairy industry as well as with nearly every other business.

So far here in the East, largely due to organization, comparatively fair prices have been maintained in spite of large production and decreased consumption. But prices of dairy products all around us, and particularly in the great dairy sections of the West, are at rock bottom. Prices will go still lower unless steps can be taken to prevent them.

In order to do our part, American Agriculturist is getting out a special dairy issue, which will come next week. If you are a dairyman, be sure to look for it, for it is our contribution to the present dairy problem and it will be helpful.

The issue will contain short articles by the most prominent men in the industry on the present and long-distance dairy outlook. There will be suggestions for increasing the consumption of dairy products and other articles and information based on the marketing and production problems of the East's greatest industry—dairying. Look for this dairy issue next week.

## High Wages and High Freight Rates

WHEN we were very young, Mother occasionally thought it necessary (of course we never did) to correct our youthful errors with a switch from the old apple tree. The licking was bad enough, but what we most resented was her always telling us, "Now, my boy, this hurts me more than it does you." That statement somehow always added insult to injury.

It came to mind this morning when we picked up the newspaper and found that forty heads of eastern railroads had petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates, and had given for one of its chief reasons the statement that an increase in freight rates was needed to bring back good times! This is exactly the same kind of reasoning indulged in by labor unions and politicians interested in the labor vote, when they claim that wage reductions will prevent the return of good times. Such reasoning is utterly selfish and sounds like trying to make two and two equal five.

Now, we sympathize with the labor unions in their desire to secure and maintain good standards of life for their members. We sympathize with the railroads in their desire to keep their business prosperous. But the railroads claim that neither interest rates nor wages can be maintained on the present freight rates. Therefore, they conclude to take it out of the farmers and other shippers.

Why, we rise to ask, should either interest rates or wages be maintained on war-time levels, when the farmer and many manufacturers are selling their products at the lowest prices in forty years? Slightly lower pay and jobs are better than high wages and no jobs. There can be no sound adjustment of our present depression until both the money lender and the laborer are willing to take adjustments in line with what farmers and others have been forced to take.

While we are on this subject, let us point out that the states and municipalities responsible for hiring large forces of men are also guilty in slowing up the return to good times by paying too high wages. The farmer, with the present prices for farm products, cannot possibly afford to pay big wages. Yet, what can he do when the men working on the highway that goes past his door receive just about as much per hour as they ever did?

What do you think of this theory, anyway—that the hard times can be helped by the spending of millions of dollars by Federal, state, and municipal governments just to keep men employed? Is it anything more than "robbing Peter to pay Paul?" And Peter is the man who is already paying more taxes than he can bear, especially in hard times.

Tom Marshall, famous one-time vice president of the United States once said jokingly that what this country most needed was a good five-cent cigar. He was wrong. What the nation most needs at the present time is some good old plain common sense.

## Now Everybody Can Go West

HORACE GREELEY said, "Young man, go West," but going West in Horace Greeley's time was something of an undertaking, requiring months of weary travel and with the probability of never returning to see Eastern relatives and friends again. Today, by means of organized excursions, it is possible to go West and have an easy, delightful trip, returning to one's home in less than two weeks.

As we have announced several times, American Agriculturist, cooperating with the Northern Pacific Railway, will conduct one of these special trains to Yellowstone Park. We will leave various points on the New York Central in New York State on August 1st, and return in just eleven days. The trip will be so comfortable, with all worry and details eliminated, that it will have great appeal to old and young alike. It is cheaper than one could possibly go alone, even with the excursion rate. There will be stop-overs all the way along the line, with buses and automobiles waiting at the stations to take the party on interesting side-trips.

There are no extra charges for these trips or for any other service. The one charge covers every expense—even to tips. This trip will be one of the chances of a lifetime to create memories and friendships that you will always hold dear. It is time now to make reservations. Write to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for full information.

## Eastman's Chestnut

THERE is considerable sense as well as nonsense in the following schoolboy philosophy, which, it is claimed, was taken from various examination papers. Read these out loud to your family or to a farm meeting, and I will guarantee you will get a laugh and a good laugh is one of the fine prizes of life.

Average means something that hens lay eggs on.

An antidote is a funny story that you have heard before. (One of Eastman's wormy chestnuts).

Acrimony, sometimes called holy, is another name for marriage.

Matrimony is a place where souls suffer for a time on account of their sins.

An epistle is the wife of an apostle.

A polygon is a dead parrot.

A spinster is a bachelor's wife.

Homer wrote the Oddity.

Lady Macbeth died of sleeping sickness.

Penelope was the last hardship that Ulysses endured on his journey.

In Christianity a man can only have one wife. This is called Monotony.

The zebra is like the horse only striped, and is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z.

All brutes are imperfect animals. Man alone is a perfect beast.

Martin Luther died a horrible death. He was excommunicated by a bull.

# Gleanings from the Mail Bag

## *Comments by Readers on Gas Leases, Trespassing and Other Problems*

I HAVE been greatly interested in your articles on leasing land for drilling purposes and would be glad to have you send a lease as recommended by the Federal Land Bank.

The farm I own formerly belonged to an extremely honest, and trusting old man and was leased by a gas company about 25 years ago. The rental was to be $100.00 per year for each well drilled and free gas for the property owner.

After the derrick had been set up and the well drilled about half way down, some members of the gas company realizing that the owner was an easy going old man, came to the house, put up a hard luck story about the drilling costing more than they expected, and asked the old fellow if he would be willing to sign a new lease allowing him $50.00 per well and free gas. Their offer was accepted, the old man signed the new lease, surrendered the first one, and a few days later discovered that the new lease said not a word about free gas, and of course all his protests were useless.

The moral of this true story is obvious. Practically all leases in this district give the property owner $100. per well and free gas, or, just $150. per well each year with one eighth of any oil struck, as they know very well no oil will be found in this field. My gas well is now the oldest well in our territory, as the one ahead of it has been pulled out, and produces from 200,000 to 400,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Figure out what this well would have paid to the farm owner all these years at no more than 10c per thousand cubic feet, at 1/8th. We pay for our own gas at the rate of 55c per thousand cu. feet.—E. H.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*American Agriculturist has said repeatedly that the only fair gas and oil lease from the farmer's standpoint is on a share basis for each—that is, one-eighth to the farmer for oil and one-eighth for gas.*

* * *

### Post Only When Necessary

I HAVE followed with considerable interest your articles on posting and am glad to note that now one posting covers all types of trespassing.

It is too bad posting at all is necessary. I tried to keep from posting my property but one Sunday several years ago while enjoying the quiet of our woods and small artificial lake, we were disturbed by a bunch of young rowdies looking for trouble. When informed the property was private, they accused us of not having it posted, not that this made any difference to them. From that time my mind was set on posting and since I have had it well posted with State Conservation and Farm Bureau signs but people that respect our rights and appreciate privileges are never molested, still there is a class of outlaws that respect neither sign nor padlock. These have always been with us and will continue.

I still dislike posting and hope some day people may be educated to respect private rights on all property and the owner be fully protected by law without the need of this unsightly posting.

Congratulating you on the success you have achieved so far and thanking you, I am, one of the afflicted.—J. D. W.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*We fully agree with the sentiments about posting expressed in the above letter and hope no farmer will post his land until he absolutely has to do so to protect his property rights. But when it is necessary to post, we now have a posting law with teeth in it.*

* * *

### Opposes Compulsory Insurance

SOME time ago you asked for an expression in regard to compulsory accident insurance. I think there would be considerable injustice from such action for a number of reasons. A farmer is apt to have several cars and an old truck which are driven by several in the family. If there were an accident insurance from these drivers they would be responsible because sober driving does not cause major accidents. The cost of insurance under conditions as noted and in numerous other cases would be prohibitive. Insurance is a cheap redress for a serious accident caused by consistently reckless drivers. While it is known that intoxication causes many accidents a driver who indulges should not be allowed a license. One returning from a "lark" is dangerous to ride with, or meet on the road even though he is insured to the limit.—L. M. Van D.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Compulsory laws of any kind are difficult to enforce. They should not be necessary in a republic and should only be passed as a last resort.*

* * *

### He Fertilizes Pastures

WE first became interested in pasture improvement about three years ago when our Farm Bureau Manager, Mr. Paul Allen, and Professor John Barron of Cornell, held a pasture improvement meeting at our nearby town. Different methods of improving pastures were discussed at the meeting. For a demonstration for Professor Barron and Mr. Allen we applied 100 pounds of a high analysis complete fertilizer on one acre for three years in succession. The third 100 pounds was applied this spring and this acre was in quite good condition before we started to fertilize it, but today there is a very thick stand of clover on it and the cows seem to graze on this acre more than any other place.

On another acre adjoining this one, we applied about ten tons of cow manure in the late summer and 150 to 200 pounds of superphosphate. The same amount of phosphate was applied each year for three years. It was nearly a year after the manure was applied before the cows ate very much from this plot, but during that time a great mass of grass came on. The plot we just mentioned was top-dressed late in the summer about August so the next year, during July and August when the pastures began to dry out and grass was short, the cows ate this manure top-dressed plot down real well. Last year we applied 800 pounds of a high analysis fertilizer on four acres. As you will remember last year was a very dry year and the field we used was a very dry field so results weren't very satisfactory.

When immediate results are wanted, we believe the only thing to do is to use a good grade fertilizer, that is, if one has a good pasture field but wants to grow more grass to save feed bills and to have the cows graze there from the start. If one has the manure to spare we think it advisable to use the manure and superphosphate (although the cows don't graze there the first year) because it will furnish real good pasture the next year.

—GRAHAM BROTHERS, *Swan Lake, N. Y.*

* * *

### Pasturing Controls Quack

I NOTICED in your paper a request to hear from the readers who had experience in eradicating quack grass. About ten years ago I bought a farm that was so badly infested with quack grass that it was nearly impossible to raise a cultivated crop on the best part of the land.

I fenced the best meadow and turned it into pasture and to my surprise in about four or five years the quack grass was very rapidly being replaced with white clover. I plowed this field after it had been pastured seven years and it was nearly free from quack except a small part that had been manured.

This part was not grazed as closely as the rest and there was more of the quack that had survived. I do not think that a dairy farmer need to worry about quack grass if he will rotate his pasture and this, instead of being an expensive way of getting rid of the quack, pays big dividends in the milk checks.—F. S. WRIGHT.

* * *

### Can What You Can!

IN one of your August 1930 issues there was a question asked, "Does it pay a farmer's wife to can?" Also I read many answers to this question and most answers were "no."

Now in your January 10, 1931 issue I read an article about the farmer doing little complaining about hard times. How many of these farmers are there who cannot go into cellar and find food which he doesn't have to pay out money for, which perhaps he hasn't much of? Isn't it much better to eat goods canned in your own home from your own garden? There is a scarcity of work but the farmer has his food in his cellar and doesn't have to worry.

—*An Interested Reader.*

* * *

### Results from Salting Hay

IN a recent issue you asked for experiences in salting hay. I have salted hay and have had good luck both with hay that was not any too dry and hay that has been wet by rain. I never measure the salt, but use plenty of it because it is cheaper than hay or buildings. I have salted all my hay for the last five years. It makes hay better and the cows like it.—F. C., N. H.

* * *

I have been farming twenty years and always salt my hay. I have put clover hay in very green and salt it. It comes out in the spring nice and green. I put about six quarts to a load of hay and have never had any hay spoil as yet.—W. J. C., *Pennsylvania.*

* * *

### Another "Old Saying"

I DO not know whether you intend to publish any more old sayings, but here is one and the story connected with it, which I think is very interesting.

The saying is, "I'm as busy as the devil in a whirlwind." The story is as follows. It was back in the good old days when it was considered very shocking to talk about the devil and such things especially by church members. One good church member went to call on another early in the morning when she was very busy and in a big hurry to finish some particular piece of work so she said to her neighbor, "Will you please excuse me if I keep right on with my work? I'm as busy as the devil in a whirlwind."

The woman was greatly shocked that such a strict church member as her neighbor was should be guilty of such coarse language. The one who made the remark knew that her easily shocked neighbor would hurry post-haste to the minister of the church and tell him all about what she had said. So she very hastily put on her bonnet and got to the minister first. She told him what she had said and why. The minister was not shocked in the least, but said he would fix it all right with the other woman. The minister was a shoemaker as well as a preacher so when Mrs. A. came bustling into his shop he was pounding away on a pair of shoes as though his life depended on getting them done at just such a time. As she opened the door he looked up with a smile and said, "I'm sure you will pardon me Mrs. A. I'm as busy as the devil in a whirlwind." So poor Mrs. A. could say no more. She could not tell the shocking news she came to tell.

This story is said to be true and originated in Vermont. There is also another old saying I heard as a child which caused me a great deal of childish wonder: "I am as independent as a hog on ice, with his tail frozen in." I failed to see the independence.

—J. L. M., Randolph Center, Vt.

## *The Weaver's Shuttle*

*By* DR. J. W. HOLLAND

*The A. A. Philosopher*

MY grandmother owned a loom. It was great sport to watch the shuttle fly back and forth through the warp.

Reading the book of Job I find that he had witnessed the same thing, in his home centuries ago. "My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle."

*Dr. John W. Holland*

Little children think that time is long. We older heads know better. The longest life is a short run. We have not much time to get done with the work of life. If a man lived to seventy and worked eight hours a day during the entire time he would labor in all about twenty-three years.

Our days are really as swift as the shuttle of a modern power loom. We are all weavers, and must each weave into the fabric of our days what is given to us. An Indian sitting at his rude loom, with piles of various colored yarns beside him, said "I can't change pattern, boss he fix that." Whether we like it or not, you and I must do much the same thing. Be the woof of our day's somber or sunny, we must blend them to the best of our ability.

Each life is given a pattern. This is not fixed above our power to modify to some degree. We are still the architects of our own weaving. I love to believe that God has created us for some special purpose, and that the environmental conditions about each of us, can be seized upon by us to promote our best possible character, happiness and usefulness. As an artist uses a darker background against which to paint the lights and high lights of a perfect human face, so the darker shades of sorrow and disappointment may serve to bring into relief the gladness of our happier days. After all, what is sweeter than the memory of "a pain that has vanished."

What is woven cannot be easily changed. Pilate meant the same thing, when he said, "What I have written, I have written." This ought to save us from worrying over what cannot be changed. If people could be wise enough to look at their lives as a whole, instead of some mistake or sin that they were foolish enough to commit, it would be better for them. Worry will not change the unchangeable. Unnecessary regrets support half the doctors. Worry lowers our resistance to disease, and makes it impossible for us to be creatively useful and happy.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

*"I fling the past behind me as a robe,*
*Worn threadbare in the seams and out of date.*
*I have outgrown it. . . .*
*I can weave upon the shuttles of.... the future years*
*A fabric far more durable."*

A weaver cannot see the full meaning of his work until it is completed. In the great rug factories in Europe, the workers weave upon the back side of the rug, filling in the pattern that is stamped upon the reverse side When the task is done, the rug is cut off and thrown face up upon the floor. Then, only, can the weaver see the full import of his work in the blending of the various yarns.

So at the loom of life. The Master Weaver will cut down our work at last, and we will see the perfect blending of the shades where greys and gold commingle.

If we carefully and prayerfully stick to our task we cannot but be satisfied and happy over the sum-total result of our lives.

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PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown,N.J.

**Millions Plants,** frost-proof, field grown. Cabbage: Wakefield, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Flatdutch. Tomato: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Baltimore. Disease proof, hand selected. Hundred per cent A-1 plants and delivery. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$1.75 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1,000. Sweet Peppers, Sweet Potato—best varieties—50c. 100; $3.00-1,000, prompt delivery.

J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, - - FRANKLIN, VA.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF VEGETABLE PLANTS, cabbage, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre, Succession, Ballheads and Copenhagen, 300, $1.00; 500 $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 express collect. Onion plants same price. Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore Stone. Matchless same price. Ruby King Pepper, Nancy Hall and Cuban Yam Potato plants, 50, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Moss packed, satisfaction guar'd. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

10 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—8 Leading varieties—500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.00 thousand; 5000, $4.50: 10,000, $7.50 Expressed Collect. Prompt shipments, good delivery guaranteed. Get our wholesale prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants.

OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

**ONION, BEETS, LETTUCE, CABBAGE**

best kinds $1.00-1,000; $8.50-10,000. Tomato Marglobe and Stone $2.00-1,000. Peppers all kinds $3.00-1,000. Cauliflower Snowball $3.50-1,000. Egg Plant $4.00-1,000. All ready for field. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.

**Frostproof Cabbage** plants. Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, and Wakefield, 500-$1; 1000-$1.75 postpaid. Tomato plants from certified seed. Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Satisfaction guar. Oakdale Farm,Franklin,Va.

**Frostproof Cabbage** Tomatoes, Onions and Pepper Plants all varieties. 200 60c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $8.00 prepaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Tex.

**Guaranteed Plants** —Prompt service. Good delivery guaranteed. Cabbage: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.25; 5,000-$5.00. Tomato, Pepper: 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.00, 2,000-$3.50.

BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. N, Box 541, Youngstown, O.

**LOOK!** 200 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. CENTRAL PLANT COMPANY, Ponta, Texas

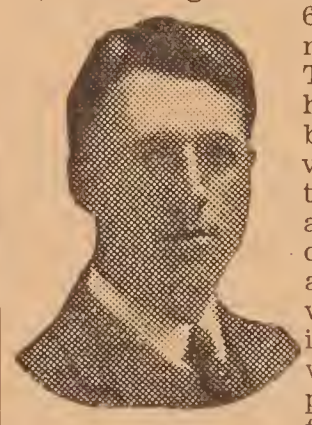
**Certified** SEEDS—Kidney, Marrow, Pea Beans. Barley, Flint Corn. E.F.HUMPHREY, Ira,N.Y.

## A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# Cold Weather Hinders Pollination

*By* M. C. BURRITT

BLOSSOM time has come and gone again. The pollination period was far from satisfactory but it was probably good enough to insure a fair crop of the doubtful varieties. Sunday, May 17, was bright and clear but cool—60 degrees—after a rain the day before. That day was the height of the apple bloom period, early varieties beginning to drop their petals and late sorts just opening. May 18 and 19 were bright warm days, almost ideal pollination weather, with temperatures ranging from 65 degrees to more than 80 degrees. Then it turned much cooler again with light rains on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, and high winds. On the 23rd it rained hard again all day and the temperature fell as low as 40 degrees. Were the two days, May 18 and 19, sufficient for adequate pollination?



*M. C. Burritt*

As previously indicated, the bloom is heavy, especially Baldwins and Greenings. Occasionally an orchard or individual trees bloomed lightly, but on the whole, the prospect based on bloom is probably for at least a fifty percent larger crop than last year and the largest one Western New York has had in many years. Much can happen yet, of course, to cut it down. With so short a good pollination period the June drop is likely to be heavy. And so much rain will call for very thorough spraying to hold scab in check.

### Prospects Good in Virginia

My information is that Virginia is coming back after the severe drought with a much bigger crop than was expected and that her yield of apples will be about her normal production. The period of pollination in the Shenandoah region was ideal. Timely rains have provided the needed moisture there. There will be plenty of competition in barrelled apples. Much will depend upon our putting up a pack as good as last year.

Unless they have old contracts, cherry growers have a discouraging outlook. There is a big carry-over of the old crop. Practically no buying in advance has been done. The expected price is about three cents and many canners are planning to restrict their packs. A few plants may not be operated at all. The crop is apparently not a very large one but greater than needed this season.

This week, weather permitting, will mark the beginning of tomato planting. The contract factories are beginning the delivery of plants. Here also some of last year's pack remains and there is an inclination to restrict this year's pack and acreage. Contracts are mostly on a graded basis. Contract prices are about the same or slightly lower than last year.

During the past 48 hours we have had a soaking rain during which between one and two inches must have fallen. More water is standing on the land than has been the case in more than a year. The soil is really saturated to considerable depth for the first time this season. It will be several days before it will be possible to get on the land to work it or to plant it.

### Who Will Benefit?

A milk price war in Rochester and vicinity is having disastrous results to producers. The retail price has been cut from 15 cents to as low as 9 and 10 cents per quart. Individuals discontented with the League price have given independent milk dealers the opportunity to pay more and sell for less, small quantities of milk, because they ignored any responsibility to take care of surplus. The final result can only be that the price will discourage production, cause heavy losses to dairymen, lead to the sale of cows, and later to a milk shortage, with benefits to no one. When will producers learn that the only answer is control through organization, as Editor Eastman says in his editorial in the May 23rd issue?

# Niagara's First Apple Blossom Festival

(*Continued from Page* 3)

and Evelyn Day, Holley. Festival activities began on Saturday morning, May 16, when the Apple Blossom queen and her court of royal maids and ladies-in-waiting entered Lockport at 10:30 A. M., and captured by acclaim the capitol city of the famed Niagara fruit belt. An absolute monarchy was forthwith proclaimed in the counties of Niagara and Orleans.

After holding court and receiving the homages of her loyal subjects, who flocked in from the border towns and fortresses when they heard the glad news, the Queen with a nod of her royal head expressed the desire to inspect her new domain.

Her slightest word was law.

Prime ministers, grand dukes and earls, courtiers and knights of the Order of the Blossom sprang into being and after a hasty consultation announced that plans had been made for a royal tour through the blossom kingdom on Monday afternoon, May 18.

Gallant old *Johnny Appleseed* then made his appearance and presented to the queen a basket of gorgeous apple blossoms. This picturesque character, ably impersonated by William LeValley of the Lockport fire department, explained to the court and all within hearing that he was not a mythical character as many supposed but that he actually lived many years ago and in the early days of the country he came into prominence by saving all the apple seeds that came into his possession as he was traveling over this Niagara frontier region and taking care to plant them all, so that today acres and acres of fruitful apple orchards are the result.

This history-making first annual inspection tour, led by the Apple Blossom queen, started from Lockport with scores of cars in a long motorcade, piloted by state police. For 150 miles it continued, carrying the royal party through the heart of the fruit belt's blossoming orchards. Several high schools along the route were out with their bands to serenade the queen as she passed in her decorated limousine. The charted route took the motorcade along the famous Lake road, on the shores of Lake Ontario, from Youngstown in Niagara county to Yates in Orleans county, where turns were made south and west to land the party back in Lockport after four and one half hours of driving. Villages passed through en route included Lewiston, Youngstown, Olcott, Barker, Lyndonville, Yates, Holley, Albion, Medina, Middleport and Gasport.

Gorgeous displays of blossoms were seen on both sides of the road for more than 100 miles of the trip. Perhaps the most dazzling display of flowers of all were in the orchards which lined the Ridge road in the vicinity of Jeddo and the million dollar highway just outside of Middleport.

The first annual festival banquet, held in Lockport the evening after the inspection tour through the blossom belt, went over the top when a capacity

(*Continued on Page* 16)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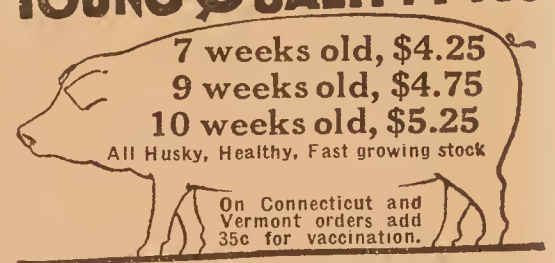
**When horse goes lame . . . *Reach for* ABSORBINE**

38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**Garget** cured or money refunded. $3.00 prepaid. Dealers wanted. SWISS CO., B-2, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**



7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock

On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

EDWARD BUNZEL Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, $4.25. 8-9 wks. old $4.50**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

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**PIGS FOR SALE!**

**DAILEY STOCK FARM**

**Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085**

We offer choice carefully selected young porkers all weaned and ready for the feed trough. OIC and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester crossed.

6-7 WEEKS OLD.....$4.50 EACH
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10 WEEKS EXTRAS.....$5.50 EACH

Express Prepaid on 20 or more pigs

Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

**PIGS PIGS PIGS**

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $4.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $5.00 EACH

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating.

JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230

P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality counts, in starting small pigs.

**PIGS FOR SALE** Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—

PRICE $5.00 EACH

Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.

BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**

Prepaid $5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE**

Chester and Berkshire, Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6-7 weeks old $4.25 each. 8-9 weeks old $4.50 each. All good feeders. Will ship any number C.O. D. 10 days trial. Crating free. J.W.Garrity,7 Lynn St.,Woburn,Mass.

## *With the A. A.* Livestock Man

# Slings for Farm Animals

EVERY Spring we expect some serious problems in maintaining the health of our live stock. Sheep men are quite sure to experience some trouble from paralysis in lambs. And the farm horse is also in danger from a similar disease.

The past spring we had the experience of having three lambs and one horse paralyzed at the same time, the horse apparently having the form known as Azoturia.

It seemed unwise to me to leave these animals lying in this unnatural position on the floor as we know that

*This shows how the horse was helped to its feet.*

the organs can not function properly while the body is in an unnatural position.

We immediately set to work to place them in the proper position. None of the three lambs were able to raise their heads far from the ground, but we knew that something must be done very soon.

The problem of raising the lambs was simple as it merely required an old bran sack, with four holes cut for the legs, and a light rope attached to the ceiling; or better yet, with a spiral spring at the ceiling which allowed the lamb more freedom in walking about as it became stronger. The dams of the lambs were placed in a small pen with the lambs and the lambs were assisted in nursing. The second day the lambs which were hanging were able to nurse without assistance, though still in the sling. The third lamb, which was fed lying on the floor and turned over several times each day, died the third day.

One lamb was kept continually in the sling for six days and the other for four. Both were released entirely cured.

Suspending the horse was not difficult, as we had three very wide straps which we placed around the body and attached to a one-horse singletree. This was attached to a horse fork rope and a strong horse slowly lifted the invalid to its feet. With just a little support she was able to stand and at the end of ten days was back on the plow, though she was allowed to lie down for a short time each day at first. One thing that favored the rapid recovery of the horse was the fact that fresh green grass could be had to supplement the regular ration of bran and ground oats.

While this article deals only with the cure of these diseases it is encouraging to know that the N. Y. State College of Agriculture is carrying on an experiment with two flocks of sheep to determine whether proper care, feed and management will prevent paralysis.

—JAMES S. MORSE.

## How to Select a Herd Sire

IN selecting an unproved bull the thought uppermost in mind should be to get one with a pedigree that strongly promises the transmitting of production traits. First of all, an effort should be made to buy a son of a proved sire. An animal usually inherits 75 per cent of his total characteristics from his parents and grandparents—25 per cent from each parent and 6¼ per cent from each grandparent.

The sire's record, which is based upon the production of his daughters, is the most important record in the whole pedigree. His record, therefore, is a record of his power to transmit production. It can reasonably be expected that a proved sire will continue to transmit to his sons and daughters alike the same traits of production that mark his first six or more unselected daughters.

## Pasture for Calves

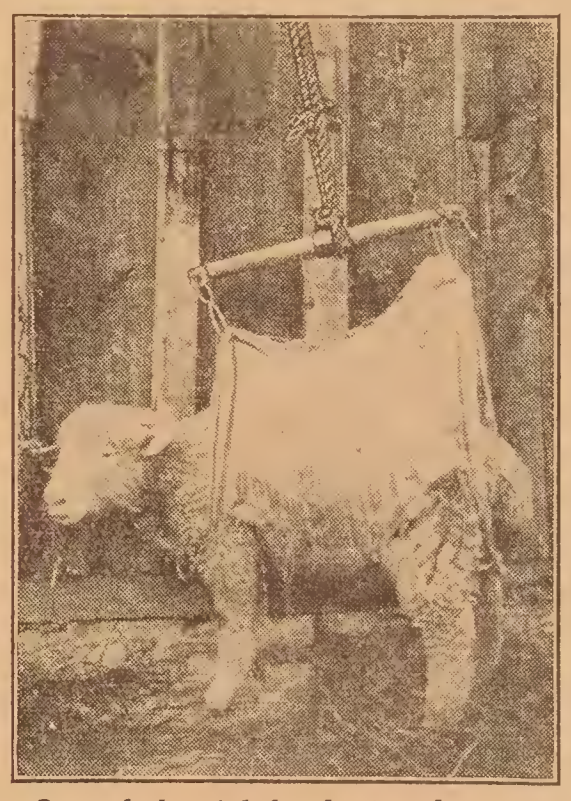
Is it advisable to turn calves out to pasture?—R. F., *New York.*

BETTER results will be secured by keeping calves in the barn until they are six months old. After that age they will make good use of pasture, but should also have some grain and plenty of water and shade.

## Does It Pay to Rotate Pastures?

IN considering ways to improve pastures a suggestion has been made that they be divided into several fields and cows turned into the fields in rotation. Reasons for this are: (1) To have the pasturage consumed at its most nutritious stage. (2) To give the pasture a rest, and thus increase yields. (3) To adjust the pasture area to the seasonal needs of the herd, through either pasturing certain fields or cutting them for hay.

The dairyman of course, in considering whether or not to follow such a plan is interested in knowing the possible returns as compared to the cost of additional fencing. Some experiments made in Canada indicate that the returns from pastures are greater when rotated. Where grass was cut on sev-



*One of the sick lambs just beginning to take an interest in life.*

eral equal areas at different times it was found that the greatest amount of protein was produced on the field where the grass was cut every three weeks which is very closely comparable to conditions when several fields are pastured in rotation.

Another point in favor of rotating pastures is that cattle are less likely to graze the best parts of the pasture intensively and to neglect other parts allowing weeds to get a start. Time will tell whether these possible benefits will be large enough to make it worthwhile to spend the money for additional fencing.

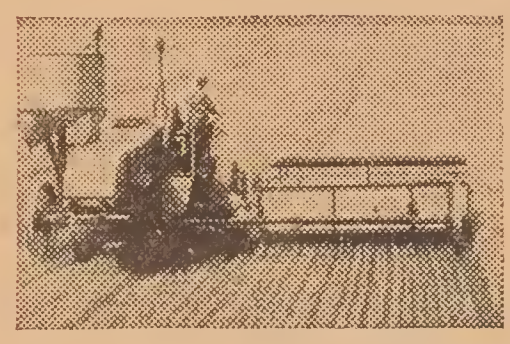
Hay made of mixtures of vetch and oats, field peas and oats, or the clovers will reduce the grain bill next winter.

# Treat a power loss like a *skunk in the chicken coop*

A power loss is a vicious sneak-thief. Ask any factory manager. He will tell you power losses can steal thousands of dollars.

They can rob you too. Even if your tractor is operating perfectly, the implement behind may be slowing up the work, stealing power, and causing excess fuel and oil consumption.

Worn gears, chains and bearings due to improper lubrication with inferior oils and greases are the main cause for power losses. It takes good ammunition to go gunning for this sneak-thief, power losses. By good ammunition we mean constant attention, day after day, with quality oils and greases that *stand up* on the job.



1. On your combine watch out for power losses at these points: cutter bar mechanism, blower bearings, elevator, grain cylinder bearings and reel drive. Apply Mobilgrease to all pressure fittings and vertical grease cups. It sticks on the job and protects bearings and gears from the wearing effect of dust. Brush Mobilgrease lightly on chains. Never use old crankcase drainings on combine bearings. That is sure to cause wear and power losses.

2. A cultivator offers little opportunity for power losses. But remember, cultivating is a long steady grind for the tractor. An improperly lubricated transmission will steal power from a smooth-running engine. If you didn't start the season off by draining and filling up with fresh, high quality oil, you should do so immediately. Don't risk worn gears and a sluggish machine. Consult your dealer for the correct grade of Mobiloil for the transmission.

3. Power mowers offer an unusually good opportunity for power losses to cause excess fuel and oil consumption. Be sure the cutting blades are sharp and clean at all times. If the pitman pin bearing is equipped with a pressure fitting use Mobilgrease. If equipped with grease cup use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease. Where contact occurs between sickle bar and wedge plates, friction loss can be avoided by the application of Mobiloil "CW" with hand oiler.

4. Watch the swinging arm mechanism on a hay baler. It moves slowly, yet under extremely high pressure. If the machine is equipped with an oil reservoir keep it well filled with Mobiloil "CW". Make sure full power is delivered to the swinging arm. Use Mobilgrease in all pressure fittings and open gears. This also gives full protection from the wearing effect of dust and dirt. Use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease in grease cups.

# Mobiloil stands up

*Because it is Made — Not Found*

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

### *Milk Prices*

June Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese | 1.30 | 1.10 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for June 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

| Eggs | Range |
|---|---|
| Best white, cartons | 35 @ 39 |
| Best brown, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best mixed, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best white, mediums, loose | 29 @ 33 |
| Large mixed, loose | 25 @ 27 |

| Butter | Range |
|---|---|
| Best in prints | 29 @ 33 |
| Best in tubs and rolls | 27 @ 29 |

Prevailing prices on Tuesday, May 26th, *for eggs and butter at retail in the New York metropolitan district.*

### *Butter Closes Fractionally Higher*

| CREAMERY SALTED | May 29, 1931 | May 23, 1931 | May 29, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 24¼-24¾ | 24 -24½ | 33 -33½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 23¾- | 23½- | 32½- |
| 84-91 score | 20 -23¼ | 19½-23 | 27 -32 |
| Lower Grades | 17 -19½ | 16 -19 | 26 -26½ |

When the butter market came to a close on May 29, quotations represented a quarter cent gain over the close of the week previous. When the market opened on Monday, May 25, an easy tone characterized the trading. As a result of the easiness, quotations lost a quarter cent bringing 92 score butter to 23¼c. On Tuesday, the market was fairly steady, just about holding the closing figures of the day previous. One mixed lot sold at 23c. On this day some speculative interest came to the front. Business turned much firmer on Wednesday and prices went back to 23½c on creamery extras. On Thursday the market continued to show increasing strength under a very satisfactory demand for current requirements. The price went to 23¾c. On Friday the market closed in good shape with top grades well sustained and cheaper grades averaging fractionally higher. During the latter part of the week butter cleared well, keeping the market in a fairly healthy condition. Just at the close business lost some of its snap, inasmuch as practically all of the buyers had satisfied their needs. Receivers are holding their stocks rather confidently in spite of the last minute sag which was more or less to be expected. The Chicago market moved sharply upward on Friday so that it closed considerably above par with New York. However, the New York trade does not seem to pay much attention to the situation inasmuch as there is plenty of butter available in the Metropolitan district.

**The Dairy Situation**

**Watch next week's American Agriculturist, which will be a special dairy issue, for an article on the dairy situation by E. R. Eastman.**

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KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

Ship Your Eggs

... TO ...

R. BRENNER & SONS

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City

EGG PRODUCERS

*Get Best Net Results*

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.,

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EGG CASES—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, berry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and bushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads.

O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY,

1132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seeds and Plants

Frostproof Cabbage Plants, large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties 75c, 1000. Bermuda onion plants $1.00; Tomato $1.00, Collard $1. Porto Rico Potato $1.45; Ruby King Pepper 50c, 100 or $4.00, 1000.

QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GA.

Certified Porto Rican Potato Plants $1.50-1000; 5000-$6.25; Tomato Plants from certified seed. 500-70c; $1.00-1000; Pepper Plants $1.50-1000. Prompt shipments. Roots mossed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sims Potato Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

**SPECIAL DAIRY ISSUE JUNE 13**

Next week's issue will feature a story on the dairy situation by H. H. Wing, president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America.

### *No Change in Cheese Prices*

| STATE FLATS | May 29, 1931 | May 23, 1931 | May 29, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 12-14 | 12-14 | 17½-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | 24 -26 |
| Held Fancy | 21-23 | 21-22½ | |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

Prices on New York State whole milk flats have not changed since our last report. However, the situation in the cheese market itself is much better than the price situation would indicate. The West has shown increasing firmness. When the market opened on Monday, May 25, Wisconsin was showing a steadier tone while trading was quiet in the general run of New York State flats. On Tuesday the tone of the market was steadier on desirable lines of fresh cheese. The cured cheese market also showed a little more strength. From then on Western markets continued to show increasing firmness although there was insufficient business in the Metropolitan district to warrant any price advance. At the close local offerings of fresh cheese were not excessive. There were some odd lots of fresh States available at 12c, but for good stock nothing can be had under 13c. If the situation continues at present we believe that the market will be ready for a fractional advance next week. There is very little good held cheese available and what is available, is held in very strong hands.

### *No Change in Egg Prices*

| NEARBY WHITE | May 29, 1931 | May 23, 1931 | May 29, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -24 | 22 -24 | 30-31½ |
| Average Extras | 21 -21½ | 21 -21½ | 28-29 |
| Extra Firsts | 20 -20½ | 20 -20½ | 26-27 |
| Firsts | 18½-19½ | 18½-19½ | 25- |
| Undergrades | -18 | -18 | |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 23 -25 | 23 -25 | 27-30½ |
| Gathered | 18 -22 | 18 -22½ | 24-26½ |

The egg market is substantially the same as it was at the close we reported a week ago. Some of the medium grades unfortunately, are fractionally lower, having met rather severe competition from the West. Business as a whole for the week ending with Memorial Day was not satisfactory. At the opening on May 25, the market reported a continued decrease in collections and lighter receipts than for the same period a year ago. At the same time, the supply of nearby eggs was holding up due to the lighter demand of Eastern hatcheries. Buyers made most of the situation and showed no particular interest even at existing quotations. When we consider the prevailing price on mixed dirties from the West, which are quoted at 17½c to 18½c, nearby eggs are selling at a ridiculous price. Pacific Coast storage packed, shell treated, closely selected extras are quoted at 27c. If there is any justice in that comparison of prices then the writer is a Chinaman.

The lighter offerings earlier in the week were replaced by heavier receipts toward the close. This had a very depressing effect on the market. It looks as though the stories coming from the West of lighter collections are of ghost origin. Advices late in the week ending May 29 reported that Western markets are slightly easier and prices lower. At the same time there appear to be freer offerings of eggs from the Central West than have been expected. All totaled, the situation does not look good for the first week in June.

### *Live Fowls Gain; Broilers Lower*

| | May 29, 1931 | May 23, 1931 | May 29, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 25-26 | -23 | 24-25 |
| Leghorn | 23-24 | -21 | 20-21 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 22-35 | 20-37 | 25-45 |
| Leghorn | 20-26 | 18-28 | 15-32 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -13 | -11 | 17-18 |
| CAPONS | | | |
| TURKEYS | 15-30 | 15-30 | 20-25 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 18-24 | 15-24 | 18-2? |
| GEESE | -12 | -12 | 12-14 |

The live poultry market experienced a good week prior to the Memorial holiday. Live fowls have been in excellent demand. As a matter of fact, there was some shortage, which leaves the market in good shape for the opening on June 1.

Broilers lost some ground. On Monday, the market opened with Rocks bringing 30c to 40c, while Reds opened at 25c to 33c. This represented an advance over the previous Saturday's close, but it proved too sharp with the result that on Tuesday, May 26, prices slipped back to the quotations of May 23. However, the damage had been done for a good deal of stock was attracted to the New York market on the basis of Monday's advance. This created an irregular broiler market for Wednesday, May 27. On that day a few extra choice Rocks went to 38c but the rest of the market went to pot, Reds showing considerable surplus. On Thursday, the big market day, Rock broilers had slipped to 35c top with poor stock selling down to 26c. Reds sold over a range of 22c to 29c and Leghorns at 20c to 26c. Indications were, on Thursday, that heavy accumulations would be experienced so it was decided best to cut loose rather than permit stock to pile up and sell for a song. This policy helped trade for stock immediately moved and it appeared that receipts would clear up by the time the stores closed on Friday night. Those who shipped fancy stock had nothing to worry about for goods showing class moved freely. The undergrades were responsible for some stagnation.

### *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—No steers offered. Cows scarce, slow, weak; common to medium $3.75-4.50; low cutters and cutters $2.00-3.50.

VEALERS AND CALVES—No vealers nor calves on sale.

HOGS—None offered.

LAMBS—Two loads of good to choice Virginia spring lambs steady from $11.25-11.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were light during the week. Trading was slow all through. Small calves were short in supply and obtained almost as much as heavyweights which were too plentiful. Market closed irregular on tops, steady on small. Fresh receipts per pound: 10-13c, depending on weight.

HOTHOUSE LAMBS—Receipts light during the week. Practically no demand. Market irregular at $3.00-7.00, each. (Season ended).

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow, large stock accumulating. Market closed weak at 10-16c per pound.

### *No Changes in Hay*

The hay market closed on May 29 substantially the same as it did the week previous. The supply of hay has been more than adequate to take care of the business, although the trade has experienced a fairly active call for hay of top quality. There has been absolutely no call for undergrade hay in small bales and concessions have been made to move stocks quickly. It can be said that the market closed just about steady. Timothy has sold at $19 to $26 depending on grade. Clover mixtures have brought $20 to $24, and grass mixtures $19 to $23. Sample hay $13 to $18, rye straw brings $19 to $20, while oat straw still brings $13 and wheat $12.

* * *

MAPLE SYRUP—Market steady. United States Commercial Standard, graded and filtered per gallon: No. 1. 2.25-2.35; No. 2 1.75-2.25; No. 3, 1.65-1.75. (Farmers run equivalent to No. 3) Sugar in casks, farmers run 20-25c.

* * *

WOOL—New York better fleece wool, unwashed, fine, per pound: 18-25c; ½ blood 18-25c; ⅜ blood 18-22c; ¼ blood 18-21c; low quarter blood, 17-19c; common and braid 16-18c.

## Foreign Butter Situation

DAIRYMEN may be interested in the fact that butter prices in foreign markets made still further decline slightly through the week ending April 30.

The price at Copenhagen was equivalent to 23.7 cents per pound for local butter, while New York 92 score was selling for 22.5 cents. New Zealand butter at London was quoted at 23.5 cents, which was 20 per cent lower than that of a year ago.

We are in the unique situation this year of having our butter going into foreign markets, which means that it is sold on a world price basis.

CATTLE

Holstein & Ayrshire accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle. J. H. WILLIAMS, - - - ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Four cows and heifers, two bull calves, all registered. C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, NEW YORK

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire & Dorset RAMS $20 each. Shipped on approval—No payment required—Send for photographs. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

65 YOUNG Shropshire Sheep WITH LAMBS BY SIDE. Peter Driscoll, Venice Center, N.Y.

GOATS

MILK GOATS

HEAVY MILKERS, Toggenburgs, Nubians, grades, purebreds. Soon fresh. Wholesale prices. Pairs, trios. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY. MOHNTON, PA.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

Shetland Ponies —Mares, and colts—Geldings and Stallions. Pony Farm, Himrod, N.Y.

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES. COMPLETE LITERATURE 5c. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

FOR SALE English Shepherd Pups. Heel driving stock. E. A. BRAWN, Chester, Vt.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE!

6-8 wks. old Express paid to your station $5.00 each

C.O.D. on approval. Big type—Husky—Healthy Stock Chester and Yorkshire. Berkshire and Chester, Duroc and Berkshire crossed. Crates free. Orders filled promptly. For good pigs—quick service and entire satisfaction give us a trial.

PROVIDENT FOOD FARM,

P.O. BOX 32, SOUTH SUDBURY, MASS.

Spring Pigs for Sale

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks, $5.00; 6 to 8 wks. $5.50. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co. Wilmington, Mass Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

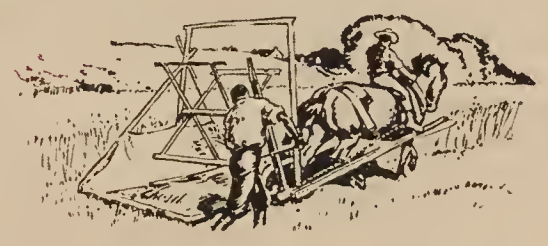
Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $5.00; 6 to 8 wks. $5.50. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25.00 each.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire — Berkshire and Chester 6 or 7 wks. old $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old $4.75 each None better sold. Telephone 0635

MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.



—*from the celebrated painting by Millet*

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE"

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Whose breath blew out the light within this hrain?
Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land?"

*—Copyrighted by Edwin Markham, the poet, and used with his permission*

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

## *AND THE GOLDEN AGE* Of Agriculture

TRAGIC shadow falling across the pages of human history—the shadow of the man with the hoe. On the bent shoulders of the man with the hoe lay the relentless burden of the world's needs. Through all the ages, in whatever the land, he had toiled so desperately for food and for life itself that he could not lift his face to the light.

*Then, one hundred years ago, in the land of promise, came an event destined to lighten the labors and to free the talents of men. Cyrus Hall McCormick invented the reaper, and so made cheap bread a reality before the millions.*

The McCormick reaper multiplied many-fold man's strength for the grim battle against hunger. Thus began the conquest of the harvest, a boundless victory. Over the horizon then rose the vision of a mechanized agriculture, lighting the eyes and quickening the hearts of men. Invention came crowding after invention in the train of the reaper and the Golden Age was at hand.

International Harvester, in the time of this Centennial, pauses to look upon the miracles wrought in the century of progress. All crops and all operations in the march of Agriculture were touched by the magic of the machine. Plowing and tilling, planting, cultivating, and harvesting moved majestically through the routine of the seasons, governed by men no sturdier than their sires but armed now with the powers of giants.

And as the busy hum of farm machines swept onward with the course of empire and spanned oceans to all lands, the few began to feed the many. Machines were releasing men from the fields for the building of industry. Civilization of a new order rose upon the foundations of the past. Such is the measure of the achievement of the farmer. Such is the glory of Agriculture.

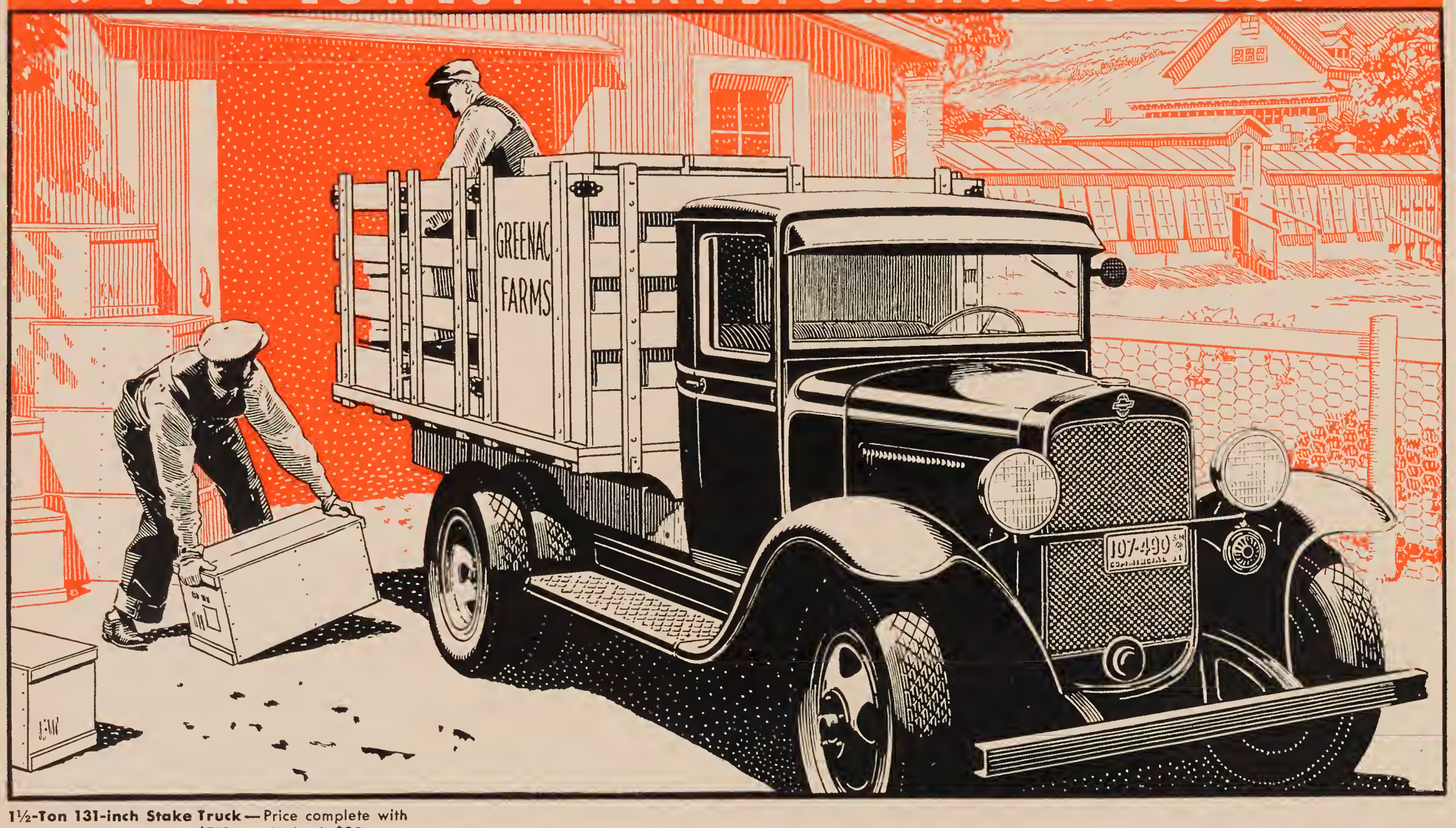
The man with the hoe has straightened his bent back and come into his own. He has taken power and machines, ever more saving of toil and labor, out among the natural resources that are his birthright and set up the new domain of enlightened Agriculture. The light within his brain, blown out in ages past and now relighted, has shown him the way to heights beyond the hopes and dreams of the peasantry of an older time.

From his comfortable farmstead, in whatever the land, the well-equipped farmer serves all men, and industry in its turn provides him and his family with the fruits of an interlocking civilization. *The International Harvester Company, grateful to have played a part in the making of the modern era, pledges itself anew to the service of Agriculture and of Industry.*

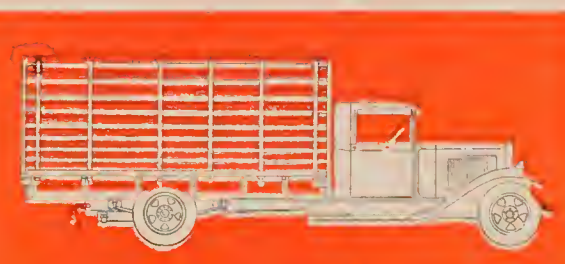
1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

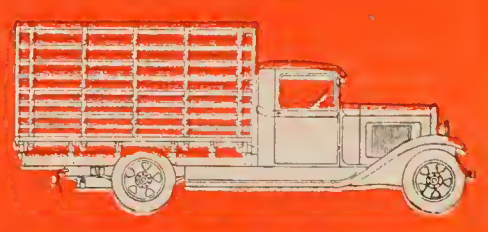
« FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST »



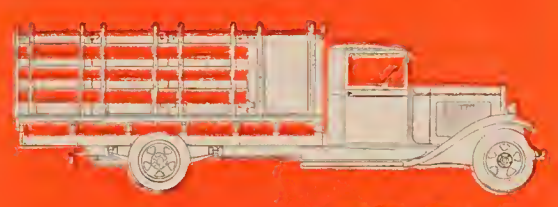

**1½-Ton 131-inch Stake Truck**—Price complete with Chevrolet cab and body $710, dual wheels $25 extra.



**1½-Ton 157-Inch Stock Rack Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $830. Dual wheels standard.



**1½-Ton 131-Inch Stock Rack Truck**—Price complete with Chevrolet cab and body $730, dual wheels optianal $25 extra.



**1½-Ton 157-Inch Stake Truck**—Price of complete unit with Chevrolet cab and body $810. Dual wheels standard equipment.

**1½-Ton 157-Inch High Wide Express Truck**—Price with Chevrolet cab and body $800. Dual wheels standard. With 131-inch wheelbase, $715, dual wheels $25 extra.

1½-TON CHASSIS WITH 131-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels aptianal $25 extra) **$520**

1½-TON CHASSIS WITH 157-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) . . . **$590**

COMMERCIAL CHASSIS . . . . . **$355**

All chassis prices f. o. b. Flint, Micnigan. All body prices f. o. b. Indianapalis, Ind. Special equipment extra.

# FOR LOW FIRST-COST AND GREAT ECONOMY » » »

## Chevrolet six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built bodies

The economy of the Chevrolet six-cylinder truck begins with low first-cost. For you can buy a Chevrolet truck with a Chevrolet-built body at one of the lowest prices in the commercial car market.

And this economy continues, day after day, throughout Chevrolet's long life. In fact, leading national organizations who use laige fleets of trucks find that no truck of similar capacity gives a lower cost per mile than the six-cylinder Chevrolet.

To drivers of Chevrolet sedan deliveries, *20 miles to the gallon of gasoline* is a common experience. Owners of the heavier 1½-ton units report gasoline mileages that are equally impressive. And the engine, even after thousands of miles of service, is extremely economical in its oil consumption.

Furthermore, it costs very little to keep Chevrolet trucks in good running order. For instance, a large percentage of Chevrolet six-cylinder trucks have gone 20,000 miles or more without having their engines opened for major servicing. All because of the ruggedness of Chevrolet-built bodies and chassis—the freedom from destructive vibration that six cylinders give—and the ability of the Chevrolet motor to deliver high road speeds at low engine speeds.

Today, when everybody is watching costs so closely, farm owners, one after another, are changing over to Chevrolet six-cylinder equipment. With Chevrolets on the job, they are enjoying the lowest transportation costs. And they are obtaining, in addition, higher speed, greater power and larger capacity—*with better all-round performance*—to handle their trucking more economically!

Chevrolet Motor Company
Dept. 25-B, 420 Milwaukee Avenue, West
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen—Please send me complete information about Chevrolet's line of six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built badies.

Name_____

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City or P. O._____ State_____

**CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS**

# Farm News from New York

## *State Forests Open for Hunting --- Long Island Potato Tour*

THE reforestation areas recently acquired by the state for planting forests will be thrown open to the public at the beginning of the fall hunting season. If the Hewitt Amendment to the State Constitution is adopted this fall, making possible the complete fulfillment of the large reforestation program, the Conservation Department announces that the hunters and fishermen of the state will, within fifteen years, receive more than fifteen million acres of public hunting grounds. Conservation Commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in giving a talk to the Buffalo, Chapter of the Isaac Walton League, Monday, said: "It is entirely feasible to combine the uses of the new areas being acquired by the state. Hunters and fishermen are sportsmen and they konw it is to their interest to conserve and protect public assets. Therefore, we feel no malicious damage of new plantings will be practiced and that these areas will furnish excellent hunting grounds."

Many farmers will welcome the new ruling since it will relieve the pressure of hunters and fishermen on their farms and in addition will enable them to secure a day's recreation without a long journey.

### Special Dairy Issue Will Contain Cow Prices

**What are cows selling for? The special dairy issue of American Agriculturist, which will come to you next week, will give you the going prices for dairy cows in various sections of the New York State Milk Shed.**

## Long Island Potato Tour

POTATO growers of New York State will be interested in the announcement by the Nassau County Farm Bureau of the fourteenth annual Long Island potato tour. Potato enthusiasts from all sections of the Eastern United States will be in attendance on June 24, 25, and 26. The tour will start from Mineola. Fourteen farms will be visited where experiments and demonstrations are being conducted. Short discussions by authorities from the College and elsewhere will be featured at every stop. Anyone interested may secure the itinerary of the tour by writing to the Nassau County Farm Bureau, Mineola, Long Island.

## Jersey Cattle Club to Meet

THE New York State Jersey Cattle Club is holding a field day and picnic the 27th of June at East Schodack, eight miles east of Albany.

Cattle demonstrations, talks by leading dairy specialists of the East and leading Jersey breeders, and a lunch at noon are features of this annual event.

## Twenty-five Years Ago

IN looking through one of the back issues of the American Agriculturist, we discovered the following news note which we thought especially applicable at this time as it gives a picture of agriculture that some of us have forgotten.

"Cortland, May 16, 1906—Our farmers are busily engaged in putting in their crops but the weather has had a very backward effect, on account of the cold ground and the rain. Many potatoes have already been planted. Oats are coming up nicely. Cows are in good demand this spring in spite of the milk markets being decidedly off. Butter and cheese are starting off badly and the outlook is not very encouraging to the dairymen. Horses in good demand. The roads are being put in shape for the year throughout the county. This county is largely devoted to the dairy interests and the creameries have all opened up for the season with as general thing, a larger patronage than that of last year. Our markets range as follows: Butter, 20 to 21 cents; potatoes, 65 cents; eggs, 17 cents per dozen; maple sugar 10 cents; apples, 75 cents per bushel; maple syrup, 90 cents; veals, alive, 5 cents; spring lambs, alive 5 cents."

## Forty Attend Young Farmers Banquet at Lowville

FORTY were in attendance at the annual banquet of the Mapleland Young Farmers' of Lowville Academy held on Thursday night at the Strife House, Lowville. The banquet on Thursday night celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of this department in connection with the local high school. The toastmaster for the occasion was J. Donald McDonald. Peter McGovern, a member of the Board of Trustees of Lowville Academy and Union Free School gave the address of welcome. The history of the department was given by Robert Beyer and an address on "Agriculture, A Field of Opportunity," was given by G. E. Peabody, professor at Cornell University.

In view of the fact that this department has been established 20 years, a committee has placed an exhibit in the show window of the Northern New York Utilities, showing by photographs the eight different teachers of this department and the years of service, also the silver trophy cups won by the judging teams sent out by the school.

The present officers of the club are: President, Robert Beyer; Vice-president, Ralph Beyer; Secretary, Gerald Edwards; Treasurer, Louis B. Poore.

## Co-operatives to Meet

THE seventh annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, June 8 to 13. These meetings, which are held in different sections of the country year after year, are in the nature of a round-up of agricultural leaders. Information is gathered here from various sections of the country and plans are made for the betterment of the cooperative movement.

This year the National Co-operative Council, the directors of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, the Midwest Association of Agricultural Agencies, and the Producers Co-operative Commission Association of East Buffalo, New York, will hold meetings at the same time as the Institute in order that their mutual interests will benefit all.

## State Forestry Tour

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that the State Forestry tour, which will start on June 12, visiting demonstration plantings in various sections of the central part of the state, will leave from Norwich at ten o'clock. The purpose of this tour is to study the progress being made by plantings of different ages, and to find out the suitability of different species for the various localities in which they grow.

## New Building at Cornell

THE New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca is to have a new Farm Management building. Excavations have already been started for a building 280 feet long, 4 stories high, and similar in design to the Plant Industry building completed last year. The department of farm management and agricultural economics has labored for many years under the increasing handicap of limited space. Despite this handicap, it has gained the reputation of the leading agricultural college department in this field.

## Dairy Records for March

THE Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are making wonderful progress in New York State. During March, 1524 herds were tested, of which 23 herds made averages of more than 50 pounds of butterfat per cow for the month. Five herds making an average of more than 60 pounds of butterfat per cow, were as follows: Jesse Deyo, of Walkill Valley, Ulster county, herd average of 67 pounds of fat; James Stark, Dutchess county, whose herd of 27 registered Holstein cows averaged 64.4 pounds of butterfat; James A. Young, of North Allegany county whose herd averaged 63.7 pounds of fat; Bowles and Canfield, Franklin county whose registered Holsteins averaging 1827 pounds of milk, contained 61 pounds of butterfat; and Datus Clark and Son of Clinton county, whose Holstein herd averaged 60.9 pounds of fat.

## Bits O' News

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer, head of the department of forestry at Cornell University since 1914, has been re-appointed a member of the Northeastern Council by the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde.

* * *

A preliminary program of the fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference to be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 17 to 20, has just been printed and is available for distribution. Copies may be obtained from headquarters of the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, or from Professor Dwight Sanderson, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

* * *

The Grange exhibit at the State Fair this fall will be considerably larger than usual, due to the sum of $5,000 being appropriated by the Legislature at its last session.

Mr. Freestone, in commenting on the appropriation said: "Part of it will be used for special prizes in this department while some also will be used for special prizes to Granges in collecting and arranging their displays and bringing them to Syracuse."

* * *

Esther Mae Blackmore of Akron, New York is listed among the eastern district winners in a contest held by the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the best story on the use of meat.

## *New York County Notes*

*Many people write and ask us why their county is not represented in the county notes section. We are always glad to publish county notes, and if your county is not represented, why not try writing something of interest that is happening in your county?*

**Franklin County**—It is stated on the authority of many representative farmers of the county that farm work is much farther advanced than at this date last year. Planting and sowing will be completed about two weeks earlier than in 1930. Last year many fields were too wet to fit until late May and quite a few potatoes were planted after June first, because of soil being too wet, earlier in the season. Pastures are good and cattle are out. Young cattle have been in pasture for several weeks.

President Hoover's new administrative secretary, George A. Hastings, is a native of this county. He was born in Constable, received his education in Franklin Academy, and was in newspaper work here for some years. Franklin County is proud if him and of his splendid record.

Prices are still way down on a number of things. Eggs are so cheap that storekeepers are receiving but few. Creamery butter in tubs is only 23 cents a pound, cased prints are 24 cents.

Spring has been cold until the past week. Rain is still badly needed in some sections. Rivers and streams are low, considering the season. Rangers still watch forests for fires. The dry forest-floor is a serious menace and there have been a few fires, one of which threatened a large area, but after twenty-four hours of intensive fighting it was put out. Electrical storms have held off longer than usual, one this week being the first severe one that has been noted.—MRS. W. R.....

**Genesee County**—A terrific wind storm did a great deal of damage on the Elba muck lands recently. The seed was blown from the fields. At Corfu the fire truck was called out to the east side where fire broke out in a house caused by a chimney burning out. Quick action saved what might have been a disastrous fire because of the strong wind. In the afternoon the fire truck was again called out to the town tool shed which was thought to have been struck by lightning.. Firemen worked in a pouring rain and blackened sky. The tool shed though left standing, was a total loss. There were too gasoline tanks under the shed and several oil drums in the shed were bulged but did not catch fire. Lightning struck the windmill at Emil Schaefer's, Indian Falls, and traveled along the kitchen sink. Lightning rods saved a barn of William Gabbey's at Pembroke. Only a few shingles were damaged. Lightning destroyed a barn on the same site some time ago.

At the 4-H club meeting held at the Batavia Court House, May 19, Lawrence German of Byron, was re-elected president. Romona Kill, Corfu, was elected vice-president, and Arnold Cranston, Alabama, secretary and treasurer. Warren Hawley was elected leader.

Mrs. Louise Dawley, poultry specialist at New York State College of Agriculture gave a talk.—MRS. R. E. G.

**Steuben County**—Several hail storms have been nearby lately and on May 19th a hail storm damaged windows, green houses, barns, and house roofs. Some hail stones were as large as eggs. Branches were torn from trees, and some roofs were ruined and had to be replaced. Many hundreds of dollars of damage was caused. It was the most severe hail storm experienced locally.

The ground is full of water. Not many potatoes planted. It snowed here only recently. Rains nearly all the time. Water stands on many fields. It looks as if many fields would not be planted. Some oats are not sown yet but those that are up look good.—D. C. F.

**Steuben County**—Quite a bit of damage was done by the hail storm that passed over the county. Farming operations are not progressing very rapidly and many have only commenced seeding. Prices that the farmers get are very low, with butter less than 30 cents a pound and eggs 15 cents a dozen. A number of deer have been seen in this vicinity lately and are getting to be quite a nuisance.

**Wyoming County**—The Wyoming County 4-H club rally was held at Warsaw High School on Saturday, May 23. A wonderful program was presented and a large crowd of 4-H boys and girls attended. The Strykersville Onawa 4-H club, one of the most active in the county, presented a 4-H pageant which was greatly enjoyed. Other clubs presented a stunt feature and altogether an enjoyable time was had by all.

A committee from the Wyoming County Board of Junior Extension, selected Onalee Finch, Warsaw, and Dean Fisher of Warsaw, to apply for the American Agriculturist award of a trip to Ithaca.—A. S.

**More and more feeders use Park & Pollard Feeds because they get greater profits.**

*Built for feeders by feeders.*

**The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N.Y.**

***Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose***

**Poultry Feeds:** Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

**DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk**

***A Quality Product***

***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

DAIRYLEA Dried Skim Milk in poultry rations, insures growth and health. Strongly recommended by feeding authorities. The ideal food for growing chicks. Increases egg production and improves hatchability in layers and breeders. Also excellent for calves and pigs.

Manufactured in plants of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. from the same high quality milk that is approved for New York City. Guaranteed by years of careful laboratory analysis and experiment.

Carried by local feed dealers and feed stores. If there is no representative in your town, order direct from New York office.

*Packed in 100 lb. bags and 150 lb. Barrels*

*Fill out coupon and mail today* A.A.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
Room 2140, 11 West 42nd St., New York City

Please send free bulletin and prices on Dairylea Dried Skim Milk.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

*My feed dealer is*.....

## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Some Experience With Feather Pulling

IN the May 16, 1931 A. A. I read a requcst for a cure for feather pulling.

L. E. Weaver gives his answer. Wc agree with him that it is not all uncommon for flocks of chicks to develop the habit of pulling feathers from each other's tails, necks, and backs. We have had this trouble for two years. We do not find the cause due to their quarters. We have ours in a large new coop on a large range. In our study of the matter we find that they mostly pull the pin feathers which causes them to bleed and starts other chicks to picking them. When they start this, we immediately paint the bleeding parts with a pine and tar mixture. We also find that putting strips of paper around on the floor, keeps them busy.

Feeding one pound of rare chopped meat weekly to 300 chicks or hanging a rare piece of beef in the coop keeps them working.

We find that by not keeping the coop too warm the feathers grow faster. Feather pulling seems to be found mostly among white chicks.

—H. S. & A. A.

## Range Paralysis

"My chickens (pullets) seem to get something the matter with their feet and legs. They go lame and limp around and then sit down and feed most of the time. Finally they roll over and die. Can you tell me what is the matter and what to do?"—A.C., *New York.*

THE description which you give of the trouble in your pullets sounds like "range paralysis." This trouble is more or less common in recent seasons and seems to be due to different causes. Sometimes the pullets affected are found to be suffering from round or tape worm infection. Again it may be due to Coccidiosis. And there seems to be evidence of a genuine paralysis which affects the nerves in some cases.

As a rule if the lame pullets are removed from the flock as soon as noticed the trouble will not spread to any extent. The sick birds seldom recover. An effort should be made to determine if worms are present and if so the entire flock should be treated. If the trouble becomes general it is probably chronic coccidiosis and since no successful treatment has yet been worked out, one would do well to dispose of the flock for market stock.—L. E. Weaver.

## When To Cull

When is the best time to cull chickens?

THE culling of the laying flock should not be a matter of season, but should be practiced at all times. However, since even the poorer birds lay in the spring and early summer, the most popular time for culling is after the flush laying season is over. A few birds will stop laying in May and June, and if noticed, should be removed. Later in the summer, about July, the systematic culling should be done by handling and examining every bird. If it is possible, the flock should be culled every two weeks until September 1.

## Steps to Make the Poultry Flock Disease Free

FOLLOW these practical directions step by step to rid the poultry houses and yards of communicable diseases:

1. Collect all droppings and litter in the houses and spread it at once on a field to which poultry does not have access.

2. Scrape the floors, walls, and ceiling thoroughly, being careful to scrape out all corners so that no dust or dirt remains.

3. Remove and clean out all hoppers, drinking fountains, nests and roosts.

4. Saturate everything in poultry houses and yards with a reliable commercial disinfectant, prepared accord-

**Baby Chicks**

*Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood Tested Pedigreed Breeders*

Insist on Taylor's—all breeders Cornell tested. All Selected Breeding Wh. Leg. Males officially Pedigreed with trapnest records to 312 eggs for 3 or more generations.

*Liberal Discounts on "Naberhood" Club Orders!*

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Std. Cornell S.C. W. Leghorns | $5.75 | $10.50 | $49 | $ 90 |
| Cornell Sel. & Ped. S.C.W.Leghorns | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 110 |
| Parks "Bred to Lay" Barred Rocks | 6.25 | 11.50 | 54 | 100 |
| Martin St.W.Wyan. | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C.R.I. Reds | 6.75 | 12.50 | 59 | 110 |
| S.C. Bl.Minorcas | 6.75 | 13.00 | 59 | 120 |
| Bl. Jersey Giants | 7.25 | 14.00 | 64 | 130 |
| Broiler or Mx.C'ks. | 5.25 | 9.50 | 44 | 80 |

Satisfaction, delivery, full count, guaranteed. We pay you for club orders among neighbors. Order today.

**Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm**
**Box A, Newark, New York**

**JUNIATA CHICKS**

| | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|
| Hollywood Strain W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $65 |
| Ferris Strain W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Everlay Strain Br. Leghorns | 7.00 | 65 |
| Owen's Strain R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 70 |
| Basom's Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 7.00 | 60 |
| Assorted or Broiler Chicks | 6.00 | 50 |

Started chicks (3-6 weeks old) write for prices. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guar.

**Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.**

**Barron Leghorn Chicks**

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.50 per 100, $36.00 per 500, $70.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.

**ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.**

**CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS**

| CASH OR C.O.D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
| S.C. R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | |

Light Mix. $6.00-100; Heavy Mix. $7.00-100

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS**

State Supervised—2c Per Chick Books Order, Balance C. O. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $ 9 per 100 |
| Bl.Min.,Bd.& W.R'ks.,R.I.Reds | 11 per 100 |
| R.C. White Wyandottes | 12 per 100 |

Heavy Mix. $9-100; Reg. Mix. $8-100
500 lots, ½c less; 1000, 1c less.
Add 25c extra less than 100. Order now at these special low prices. Catalogue Free

PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY,
Dept. A, LEWISTOWN, PA.

**Baby Chicks**

*"Hello Folks!"*

**COOLEY'S** Hatched Chicks

Have been the foundation blood lines for thousands of large Poultry Farms for years. Every Chick has been sold direct to the customer who raised them. Summer prices now. Write.

**ELDEN E. COOLEY, FRENCHTOWN, N. J.**

**TAKE NOTICE** 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
**THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.**

**Hollywood Leghorn Chicks** from mountain-bred, winter-laying stock. Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. June Prices $7-100; $65-1000. (3 to 6 week prices on request)

**Hollywood Leghorn Farm**
RICHFIELD, PA.

**WHITE LEGHORN HENS** AND MALES Now Half Price.

Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS**

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm. Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHIX**

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leghorns | $7.00 | $31.75 | $63.00 |
| B. Rox & Reds | 8.00 | 36.50 | 69.00 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 31.75 | 63.00 |

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

**Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks** Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B; $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.

ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

R. C. BROWN **Leghorns** Baby Chicks. Frost proof, Heavy layers. J.M.Chase, Bx.4, Wallkill, N.Y.

**HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS**

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure, bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

**NUNDA POULTRY FARM,** DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

**QUALITY CHICKS**

Tancred Strain White Leghorns.....$7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....$8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....$7.00 per 100
Light Mixed.....$6.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

**QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE**

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Quality Chicks** From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.

**Lincoln Hatchery,** B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES**

Leghorns, $6-100; Tanc. and Baron Str., $7-100; Bd. Rocks & Wh. Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.
100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out**

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST agent or direct to,

American Agriculturist,
**10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# BABY CHICKS

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100
S.C. White and Brown Leghorns.....$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds..... 7.00
Assorted Light Breeds..... 6.00
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.

**CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM**
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Laced Wyandottes | $6.00 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90 |
| Rocks or Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| White Leghorns, Tanc. & Wyk. | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalogue FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, BOX 75-A, RICHFIELD, PA.

## BABY CHICKS

**From Heavy Laying Range Flocks**

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

**J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM** Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## A SPECIAL PRICE ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS

This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C.O.D. Catalog sent on request.

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S.C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons **7 cents**

Black and Wh. Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes and Hamburgs, each 8c. Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c. Assorted (all varieties) 6c. Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. THE LANTZ HATCHERY, TIFFIN, OHIO

## HATCHERY CHICKS

| S. C. White Leghorns | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred or Barron Str. | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32 | $60 |
| Barred Rocks or Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32 | 60 |

Light Mixed, $5 per 100. Prompt Shipment and 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular Free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## 5c CLASS "A" Chicks & Pullets

S. C. Whites, Browns, Anconas..... 6½c
Barred Rocks...8c Assorted chicks....5c
10,000 pullets on hand. No money down. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICH.

**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg.....$6.00 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$7.00 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog
ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

CHICKS—STARTED CHICKS—PULLETS, From My Own Trapnested, Bloodtested Pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS**
Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced. HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Holland White **Turkeys** Eggs 50c; baby turkeys $1.00 each. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N.Y.

Columbian Wyandottes. State Fair Champions. Heavy Layers. Baby Chicks. Inavale Farm, RD4, Wallkill, N.Y.

**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

## WANTED
**OLD ADDRESS !**

**When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new.**

**This insures prompt change.**

**Send both addresses to**

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.**


**SPECIAL DAIRY ISSUE JUNE 13**

Next week's issue will feature a story on the dairy situation by H. H. Wing, president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America.

ing to the directions of the manufacturers as given on the original package. Be sure that the spray mixture reaches all corners, cracks, and crevices.

5. Repeat the application of disinfectant after 10 days.

6. Board up all spaces under hog-pens, corn-cribs or other out-buildings where the hens might stray.

7. Fill all sink-holes or wallows with fresh dirt.

8. Plow and crop, when possible, all places where chickens have been allowed to run.

## It's Easy When You Know How

(*Continued from Page 3*)

as a cushion. Another possibility is to put in the pipe running to the drinking cups a spring controlled reducing valve to hold the pressure on the cups to about 10 pounds. The firm making the cups can supply you with such a reducing valve.—I. W. D.

* * *

## Cleaning Scale from Water Front

We have a water front in our kitchen range that is used for heating water and which has become filled up with lime until the water no longer heats properly. How can this be removed?

ABOUT the only satisfactory way to remove scale from a water front is to disconnect the water front at the unions in each pipe and then fill it with a solution of one part commercial hydrochloric (often called muriatic) acid to three or four parts water, let it stand until the scale becomes soft, and then wash it out very thoroughly with plenty of water under pressure. This acid can be secured from a plumber and it is just as well to let him do the actual cleaning out.—I. W. D.

* * *

## Are Batteries Safe for Firing Dynamite?

Would like to know whether a person could safely use a hot shot battery or a 6-volt storage battery for blasting stumps at a distance of 308 feet, only one charge being fired at a time.

IT is possible to explode dynamite charges either with good dry cells or with an automobile storage battery, but practically all land clearing experts advise against it because of the much greater danger involved and recommend only the regular blast firing generators. A battery will set off the charge if one wire is connected and the other accidently drops or blows against the other terminal, if a dog brushes against it, and so on. With the blasting generator, not only must the wires be connected, but the plunger must be pushed down sharply. If you do not have a blasting generator, the chances are that you can hire one for a few days through your local dealer in explosives, through your county adviser, or through the firm manufacturing your explosive.

* * *

## Blasting Stumps

Can you give us some idea of the amount of dynamite that will be required for stumps of different diameters?

BECAUSE of the various factors which materially influence the blasting of stumps, no absolute rule can be laid down giving the required charge for blasting stumps of different sizes, but the following table which is based on the blasting of old but solid stumps in firm, dense soil, can be used as a guide.

| Diameter in inches | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cartridges | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 15 |

If the stumps are green, or if the soil is loose or sandy, these amounts must be increased, whereas if the stumps are partly decayed, lighter loading will do the required work.

These estimates are made for cases where the stump is to be blasted out entirely and the work is to be done by the dynamite alone. If the object is merely to loosen the stump before pulling it, the charges can be reduced to one-third or one-half the quantities named.—A. E. RILEY.


## Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

**All Breeders Are Blood Tested Under State Supervision**

| | S. C. W. LEGHORNS | S. C. R. I. REDS | BARRED ROCKS | WHITE WYANDOTTES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Low Prices to July 1st** | $14.00 | $15.00 | $16.00 | $18.00 |

Special Mating Chicks, $2.00 per 100 Higher
Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00

**We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery**
Our Telephone is Wallingford 645-5

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Radio Broadcast Each Thursday Noon 12.40. Station WDRC. 1330 Kilocycles

## HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 59 WALLINGFORD CONN.

## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall. Prices effective May 16.

**UTILITY CHICKS**

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $3.00 | $5.50 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.25 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| White Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 42.50 | 80.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

**SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS**

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c per chick more than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

**KERR CHICKERIES, INC.** FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Department L

PATERSON, N. J.
TRENTON, N. J.
CAMDEN, N. J.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
E. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
LANCASTER, PA.
DANBURY, CONN.
W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
LOWELL, MASS.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

## Buy C·M·L· Chicks

We specialize in Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for size and egg production. C. M. L. Chicks are a good investment. Our price will allow the commercial egg farmer to make a real profit from them. We import from Barron the best birds we can buy. The blood of these importations has been strongly infused into our flocks for years. For fifteen years we have been breeding Barron Leghorns and have succeeded in our aim for size and egg production. Our Leghorns will be entirely satisfactory to you. We also offer extra quality in Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Our chicks are bred right and hatched right and we believe will prove one of your best investments. Our prices are lower. Catalogue free. Write today for special offer on chicks.

**C. M. LONGENECKER** Box 40, **ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.**

## SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Wh. or Br. Leghorns | $2.00 | $4.00 | $6.75 | $33.00 | $65 |
| S.C. Bl. Leg. or Anconas | 2.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 7.75 | 38.00 | 75 |
| Wh. Rocks or Reds | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |
| Light Mixed | 1.75 | 3.25 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 50 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
*For Greater Profit* ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY
*Hatchery Chicks.* Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## PINECREST CHIX

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & White Rocks | $8.00 | $37.50 | $75 |
| R. I. Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| Light Mix | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

**Turkey Eggs** all breeds. Strictly pure-bred $3.50 for 12 prepaid
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO

## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns | $6.50 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed $7.00 per 100; Light Mixed | $6.00 per 100 |

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix. $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix....$7.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |

Light Mixed.....$6.00-100. Heavy Mixed.... $7.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.O.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks ..... $8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) ..... $12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c. TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Wyandotts,** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons 7c, Leghorns 6c CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond from a drifting canoe in the lake.

Jim's trading post has lost much of its business to the rival concern, whose local representative is LeBlond. Jim goes to the island to get a promised letter from Aurore.

Paradis, who has stolen Aurore's note, gets the drop on Jim and starts to take him to LeBlond, but Paradis is outwitted and given a ducking and a warning.

Jim and Omar start for Lake Expanse to see Christie who has charge of the Hudson Bay Post. Christie's daughter, Mary, appears to be more than casually interested in Jim Stuart.

Christie is much dissatisfied with the amount of fur Jim has been able to buy and serves notice that he has one more year in which to make good. On the way back, Smoke, travelling along the shore, saves Jim's life by treeing an Indian who is about to take a shot at them. Omar believes that Paradis hired the Indian to kill them.

* * *

After a silence broken only by the crackling of the birch, Omar removed his pipe, spat into the fire, and again, without turning his head, asked: "You got family?"

Slowly the dark face of the prisoner greyed with fear. His small eyes shifted from Omar to Jim, who watched with curiosity the drama the wily Omar was staging. Then he mumbled a faint, "Enh-enh! yes."

### Omar Asks a Few Questions

"If you wish to see the Lake of the Sand Beaches again, you speak with a single tongue," went on the inquisitor in Ojibwa, as if talking to himself, his eyes still fixed on the fire. "You lie to me, now!" Omar suddenly stormed, turning a face distorted with passion on his man, as his iron fingers gripped the Indian's throat, "and I'll feed your heart to the ravens!"

The cowed prisoner flinched from the steel point of Omar's knife which pricked his chest.

"You speak with a split tongue and the wolves will pick your bones!" Omar's left hand closed on the Indian's throat till the terror-haunted eyes of the gasping man protruded from his grey face. Then the half-breed abruptly released him, replaced his skinning knife in its sheath, and resumed his silent contemplation of the fire.

Fascinated by the drama, Jim watched the two across the fire from behind a screen of tobacco smoke. The Ojibwa, caught red-handed, could hope for little mercy from the men he had ambushed in cold blood. But he had information valuable to his captors and clearly was holding it for a high price—his life. Now, Omar had patently started on a campaign to break down his nerve.

"You lak' to see de sun rise once more?" The stiff lips of Omar scarcely moved as he rasped out the question in English. But the prisoner was silent.

Again the impassive Omar, gazing into the burning birch, was transformed into a fury as he suddenly turned with a snarl on the Ojibwa. "What did Paradees pay you?"

Flinching from the knotted visage of his tormentor, the prisoner nevertheless stoically held his silence.

After a period of motionless contemplation of the fire, the half-breed rose and, taking his axe, stripped a neighboring spruce sapling of its branches. Then he gathered an armful of dry spruce sticks and birchbark and dropped the kindling at the foot of the tree.

Jim glanced at the Ojibwa. Horror filled the Indian's eyes as he watched the deliberate preparations for the last act of the drama.

Going to his pack, Omar produced some raw-hide thongs, then picking up the visibly shaking prisoner as if he were a child, carried him to the spruce and, binding his arms, lashed him to the tree, and calmly pushed the spruce kindlings around his feet.

But grey as was the face of Omar's victim, on which stood out great beads of sweat, his stiff lips emitted no sound as his hopeless eyes watched the half-breed lift a red coal between two birch sticks and calmly approach the tree.

### Paradis Again

"You talk now?" grunted the executioner.

Slowly the dry lips of the Indian moved. "He let dem starve—dees long snow," he moaned, in English.

"Paradees sen' you?" demanded Omar, dropping the coal into the kindlings.

"Eef I spik he drive dem alone into de bush—to starve."

The bark and spruce sticks ignited. The red flames licked slowly toward the feet of the man bound to the tree. Before him, arms folded across his deep chest, waited the implacable Omar.

"Paradees sen' you?" came the reiterated question.

The burning sticks snapped at the feet of the fainting man who fought with his fear. Then, as the heat reached his legs, his nerve crumpled. "W'at you do eef I spik?" he whimpered.

"You spik all de trut' an' we let you go!" came the quick answer.

"I spik," murmured the Indian and fainted where he stood.

With vigorous kicks Omar and Jim scattered and stamped out the fire, then unbound the Indian and doused his face with water while he blinked doubtfully at them from where he lay.

"Paradees sen' you?" repeated the pitiless inquisitor.

The man sitting on the ground nodded.

"LeBlond, he know dis?"

The prisoner shook his head. "Onlee Paradees."

"How he mak' you do dis t'ing?"

"My famille."

The Indian rapidly explained in Ojibwa that two poor winters and a broken leg had put him heavily in debt to the North-West Company for supplies. They had already refused him further "debt" when Paradis had come to him in his desperation and offered to put him on his feet if he would ambush the returning canoe of Jim and Omar whom MacLauren had met on the portage. Furthermore, the Indian, who insisted that he was a good shot, declared that he had intentionally missed the men in the canoe but had to carry through the semblance of an ambush to hold Paradis to his promise.

A grim smile widened Omar's stiff mouth. "I go to dis LeBlond, ah-hah. But you go wid me."

"He weel keel me, dis Paradees, eef you tell dem what I spik to you," protested the other.

Then it was arranged that the Indian, whose canoe was hidden up river, should return at once to LeBlond's and bring his family to Sunset House where Jim would outfit them for the winter. Following this, Jim and Omar secretly decided to take the Indian to LeBlond's and face Paradis. They could count on Pierre Migwan, their prisoner, deserting Paradis and bringing his family to Sunset House, for he would not dare show his face again at the post across the lake, once Paradis learned he had been betrayed. But it would take some urging to get the Indian in the face of Paradis to repeat his story to Louis LeBlond. Yet that was what the friends intended to make him do. LeBlond's head man had been accessory before the fact to an attempt at murder. This LeBlond could not ignore, for Jim would notify Christie at once and a canoe of the Provincial police would appear in September. At last the luck of Sunset House had turned and they would make the most of it. Just what the wily Louis LeBlond and his partner, MacLauren, would do with Paradis was doubtful, but Omar secretly hoped that, under the guise of discharging him from the service of the North-West Company, he would be sent to bury himself in the Pipestone Lake country. There Omar, Esau and Jim were going and there the half-breed prayed he might meet the slippery Paul, face to face, alone, where the ears of no man might hear and the eyes of no man see.

* * *

### CHAPTER X

ENOUGH breeze stirred the surface of Mitawangagama to throw a soft slap-slap of ripples against the bow of the canoe as Jim Stuart watched the distant islands masking the North-West Company post slowly clear in definition as the Peterboro rode the liquid miles. Behind him, squatted on his heels, paddled the worried Pierre Migwan whose tipi, supplied with flour and sugar and tea, now stood in the clearing at Sunset House. In the stern, the thick arms of Omar Boisvert, in unbroken cadence, pried the long paddle off his thigh, as he alternately licked his rigid lips and grinned in anticipation of the picture LeBlond and the accused Paradis would make when Pierre told his story. It had not been easy, the persuasion of Migwan, but the promise of absolute protection from Paradis and food for his family through the long snows, with a company job for his dog-team, had at last prevailed against his fears. As for Jim Stuart, his heart beat high with elation, for, after all, he was to see her again before she went south—again watch that intriguing smile break from the corners of her mobile mouth and her dusky eyes light with mockery. Again the waving plumes of her wind-blown hair—black as a raven's wing—touched his face as they stood on the shore waiting for her father's canoe. He was to see her once more before she went south and out of his life forever, this maddening creature who had laughed her way into his blood. Should he have a chance to talk to her? After the episode with Paradis at the split rock, and from the nature of his mission to the post, it was unlikely, unless she saw them land and approach the trade-house. Then if it pleased her, she would ride over LeBlond's orders as she had ignored him that night at the post.

### In the Enemy's Camp

And this smooth city man, MacLauren, was he after her as Omar warned him, or was it merely a business trip to his string of posts?

The Peterboro finally slid between two islands and "Bonne Chance," as LeBlond called his fur post, lay before them, in a large clearing across a mile of strait. Jim had never passed so close to the buildings of the North-West company, and he studied them with interest. The two-storied, white-washed trade-and store-house was even larger than that at Lake Expanse while the number of cabins straggling along the shore indicated a large staff of company Indians. On the opposite flank of the trade-house a dog-stockade inclosed what was evidently the vegetable garden and the living quarters of Louis LeBlond. From the beach in front of the post extended a log landing, off which rode two York boats.

It was evident from the size of the buildings and the labor expended in cutting such an extensive clearing that the North-West Company had not only come to the Lake of the Sand Beaches with every intention of staying, but that "Bonne Chance" was intended as a depot for future subsidiary posts farther to the north.

Jim smiled stiffly at the thought of what Christie demanded of his own little trading station across the lake with his two aids, Omar and Esau, in competition with the resources of Louis LeBlond. Then the realization that within the hour, he might see, talk to her, drove his business worries from his mind.

The coming of the Peterboro was drawing curious stragglers to the beach. Jim saw the door of the large trade-house open and two men appear, to stand, hands to faces, as if studying the strangers through binoculars. He turned to the men behind him. The face of the Indian was harried with fear. Omar grinned while his slits of eyes, buried between bushy brows and bulging cheekbones, glinted with the light of anticipation. That day he should see Louis LeBlond humbled, threatened with the coming of the Provincial police and his head man, with the sweat of fear on his face at the story Pierre should tell.

The canoe slid in to the beach to a chorus of yelps from the post sled-dogs who were driven off by the company servants gathered to inspect the arrivals. Some called to Pierre, whom they knew, but the worried Ojibwa ignored them. The roving eyes of Jim Stuart sought the figure of a girl behind the shawled dark-faced women who hovered in a group shrilly speculating as to the mission of a canoe from the rival fur post, but were disappointed.

### A Cold Welcome

Then LeBlond, accompanied by MacLauren, reached the beach.

"Good day, Mr. Stuart," said LeBlond coldly, glancing curiously at the Indian who pressed closely to the square bulk of Omar.

Stuart shook hands with the two men. "I have some business with you gentlemen," he said, "which will require the presence of my man and this Indian. Can we talk in the trade-room?"

"Of course," answered LeBlond, with a nod toward Pierre. "I know this man."

"Yes, but your man Paradis knows him better," added Jim drily. "Can we have Paradis present at this talk; he might wish to ask Migwan some question?"

"Yes, if you want him." LeBlond looked quizzically at the speaker, then sent an Indian in search of Paradis.

"What's all the mystery, Stuart?" demanded MacLauren with a laugh. "Goin' to accuse somebody of murder?"

"You're a good guesser, MacLauren," bit off Jim, and the glint in his grey eyes caused the partners to exchange surprised looks.

When they stood behind the closed door of the large trade-room, LeBlond asked: "Now, to what do we owe the honor of your call?"

"In law courts I believe the defendent is entitled to be confronted by his accuser. We'll wait for Paradis." Jim turned to the nervous Indian whose uneasy eyes alternately sought the faces of the white men and shifted appealingly to the wooden visage of Omar. "Now, Pierre, you're going to tell this story just as you told it to us. Paradis is not going to put a hand on

(*Continued on Page 17*)

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *The Outdoor Living-Room Always Invites You*

LAST Sunday, as I comfortably enjoyed the attractions of our own backyard, I wondered why it is ever necessary to seek madly for wild excitement instead of such peaceful and harmless recreation as I was enjoying. The apple orchard was in full blossom, which meant that the air was a-hum with bees, birds, and insects not so romantic. However, I was able to forget the unpleasant features because the pleasant ones were so much in the majority. The row of gorgeous tulips was feast for the eyes and the feeling of self-satisfaction which comes from a mind at rest—if only for a couple of hours—was spiritual refreshment and a good start towards a busy week. The cat bird, the oriole, the wee humming bird that darted busily above our heads, the robin that hunted on the lawn for his supper, the old cat that came and sat at our feet or in our laps, were all a part of this quiet Sunday afternoon.

As I sat and enjoyed these simple pleasures which anyone might have, I thought how easy it would be to convert this back yard into an outdoor living room which would be ready without the ceremony of transporting chairs through doors and down steps. Steamer chairs with a small awning above, which stand wind and weather would always be ready for occupancy. Any comfortable old chair which is painted to resist the damp and with pillows covered with gay oil cloth would not have to be rushed indoors when rain threatens.

A painted table or one covered with colorful oil cloth would serve for the impromptu meal or for the children to spread their play things on. Such an outdoor living room would not be complete without a hammock or a lawn swing. Barrel staves have been known to make a very satisfactory hammock when a better one was lacking. They have the advantage of staying stretched out and two or three children together could have a wonderful time swinging in it.

I am taking it for granted that this outdoor living room is shaded, for as the sun becomes brighter, and hotter, shade is necessary. If trees are lacking, substitutes may be devised. A beach umbrella which fits into a hole in the ground or a fly, such as is attached to the side of a tent could be attached to the side of the house.

The first requisite is that the surroundings be attractive enough to furnish pleasure while using this outdoor living room. A hedge, a green lawn, a border of flowers, or plants in tubs and pots, if the border is lacking, could be arranged so that instead of the famous and expensive penthouse or roof gardens which are so treasured in New York, one may have his outdoor living room just outside his kitchen door. Needless to say, the display of intimate family life should be screened from the gaze of passers-by, either by the house itself or a hedge. If the "furniture" is already there and invites you to come, the chances are that many a short rest will be snatched in these pleasant surroundings that otherwise would be missed if the fixings have to be arranged every time.—AUNT JANET.

### For All-Day Wear

3114

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3114 *provides a very attractive design for a useful all-day dress. The model shown here is crepe silk print in rather vivid blue coloring. Chiffon print, or lace could be used for afternoon wear. Eyelet or printed batiste, printed voile, or handkerchief linen are dainty and summery for hot weather wear. Pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years*, 36, 38 *and* 40-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PRICE, 15c.

### Tailored Simplicity

3090

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3090 *shows the smart simplicity of the tailored model. The collar is quite novel and may be carried out in contrasting color or fabric. The dress itself may be of linen, gingham, printed batiste, printed or flat washable crepe or shantung in nickle sized dots. Pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18 *years*, 36, 38, 40, *and* 42-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material.* PRICE, 15c.

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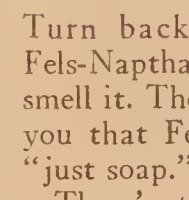

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Milk is less likely to burn and stick to the saucepan if the pan is rinsed with cold water before the milk is poured in.

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CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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**SPECIAL DAIRY ISSUE JUNE 13**

Next week's issue will feature a story on the dairy situation by H. H. Wing, president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America.

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### PRINTING—STATIONERY

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## Niagara's First Apple Blossom Festival

(*Continued from Page* 6)

crowd of more than 200 persons sat down to feast in the presence of royalty.

Toastmaster Henry B. Otway of Lockport in his introductory remarks referred to the big gathering as a history-making event, saying that "your children and your children's children in the future will look back to this night." He visioned that the festival, started so auspiciously this year, would grow into an immense annual function within a few years.

The guest speaker of the evening was Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, former U. S. representative and a past president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Ten Eyck had been on the tour of inspection in the afternoon through the Apple Blossom queen's flowery domain in Niagara and Orleans counties and he centered his talk about the good resulting when city folks and farmers get together and work for such an objective.

"This festival will serve to put New York state apples on the map," Mr. Ten Eyck declared. He expressed the hope that the entire state would work as a unit in thus advertising its apples —"the finest in the world."

City and village mayors from the fruit belt region, legislators and prominent fruit growers were numbered among the big attendance at the banquet. Those introduced were Mayors Orrin C. Blount of Lockport; Daniel W. Hanley, Albion; Claude W. Grinnel, Medina, and John Beyer of Tonawanda, the home city of the festival queen; Assemblyman Roy Hewitt of Lewiston; Assemblyman Fayette E. Pease of Lockport, president of the Niagara County Agricultural Society, and U. S. Representative Archie Sanders of Stafford.

Among other prominent men present were General John S. Thompson, Medina; E. G. Cowper, Newfane, vice-president of the New York State Horticultural Society; C. H. McClew, Newfane; William J. Hall, Warren's Corners, and Harry C. Wellman, Kendall (master farmer), all former presidents of the Horticultural society; E. E. Arnold, Barker, chairman of the Niagara county board of supervisors; Thomas Marks, Wilson (master farmer), president of the Niagara County Farm bureau; L. A. Muckle, Lockport, manager of the Niagara County Farm bureau, and Elton Wagner, Albion, manager of the Orleans County Farm bureau.

The concluding event of the 1931 blossom festival in the Niagara belt was to have been the coronation of the queen at the Niagara County fair grounds in Lockport on Saturday, May 23. Cold, rainy weather, however, necessitated the postponing of this closing ceremony to the following Saturday, which was Memorial day.

Niagara's first Apple Blossom festival was an outgrowth of the observance of National Apple week which has been celebrated in Lockport each October for the last three years. The fruit committee of the Lockport Board of Trade, which arranged for these celebrations, met soon after apple week last fall for the purpose of discussing future plans.

Members of the festival committee are A. R. Eaton, secretary of the Lockport Board of Trade; W. G. Merriman, chairman; Assemblyman Pease, K. W. Strauss, L. A. Muckle, A. C. Tovell, W. J. Ryan, G. L. Pugh, George Gunby, all of Lockport; W. C. Tyson, Gasport; M. L. Lydell, Burt; G. W. Mead, Barker; Bruce Gaskill, Gasport; George Schultz, Appleton; Leonard Vogt, Gasport; Merwin Treichler, Pekin; Ernest Bradshaw and H. M. Meyers, Ransomville; Carl Coates, Barker, and Lanford Dobbins, H. D. Aiken, J. A. Hall and Harry Kelley, all of Lockport.

## "He Who Manages Affairs"

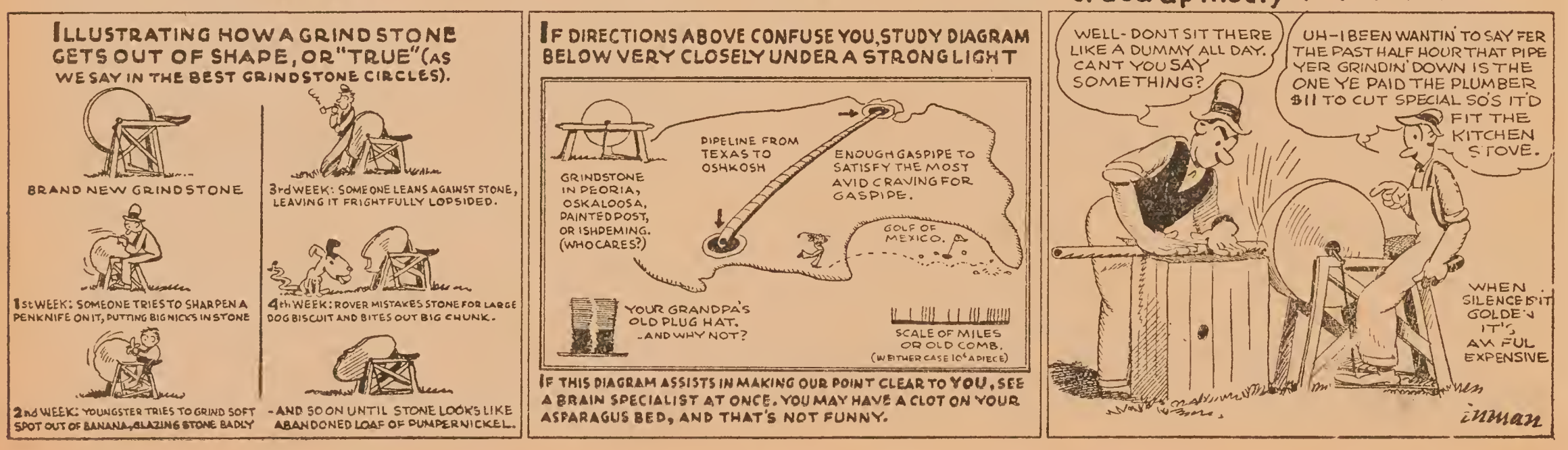
(*Continued from Page* 2)

company of his forest brethern thronged the grounds and pressed even within the doors of the mansion. Then as the day waned and the end came, there swept over the crowd now a low moaning chorus of woe, now piercing cries of grief because The Great Tree beneath whose branches they had always found shelter, was at length fallen.

So Sir William Johnson of Johnson Hall, Brother Warraghiyagey of the Mohawk nation, trader, explorer, soldier, man of affairs and master of men, Friend and Brother of the Red Man went out with no pilgrim staff or guide to see the wonders of the Undiscovered Country.

Soybeans and millet make a good hay combination for the dairy herd.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To True An Uneven Grindstone* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## A Question About Trespassing

Your no trespassing notices were received and I have affixed my name and address to these. Now, certain neighbors and acquaintances tell me that these signs do not prohibit the wading of a brook for fishing purposes. Would one be allowed to jump in the brook from a bridge, and fish in the stream providing he remained in the water?

WE are assuming that the brook our subscriber referred to is entirely on his property and that it is not navigable. If this is the case, his neighbors are entirely wrong and anyone who fishes there, whether they walk on the bank or wade up the stream, can be arrested and fined for trespassing. To quote the Conservation Department on this point:

"We wish to advise you in reply, that in the event that a stream was posted pursuant to the provisions of Part Ten of the Conservation Law prohibiting fishing and the person posting the stream owned the bed of the stream or had leased the fishing rights thereof, it would be a violation of these laws for a person to fish in the stream that was posted by wading the stream or otherwise, unless he had the written consent of the owner.

Where a person is prosecuted for a trespass committed where lands are posted under the Conservation Law, it is necessary that the person posting the lands prove that he either owns the lands or has the exclusive hunting and fishing rights thereof."

In case you own a farm bordered by a stream you, of course, cannot prevent people from fishing from it from the other side of the stream if the owner of the property adjoining it there does not post the land. It is also true that if your deed only reads "to high water mark" or if the river is navigable you cannot prevent persons fishing in the water either by wading or from boats.

We will be more than glad to answer all questions pertaining to trespassing for hunting, fishing, or any other purpose. If we do not know the answers we will refer them to the Conservation Department to get their official opinion on the matter. The Conservation Department has pledged its assistance in enforcing the no trespassing act.

## Something for Nothing

Will you please give me information concerning the Chicago Portrait Company. Their salesman called here and as I drew the blue seal which gave me the three paintings for $15.00 I let him take the photographs which I wished painted but didn't make any cash deposit. I am enclosing an article which was in the Utica Daily Press after he was here and would like your advice as to whether or not I would be compelled to accept pictures and pay their agent $15.00 when he calls again.

OUR subscriber enclosed a local newspaper clipping stating that several complaints had been made to the local Better Business Bureau against a picture enlarging firm. No name was mentioned in the newspaper item but the facts as given are very similar to those our subscriber tells.

We are only able to tell our subscriber that he has signed a legally binding contract but that we have never yet known of a case where any picture enlarging company actually brought legal action to collect in case their work was refused.

Had our reader followed carefully the Service Bureau columns in American Agriculturist he would have found that we repeatedly referred to this picture enlarging concern as one which has not given satisfaction to our subscribers. We say this because of the many letters we have received from subscribers expressing their dissatisfaction along this line.

## The Old Linoleum Game

About a week ago two men stopped at our home. They claimed to be trying to dispose of some linoleum which they said had been bought by a prominent hotel in a town about twenty miles away. The hotel had decided not to use it due to some interior changes they had decided to make. We bought two rolls of it taking their word for the length of each roll which they said was 24 feet.

Upon learning that a different story had been told at a neighbor's house where they made a sale we became skeptical and upon measuring found we had been cheated six running feet on each roll. This made a loss of $6.00 to say nothing of the fact that the linoleum is not what they claimed for quality.

I do not expect to be able to recover my money but I thought you might be glad to advertise them in your paper for the benefit of others.

THIS is a game which is apparently practised about every so often. Those who swindle money from our subscribers by this method rarely stay in one place long and it is almost impossible to locate them. For this reason we cannot hold out much hope of getting settlement and we are publishing this letter for the benefit of other subscribers.

## Get the Money First!

I have received two letters from a Chicago firm asking for the addresses of certain friends of mine. I do not want to get them into trouble. Could you give us any idea of what they are after?

OUR subscriber enclosed one of these letters which comes from the Inheritance Service in Chicago. We have no information in our file about this particular firm and are making an investigation. However, we do know that some firms are working clever games by indicating to certain people that they are in line for a legacy from some distant relative. On the face of it this sounds harmless but when such firms begin to ask for advance payments in the way of lawyers, retainers, etc., in the matter takes on a different complexion. Led on by the hope that they may get some inheritance, some people will forward money to the company.

Up to date we do not know of anyone who has received any legacy through any such transaction. If any of you get such a letter we suggest that you make an agreement with them whereby you will pay them after you get the legacy rather than before.

## Not An A.A. Advertiser!

Last fall I sent for some pullets to R. E. Sandy of Stuarts Draft, Virginia, and he did not send them all to me. Since that time I have written to him asking to have my money returned but have not heard anything from him. Will you help me collect this money?

WE have written to Mr. Sandy twice and although the letters have not been returned we have had no reply from him. We are publishing this information for the benefit of other subscribers who might be inclined to send to Mr. Sandy for pullets. Meanwhile, we are sticking to the claim. We always keep at a matter of this kind as long as there is the slightest chance that we will be able to get a settlement.

## Under Frozen Stars

*(Continued from Page 14)*

you or bother you on the way to the canoe. If he tries it—"

The blood flamed into the dark face of LeBlond as he broke in: "You're pretty free with your talk here, Stuart!"

Jim's cold, grey gaze met the frown of the other. "You'll understand when you hear his story," he said quietly.

Paradis opened the door of the trade-room, his dark features picturing the strain under which he labored, but he evidenced no surprise at the presence of the men from Sunset House. He met the glittering eyes of the Ojibwa, Jim's amused smile, and the savage glance of Omar, who stood, arms folded the fingers of his right hand touching the handle of his knife, with equal indifference.

### The Indian Tells His Story

"Good day, Monsieur Paradis," said Jim, "Pierre, here, has a little story to tell to your employers." Turning to the excited Indian, Stuart continued: "Now tell these gentlemen just what you told us."

"What have I to do wid thes Indians?" demanded Paradis, assuming an air of surprise, as he stroked his small moustache. But Jim noted the unsteadiness of his hand.

"Keep quiet!" rasped the interested and perplexed MacLauren. "Let him tell his story."

Questioned by Jim when he faltered, his eyes shifting fearfully from the black face of LeBlond to the sneering Paradis, Pierre told, now in English, now in Ojibwa, how he had been refused supplies for the winter because of his old debt, and in despair was about to leave with his family when Paradis approached him with the scheme to ambush Stuart's canoe on its return up the Woman River from Lake Expanse.

As Migwan accused Paradis of plotting the shooting of Omar and Jim, the sneer faded from the head man's face. With a snarl he flung at the Indian: "You lie! You dirt eater!"

"One minute, Paradis!" rasped Jim. "Let him finish!"

LeBlond was studying his assistant through narrowed eyes as MacLauren snapped: "Keep out of this, Paradis! You'll have your chance!"

The Ojibwa went on to tell of the ambush and his capture by Smoke.

*(Continued Next Week)*

## Protection Pays

NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 8353386 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-55763 N.Y. Check No.

**North American Accident Insurance Company**

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

May 12, 1931

Pay to the order of Cora Layman, Administratrix of the Estate of Lenox Layman, deceased, $1,000.00

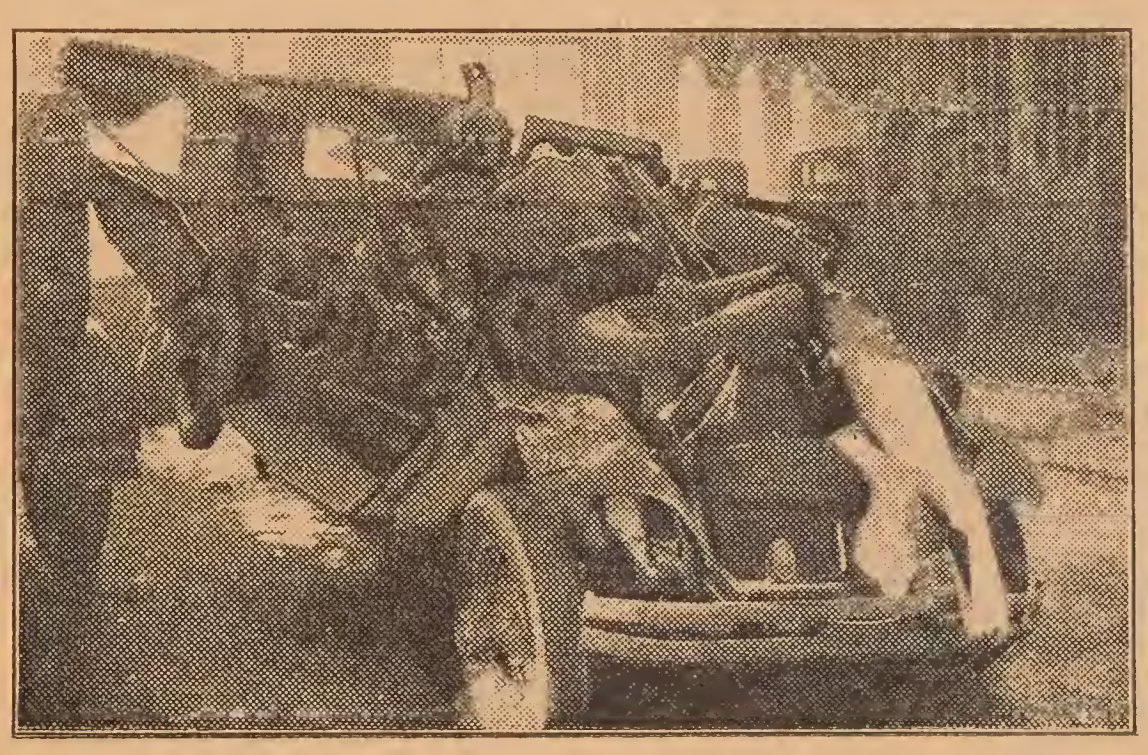
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

M K Gordon
Claim Examiner.

LENOX LAYMAN of Spencer, New York, bought a $1.00 travel accident policy from an A. A. subscription salesman on April 6, 1931. The car pictured above, left the highway and hit a tree on the morning of May 3, killing Mr. Layman instantly, as well as three others in the same car. The check for $1,000, payable to the administratrix of the estate of Mr. Layman, which we are reproducing, was dated May 12, 1931. American Agriculturist is proud of this low cost insurance, which is provided as a service to readers and we are likewise proud of the prompt and fair manner in which the North American Accident Insurance Company handles claims.

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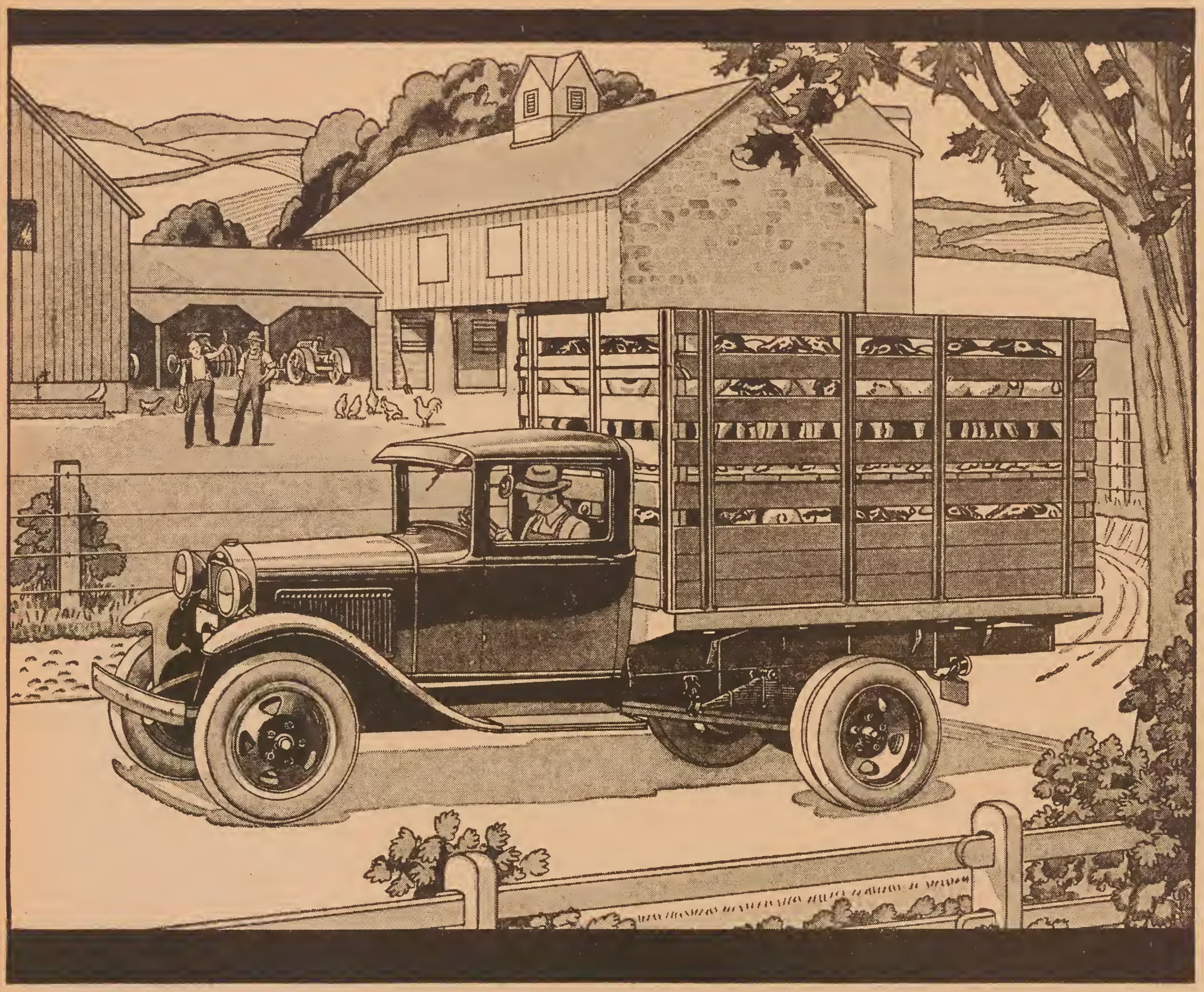
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
612-652 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

# *With a* FORD TRUCK
## *you can save on every hauling-task*



MANY farmers profitably use Ford trucks to extend their marketing range. You learn by radio, telephone, or from the daily reports, when and where to sell your products to best advantage. The nearest market is not always the best market. Often a few additional miles mean higher prices.

The Ford truck brings this favorable market within easy reach. Because of its low first cost, long life, and operating economy, it will cover the extra distance at a minimum cost per mile. The 40-horsepower engine and 4-speed transmission give it abundant power to haul capacity loads, and the speed to cover distances quickly. You will find that these added miles to an advantageous market will repay you with extra profits.

With its spiral-bevel-gear rear axle, of three-quarter floating design, its sturdy frame with five strong cross-members, its heavy front axle and spring, its medium-speed engine, and its torque-tube drive, which relieves rear springs of abnormal strains, the Ford truck will give long and faithful service for many thousands of miles.

The Ford 1½-ton truck chassis is available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase. It can be equipped with stake-sides or cattle-racks, for use on the standard platform body. There is a choice of open or closed cabs, single or dual rear wheels, and high or low rear-axle gear-ratios.

In addition to meeting practically every hauling requirement of the farm — either on the open road or in the field, the Ford truck is also a readily available source of stationary power. This added value comes through the new power take-off which, for a small additional cost, can be fitted directly on the transmission. It is highly useful and economical for driving orchard sprayers, feed grinders, water pumps, corn shellers, buzz saws, etc.

See your Ford dealer. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

### *Saving in operating costs pays for new trucks*

The Farmers Cooperative Creamery, of Sioux Center, Iowa, traded in 13 old trucks for 13 new Ford 1½-ton trucks, in February, 1930. They write that during the first year, the saving in operating expense paid the difference in cost of the new Fords, paid the operating costs of these trucks, and left money to spare. This excellent record is but one example of the definite economy Ford trucks offer. Other operators, everywhere, are receiving equal value.

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 per year | June 13, 1931 | Published Weekly


# What Can Dairymen Expect?

## *A Look Ahead Based on Years of Experience*

*By* H. H. WING
*President, Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., of America*

IN RESPONSE to your request, I am quite willing to express my views on the present conditions and future outlook for the dairy industry in the north-eastern United States; although I do not feel especially qualified and have no statistics to offer and no prophecies to make; and although what I may say is based upon observation, even superficial observation, rather than experience.

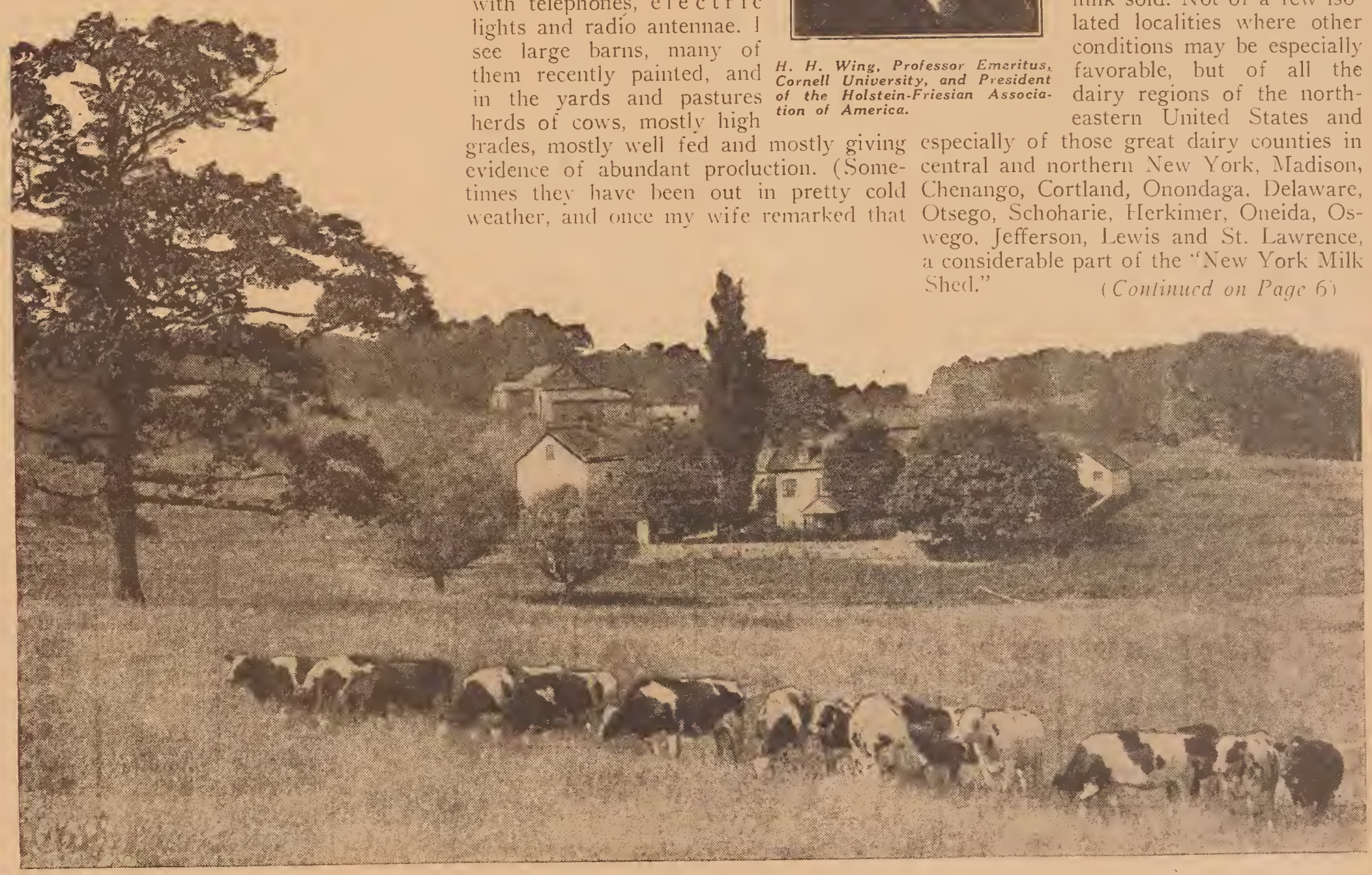
In periods of depression like the present it is quite unorthodox, and one is venturesome to attempt to show that conditions bad as they are, are not without some redeeming features and that there is no silver lining to the cloud. Of course prices are low, much lower than they should be, and there is overproduction and underconsumption of dairy products; and there is competition with oleomargarine, and possible competition with milk and cream from the west, and tuberculosis, and abortion, and hard labor, and hired men, and etc., etc., ad nauseam and ad infinitum, even to daylight saving time.

*H. H. Wing, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University, and President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.*

Nevertheless, it seems to me, indications of prosperity are not hard to find, perhaps because I am an optimist, for which I humbly give daily thanks. I drive about quite a little and from time to time visit numbers of dairy farms. I see many comfortable farm houses with telephones, electric lights and radio antennae. I see large barns, many of them recently painted, and in the yards and pastures herds of cows, mostly high grades, mostly well fed and mostly giving evidence of abundant production. (Sometimes they have been out in pretty cold weather, and once my wife remarked that they looked rather dirty, but that was in March).

I meet the owners of these farms in various places and on various occasions at which cow men are wont to gather together; and while most of them grumble more or less about "the depression", they have a cheerful well fed look. They are well dressed in comfortable clothes, and they have the wherewithall in their jeans to pay for good meals and a night's lodging. Now all of this comes from the product of these same cows, for I am speaking of districts where almost the sole farm income is from the milk sold. Not of a few isolated localities where other conditions may be especially favorable, but of all the dairy regions of the north-eastern United States and especially of those great dairy counties in central and northern New York, Madison, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, a considerable part of the "New York Milk Shed."

*(Continued on Page 6)*



*A Special Issue for Dairymen and Cattle Breeders*

# *Let's have a* SHOWDOWN
## *on this matter of*
# TIRE COMPARISONS

WITH all the conflicting claims published about tires, it is obvious that misleading statements are being made. The only conclusion that you as a tire buyer can draw is that either we are misrepresenting Firestone products, or that a certain mail order house is not telling the truth about theirs. Both can't be right—one or the other is misleading the public by their comparisons.

Firestone, in their advertising, only make comparisons that can be easily verified by the customer before buying tires. To attempt to substantiate the comparisons made by this mail order house, it would be necessary to go into a laboratory and employ experts.

The very reason that the comparisons made in Firestone advertising enable you to get the facts yourself, makes it unnecessary for Mr. Firestone to make affidavit on the truth of his statements or to file any complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, and then advertise it, in an attempt to lead the public to believe his statements were true.

*Go to your Firestone Dealer and see for yourself sections cut from various tires*

Mr. Firestone doesn't ask you to accept comparisons about Firestone Tires and special brand mail order tires until you see the facts yourself. All we ask is that you make your own comparison.

Your Firestone Dealer has cross sections cut from special brand mail order tires purchased from stocks of mail order house and Firestone Tires—no "tricky" or misleading comparisons. See him today and *make your own comparisons for Quality, Construction, and Prices.* YOU and YOU ALONE be the judge!

SIZE 4.40-21
$4.40 EACH *when bought in pairs*

## COMPARE CONSTRUCTION

| Firestone Gives You | 4.50-21 Tire | |
|---|---|---|
| | Our Tire | ★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire |
| **More** Rubber Volume | **168** cu. in. | **159** cu. in. |
| **More** Weight | **17.93** lbs. | **15.48** lbs. |
| **More** Width | **4.75** inches | **4.73** inches |
| **More** Plies at Tread | **6** plies | **5** plies |
| **Same** Thickness | **.610** in. | **.610** in. |
| **Same Price** | **$5.15** | **$5.15** |

6 PLIES *under the tread*

***Double Guarantee***—Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

★A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as mail order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "first line" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on *every* tire he makes.

## COMPARE PRICES

# Firestone

**OLDFIELD TYPE**

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.40-21 | **$4.98** | $4.95 | **$9.60** |
| 4.50-21 | **5.69** | 5.69 | **11.10** |
| 4.75-19 | **6.65** | 6.68 | **12.90** |
| 5.00-20 | **7.10** | 7.10 | **13.80** |
| 5.25-18 | **7.90** | 7.90 | **15.30** |
| 5.25-21 | **8.57** | 8.55 | **16.70** |
| 6.00-20 H.D. | **11.50** | 11.50 | **22.30** |
| **H. D. TRUCK TIRES** | | | |
| 30x5 | **17.95** | 17.95 | **34.90** |
| 32x6 | **29.75** | 29.75 | **57.90** |

*All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low*

**COURIER TYPE**

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30x3½ | **$3.97** | $3.98 | **$7.74** |
| 31x4 | **6.98** | 6.98 | **13.58** |
| 4.40-21 | **4.55** | 4.55 | **8.80** |
| 4.50-21 | **5.15** | 5.15 | **9.96** |
| 5.25-21 | **7.75** | 7.75 | **15.00** |

**Firestone BATTERIES**

Firestone Service Dealers sell and service the complete line of Firestone Batteries. They will make you an allowance for your old battery. Drive in and see the *Extra Value.*

**ANCHOR TYPE—Super Heavy Duty**

| Size | Our Dealers' Cash Price Each | ★A Certain Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each | Our Dealers' Cash Price Per Pair |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.50-20 | **$8.55** | $9.00 | **$16.70** |
| 4.50-21 | **8.75** | 9.20 | **16.96** |
| 4.75-19 | **9.70** | 10.25 | **18.90** |
| 4.75-20 | **10.25** | 10.75 | **19.90** |
| 5.00-20 | **11.25** | 11.75 | **21.90** |
| 5.25-21 | **12.95** | 13.65 | **25.30** |
| 5.50-20 | **13.70** | 14.35 | **26.70** |
| 6.00-20 | **15.20** | 15.95 | **29.50** |
| 6.50-20 | **17.15** | 17.95 | **33.30** |
| 7.00-21 | **20.15** | 22.90 | **39.10** |

*All Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low*

**Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and *See for Yourself* Sections Cut from Various Tires. —*Compare Quality—Construction—and Price!***

(Copyright, 1931, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.)

# Cow Prices in the New York Milk Shed

## *The Trend is Downward - What Are They Bringing in Your Neighborhood?*

MANY times during the past two or three years we have said editorially that cattle prices in the New York Milk Shed were too high. Right now there is a downward trend, but letters and comments indicate that prices are coming down more rapidly in some dairy sections than they are in others. Believing that you would be interested in the situation all over the milk shed, we asked a number of dairymen to tell us what cows were selling for in their vicinity. Here are their replies:

### Greene County

"There has been quite a drop in dairy cows throughout Greene County. I would say a 20 to 35 per cent reduction according to locality. Fresh cows are moving slowly at around $90 to $100 that a year ago would bring $125. Purebreds are very slow, except young stock. Purebred Guernsey calves that would bring $100 to $125 a year ago, bring $75 to $90 now, but most breeders of registered stock are holding tight waiting for better prices. However, there is a limit as every Guernsey cattle breeder in Greene County is overstocked at the present time with cows. Would say that very few grade calves are being raised. Quite a few farmers are vealing calves.

"Following is the nearest sure estimate I can give:

Grades (according to quality), $65 to $110; Purebred Guernseys, $100 to $200; Purebred Holsteins, $85 to $150; Purebred Jerseys, $75 to $125; Culls and Canners, $15 to $40."

—Floyd C. Miller, *Athens, New York.*

### Orange County

"I can give you very little information as I have bought no cows this past year and only sold one, a large, fat cow which would weigh 1400. I got seventy-five dollars. I have not attended a cow auction for the past year. We have been raising about ten calves a year and will soon be overstocked. I think the number of calves raised this year is about as other years in this section."—D. V. Farley, *Goshen, N. Y.*

### Thompkins County

"I can buy fairly good fresh or nearly springers, grade Holsteins (young) for $100. Purebred cows cost $25 to $50 more; culls or canners, from $5 to $25; fresh, small and thin, grade Jerseys and Guernseys, around $50. A Guernsey or Jersey of good size that will give 40 or 50 pounds of milk costs about the same as a Holstein. I think fewer calves are being raised."

—C. A. Mott, *Dryden, New York.*

### Washington County

"I seldom attend a cattle sale but from what I hear grade cattle are very much lower in price than they have been for several years. Fresh cows are selling from $80. to $100. each, and cows freshening in September and October are selling from $40. to $75. each.

"It seems to be a rather hard proposition to move the culls. Some farmers are fattening them and I have heard of selling them for 5c to 8c a pound dressed. Purebreds are selling better accordingly than grades, as is always the case at a time like this. I think there are about the same number of calves being raised as usual".—George McGeoch, *Cambridge, New York.*

* * *

"From my observation of cattle movements during the past winter and this spring, I would say that in this section there has been little demand and prices are somewhat lower. At the better sales and Washington auctions, good purebreds passed under the hammer at from $125 to $150, with outstanding individuals selling at the $200 mark. A good bunch of two year old grade heifers were brought in a few days ago at $25 each. These came from sections where hay was short.

"Good young cows, high grades, just fresh, can be purchased from $100 to $125. Very few calves are being raised in this section."—T. G. Reynolds, *Cambridge, New York.*

### Wayne County

"I think that dairymen are raising about one-third as many calves as usual. The top price for fresh purebred cows is $150 and from there down to $100. Grades bring from $75 down to $40. There is no market for dry cows, except to the butcher. Those weighing 1300 pounds or better are bringing around $60. Culls and canners are bringing only $10 to $15 with a slow market. —H. Harry Walters, *Newark, New York.*

### Ontario County

"I believe that the poorer grade of milkers have dropped in price more than the better ones and will state my ideas of prices as follows: Good purebreds, $150 to $250; good grades, $90 to $120; fair grades, $70 to $85; culls and canners, $20 to $65, as to quality. Deduct about 10 per cent for dry cattle. I think less calves are being raised but of a better quality."—W. B. Onderdonk, *Hall, New York.*

### Franklin County

Cows are surely on the downward trend in price and fewer calves are being raised in this locality than last year, probably 25 per cent. Just across the border in Canada milk for butter is

(*Continued on Page* 11)

# Keeping the Bacteria Count Down

## *A Brief Review of Fundamental Sanitary Dairy Practices*

UNTIL the recent slump in demand, the per capita consumption of milk in New York City increased steadily. There is every reason to believe that as soon as industrial conditions improve consumption will get back to normal and will continue to increase.

There is a definite relation between milk consumption and quality and there is much that can be done to maintain and improve quality without adding to costs. Here are a few questions that dairymen have asked us about milk:

* * *

**Does washing cows' flanks and udders have any relation to milk quality or is it just a foolish idea?**

Actual experiments have shown that wiping cows' flanks and udders with a damp cloth just previous to milking helps to keep down bacteria in the milk. In general, the cleaner the cow is the cleaner the milk will be. When cows are in pasture, it is important that the barnyard be kept dry so the cows are not required to wade through mud to get into the stable.

* * *

**What are the important points to watch in order to keep milk clean when milking is done by hand?**

There are two main things to keep in mind; first to keep all possible dirt out of the milk and second, to have every utensil with which the milk comes in contact, thoroughly sterilized with boiling hot water. Experiments have shown that small top milk pails keep out a lot of dirt. The cleaner the cows are kept the cleaner the milk will be, although, of course, any grooming should be done after milking rather than directly before. The milk pail or can that is not properly sterilized can add millions of bacteria to milk which will lower its keeping quality.

* * *

**Can cleaner milk be produced with a milking machine than where milking is done by hand?**

Milking machines, of course, keep out all external dirt. On the other hand, it is more difficult to keep a milking machine clean and sterile than it is a milk pail. Dairymen had some trouble with the bacterial content of milk with the earlier machines. Now, if the manufacturer's directions are followed, milk of just as high quality can be produced by machine as can be by hand. In fact, some producers of certified milk now use milking machines.

* * *

**Is it possible to produce clean milk by milking with wet hands?**

No. There may be a few people who persist in this habit. We could never see that it is any easier to milk with wet hands and anyone who has tried it or seen the results, will agree that it is not a clean way of milking. Fortunately, it is used very little, if any, at the present time.

* * *

**How soon should milk be cooled after it is produced? Is it good practice to wait until the can is full and then put it into the cooling tank?**

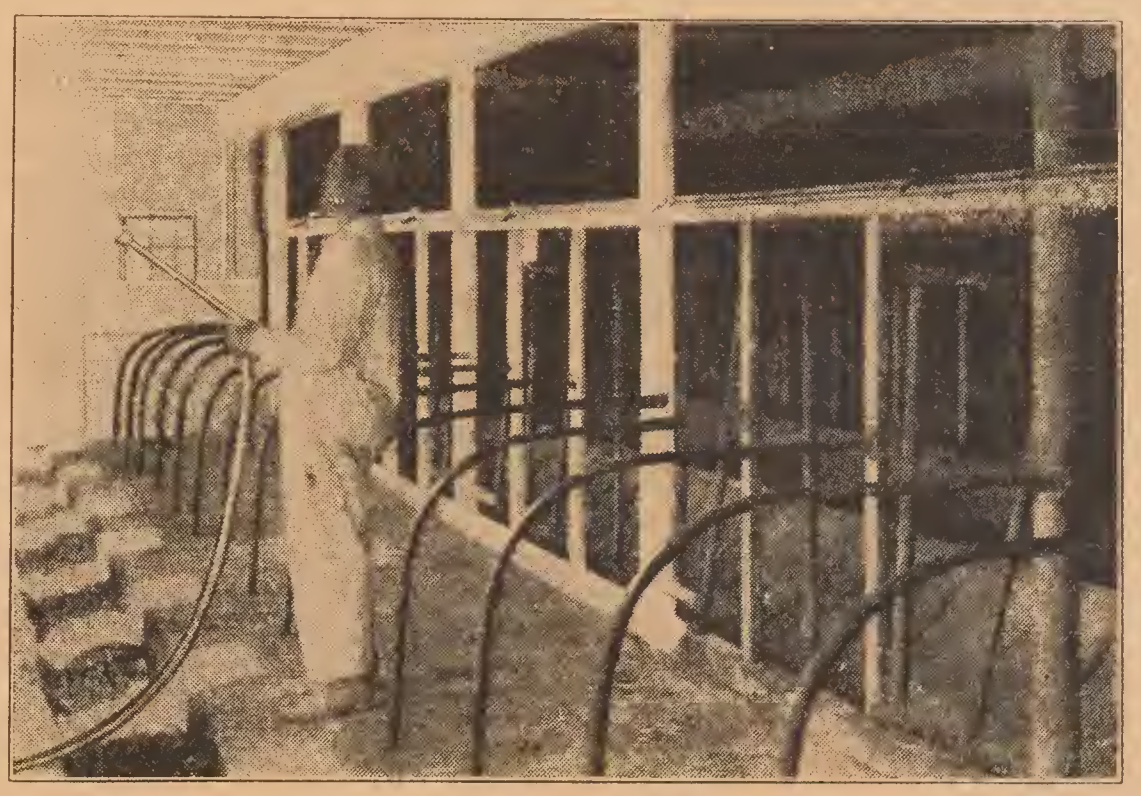
The sooner milk is cooled the better, yet the results will be excellent, assuming that all utensils are clean, if you wait until the can is full and then put it into the cooling tank. Scientists claim that when milk is first drawn it has the power to inhibit (stop) the growth of bacteria. If milk is cooled within an hour after it is drawn and kept cool it will keep for a long time.

* * *

**When milk cans are returned from the plant, should they be turned bottom up to dry or left standing with the covers on?**

If a milk can is absolutely sterile there is no reason why it should not be left with the cover on. However, it is difficult to kill all bacteria in utensils and if any have escaped the sterilizing process they are likely to grow and multiply in the can, particularly if there is moisture in the can. Therefore, we recommend turning the

(*Continued on Page* 15)



*Putting a clean coat of whitewash on the dairy stable*

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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**Vol. 127 June 13, 1931 No. 24**


## A Special Issue for Dairymen

WHILE it is true that the dairy industry has suffered less than any other branch of farming during the hard times, yet it is also true that milk production is increasing while consumption is falling off. Therefore, there is a special need to redouble efforts at this time to cut the costs of milk production, to improve the quality of milk products, and to increase consumption.

American Agriculturist has always taken the lead in helping to solve dairy as well as other farm problems. We have faith in the future of the dairy industry for the right kind of dairyman. But that there is a problem at the present time to be solved cannot be doubted and this number of American Agriculturist, as well as our regular issues, is our attempt to be of some special help to the dairy industry to meet the present situation. Much effort has been made to collect and boil down information for busy dairymen. We hope you will find time to read the whole issue.

## Too Much Expensive Road Building

THERE is a story which is probably an old chestnut to most of you about a European on a visit to America where he traveled several thousand miles over various highways. On his return, he was asked about his American impressions.

"Well," he said, "they certainly build roads over there. A man by the name of Lincoln has a wonderful highway clear across the country; another fellow by the name of Roosevelt has built a great road; but that fellow Detour has built the most and they are the poorest roads I ever saw."

Well, Mr. Detour has certainly been busy this spring. It is almost impossible to travel anywhere without running into construction. When one rides about the country, he cannot help being critical of the whole road program. Here we are in the worst economic depression of a generation, with taxes constituting one of our worst burdens, and a time like this is chosen to spend millions of dollars of public money on the roads.

The excuse is given that all of this extra construction provides employment. So it does. But where is the advantage of holding up business improvement by added taxation in order to provide employment? What is the use of "robbing Peter to pay Paul?" Then, too, we question whether all of this extra road money is fairly or efficiently spent. There are hundreds of miles of concrete highways costing fifty to sixty thousand dollars a mile to build where a road costing not more than ten thousand dollars would have served equally well. All of the extra money might have been saved to the taxpayers or spent in building gravel or hard narrow highways to replace the dirt roads.

Here are some conclusions about the whole program of road building. See if you do not agree. First, slow up spending money except where necessary for road building until times improve; second, build no more expensive roads for the next five years but put a reasonable amount of money into the secondary roads costing from five to ten thousand dollars per mile; third, let public officials, and this applies particularly to some local officials, play less politics in distributing road money and service.

## Sweet Clover Pasture Increasing

WE have seen several dairies this spring in sweet clover pasture eating it and liking it, and, of course, showing the results of it in milk production. Five years ago a sweet clover pasture was almost a curiosity. When you know sweet clover is a legume and the large amount of stock you can keep on one acre, you understand why more and more dairymen are trying it out. We predict that five years from now there will be a great many thousand acres of sweet clover pasture.

## Required for Dairy Success

THE other morning we were in a pasture with a friend looking at some beautiful Guernsey heifers which belong to him, and we made some remark about how familiar he seemed with the individual characteristics of each one of the heifers. "Well," he said, "why should I not know them? Take that one there, for example; I can close my eyes and recall her mother, her grandmother, and her great-grandmother. I ought to be pretty well acquainted with her!"

Then he went on to tell what an influence good stock had upon everybody who took care of them, increasing the desire to give them the best possible care. This friend is a natural cow man. He loves the business to the point of enthusiasm, and because he does he is never satisfied to have a poor individual around, with the result that his dairy activities are always successful.

We get a good many letters from young men asking our opinion about the future possibilities of farming. We answer that there is a future for a man with the right qualifications, one of the chief of which is that he must love the business.

## Tax Budgets MUST Be Cut

**"That farmers in this State are due for another excess tax burden is practically certain, unless they strike some form of concerted action. The state is already assuming more duties that could be attended to locally. The talk of these law-makers is that they can collect of the wealthy. But farmers should not be misled, for the wealthy merely pass it on to the farmer in the end. At present the Legislature is busy trying to find something to tax in order to finance old age pensions; up to date the question has not been answered. It is interesting to note that Federal and State taxes have almost doubled during the past fifteen years."**

THE above interesting statement was taken from our notes from Massachusetts in the New England edition this time and is reprinted on this page because of its importance.

We have the old age pension law in New York. No doubt it is doing a lot of good and helping worthy people, but it is costing too much.

When the Legislature passed the bill in New York, it was estimated that the maximum expenditure for the year for the old age pensions would be about a million dollars a month, half to be borne by the State and half by the city or county. A report from Albany now says that present indications are that this estimate is much too low.

The point being raised here is how much more of these increased taxes of various kinds are taxpayers going to stand for? Needed public work must go on, but the time has come for the people to insist that their public servants trim their budgets and their expenditures in the same way that private citizens have had to trim theirs.

## To Reduce Milk Surplus

**Dairymen should be urged to fat calves to relieve the surplus milk on our markets.—C.I.P.**

OF course there is a limit to carrying out this advice, for if everybody fatted all of the calves, there would be no market for veal. But there is no danger of reaching this limit so the advice is good. This is the year of years for picking out the cow that is not a very good producer, fatting her, and selling her to the butcher, or better still, eating her on the farm. One group of neighbors that we know of agreed to a little plan whereby each is to fat and kill a cow some time during the year and divide the meat among the others. By this plan considerable surplus stock will be eliminated and everyone in the group will have fresh meat most of the time.

## Judge Commended for Chicken Thief Sentence

**"Glen Sours of Elmira pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree before Judge Turk, Owego, Tioga County, New York, Monday, and was sentenced to from one to two years in Auburn prison. Sours was convicted for stealing chickens."**

THE above is quoted from a local newspaper to emphasize the fact that here is one county judge who realizes that chicken thieving is just as much of a crime as any other form of burglary. If more chicken thieves got sentences of this kind there would be less poultry losses from this source.

The season is here again when losses from poultry thieving will run high. In order to help a little, American Agriculturist will print the name and commend publicly every judge and every officer responsible for capturing and convicting with heavy sentence any chicken thieves. We will also print the names of officers who do not do their duty in this respect. You can help by supplying names and particulars.

## Eastman's Chestnut

A FEW days ago a friend and I were talking about it was too bad that most of the men well skilled in the old hand trades were disappearing from rural communities. The friend spoke of a local shoe cobbler whose trade had been handed down two or three generations, and who could make shoes that would out-wear any machine-made shoe that could be purchased. Another trade that is largely gone is the old fashioned blacksmith. Someone from Connecticut wrote me recently of a Yankee blacksmith, long on horseshoeing but short on book learning. This blacksmith had a sign posted up about which our friend writes as follows:

"I wanted a copy of that sign very much so I took a child's sled as an excuse and went to the blacksmith shop. While the sled was being repaired, I asked the blacksmith with some misgiving, if I might copy his sign. 'Why, sure,' he said, 'go ahead and copy. I cannot see why, but folks have been coming here to copy it, from all over, ever since I hung it up.' And here is what the sign said:

*"Work did hear with litnin spead*
*Satisfackshun garantead*
*Horshoin two is in my line*
*That will stand the ware and tare of time."*

# Dairy Facts, Figures, and Opinions

## *Neither Extreme Pessimism nor Extreme Optimism is Warranted*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

FOR several years the dairy industry has been in the happy position of having a constantly increasing demand for its products. This increase has been due not only to the growth in population but, through a better understanding of the food value of milk, there has been a greater per capita consumption. Now, however, in common with practically every other business, dairying has met with a setback, although it is still in a better position than most other lines of farming and city business.

However, there is no blinking the facts that now face the dairyman. The questions he naturally is asking are "What of the future? Are prices going lower? When are they coming back? What should I do to meet the situation?"

Now, of course, no one except a prophet, and I am no prophet, can tell what the future will bring forth, but there are a number of facts and figures available that should be of some help for the farmer to form his own conclusions. I have made some study of the situation, and I am intensely interested in seeing dairying as well as other farm prosperity maintained, so I am going to set down some facts, together with some of my own personal conclusions as accurately and in as interesting form as possible.

### The Dairy Production Situation

Let us first consider the present dairy problem from where it starts —that is, on the farm. What is the production situation? Well, in the first place, we have more milk than we know what to do with. We have more than could have been well sold, even had consumption increased at the same rate as it has in past years. The production per day per dairy throughout the New York milk shed is at least ten pounds more than it was last year. Probably fifteen pounds is nearer the truth. Multiply this by all of the dairies in the milk shed and you will understand why we have such tremendous over-production.

### Too Many Cows

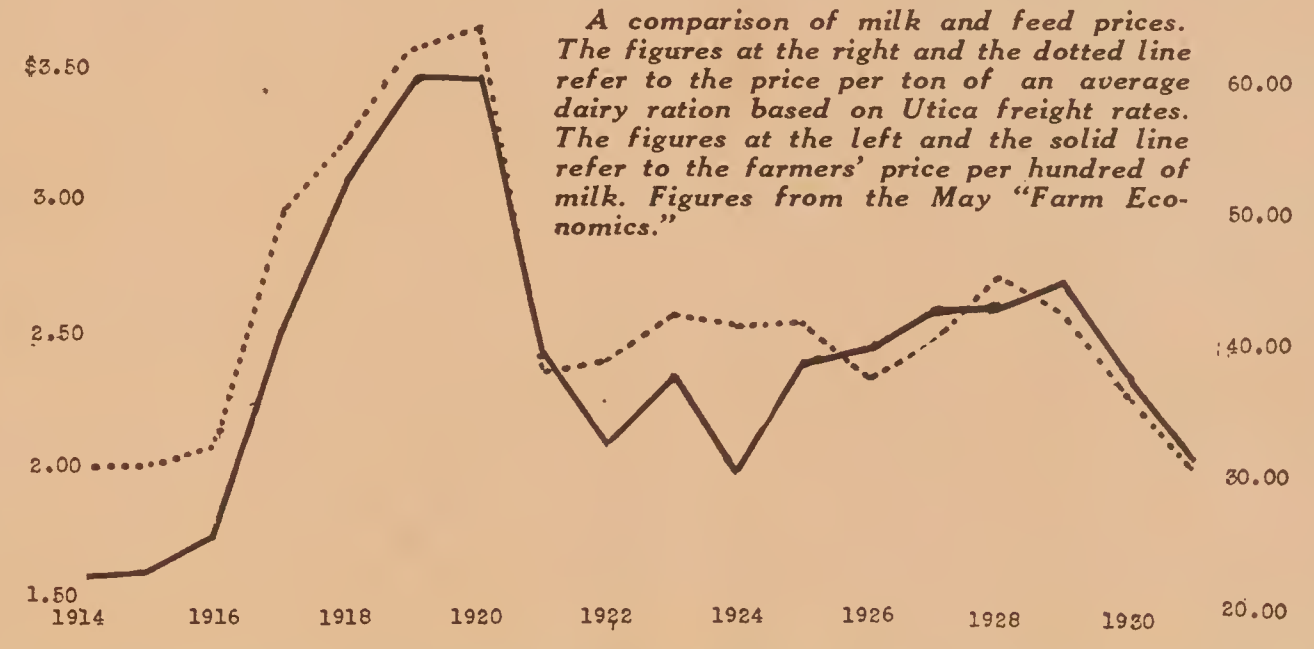
One of the chief reasons for this is that we have too many cows. The number has been increasing steadily year after year for several years. Right now, for instance, we have in New York State about three per cent more dairy cows and producing heifers than we had last year at this time. There is in New York now a total of 1,424,000 where there were 1,383,000 a year ago. New York State is the second state in the Union in the number of cows, and there has been an increase in the number in every dairy state.

One bright factor in the situation is that there has been a decrease in the number of heifer calves being raised this year over last. This reduction is estimated to be about fourteen per cent. This will help three or four years from now, but unfortunately, it takes quite a long time to change trends in dairy production, because it takes a long time to raise a dairy cow. When you have too few cows, it requires time before the dairies can be built up, and conversely, when you have too many, their production cannot be quickly and automatically shut off.

Another smaller reason why there is large production is the better condition of the pastures. Pastures in the New York milk shed are in excellent shape. Recent rains have brought them along. If we get a hot, dry summer, the pastures will dry off, flies will be abundant, and milk production will be reduced, which will have its effect upon the market. The opposite will be the case, of course, if the season is favorable for pastures. Hot weather will also increase milk consumption.

What about the feeding situation? A glance at the little graph or chart on this page will show you that the price of feed indicated by the dotted line has followed closely the price of milk, shown by the heavy black line, and that these feeds are reasonably low in price. This tends to reduce the dairyman's costs of production, but also helps, of course, to keep the general production high. R. L. Gillett, New York State Department of Agriculture Agricultural Statistician, reports that on May 1st, about 7.3 pounds of grain per cow, was being fed to the average milking herd.

Still another factor bearing upon the increasing milk production is the change that has taken place with the milk which formerly was manufactured but which during the past few years has been sold in fluid form. No farmer will sell his milk at manufacturer's prices when he can get fluid prices for it. The result of this has been more and more milk on the markets in fluid form. While this is not an actual increase, of course, in milk production, yet it amounts to it, and in practice has a marked influence on fluid milk prices.




*A comparison of milk and feed prices. The figures at the right and the dotted line refer to the price per ton of an average dairy ration based on Utica freight rates. The figures at the left and the solid line refer to the farmers' price per hundred of milk. Figures from the May "Farm Economics."*

### Cow Prices Are Too High

While we are discussing production conditions, mention should certainly be made of cow prices. I call your attention to the other chart on this page. You will note that good cows could be bought for about $65 in 1914. Prices went to about $110 in 1918 and dropped back to approximately $70 in 1922. Then in 1928 they went to above $125. We said repeatedly while these high prices prevailed that they were too high and that dairymen who invested in too many such high-priced cows were headed for trouble. There are mighty few cows that are worth at the pail the prices that were paid for them during the past few years. Cow prices are now coming down, but they are not down far enough. Cow prices are still too high at the present milk prices or at those that are likely to prevail for the next few years. Keep this in mind and be a bear on the market when you buy cows. You will not only help yourself but the whole dairy situation.

### Demand Decline Is Temporary

The matter which gives the dairy industry the greatest concern is the falling off of milk consumption. The daily average receipts of the New York milk market during the month of March of this year were equivalent to 141,074 cans of plain milk. This compares with the daily average for March of last year of 148,331 cans of plain milk, or a decline in consumption of this year over last of approximately five per cent.

This decline in demand is, of course, discouraging. Fortunately, however, it cannot possibly be more than temporary. As soon as employment conditions right themselves in the cities, milk consumption is sure to come back. People cannot over a long period of time get along without milk and other dairy products. Not only do these products have the backing of the dairy industry itself, but every health official and other social worker interested in the welfare of the race are boosting the health and food value of milk all of the time.

I repeat, after this temporary setback, per capita consumption of dairy products will continue to increase.

What about *farm* milk consumption? Let us face the situation frankly. There are many farm families using a lot of milk. Unfortunately, there are many more that are not. How consistent are we when we urge a city family to buy milk at fifteen cents a quart when we, as farmers, are not using all that we can at about three and a half cents a quart? What better way is there of keeping food expenses down than by increasing the family's use of milk, butter, and cheese? You say you are using all that you can. But are you? On our Household Page this time there is a fine lot of tested recipes prepared especially by our Household Editor, Mrs. Huckett. Your own recipe book contains many other suggestions for you. Write to your Home Bureau agent or to the State College of Agriculture for ways of using milk and its products, and then if you cannot increase the supply of milk to your family in palatable form, there is just something the matter with the cook! Every quart, of course, that you take off the market helps the price situation just that much. If all dairymen of the New York milk shed, or even a large part of them, would use a quart more per day per family, than they are using now, it would have a very appreciable effect upon the surplus situation.

### Oleo Is On the Toboggan Slide

While we are talking about milk consumption on the farm, let us bring up that old bugaboo, the use of oleo. Thanks to the splendid work of farm organizations backed by the farm papers of the country, we have some new oleo legislation that is having much effect in cutting down the use of oleo and increasing the consumption of butter. There is a Federal law passed this last year forbidding the use of color with oleo. A similar law was passed by the New York State Legislature and by several other states. Secretary Loomis of the National Dairy Union states that in round numbers there has been a decrease of eighty per cent in the manufacture of colored oleomargarine and forty per cent in the making of uncolored oleomargarine, largely due to this new anti-oleomargarine legislation. Some of this decrease in the use of oleo is already reflected in an increased butter demand. The butter market is already picking up a little.

Now you may say that farmers do not eat oleo, but I personally have found that many country groceries are selling more oleo than they are butter, and that the total sales run large over the year. These grocers tell me that much of this stuff is sold to farmers. I am sorry to report this but it seems to be the situation and, therefore, a good subject for discussion in your dairy organization and grange meetings. If we have any faith in this business of farming, certainly let us cut out the use of oleomargarine in our own farm families.

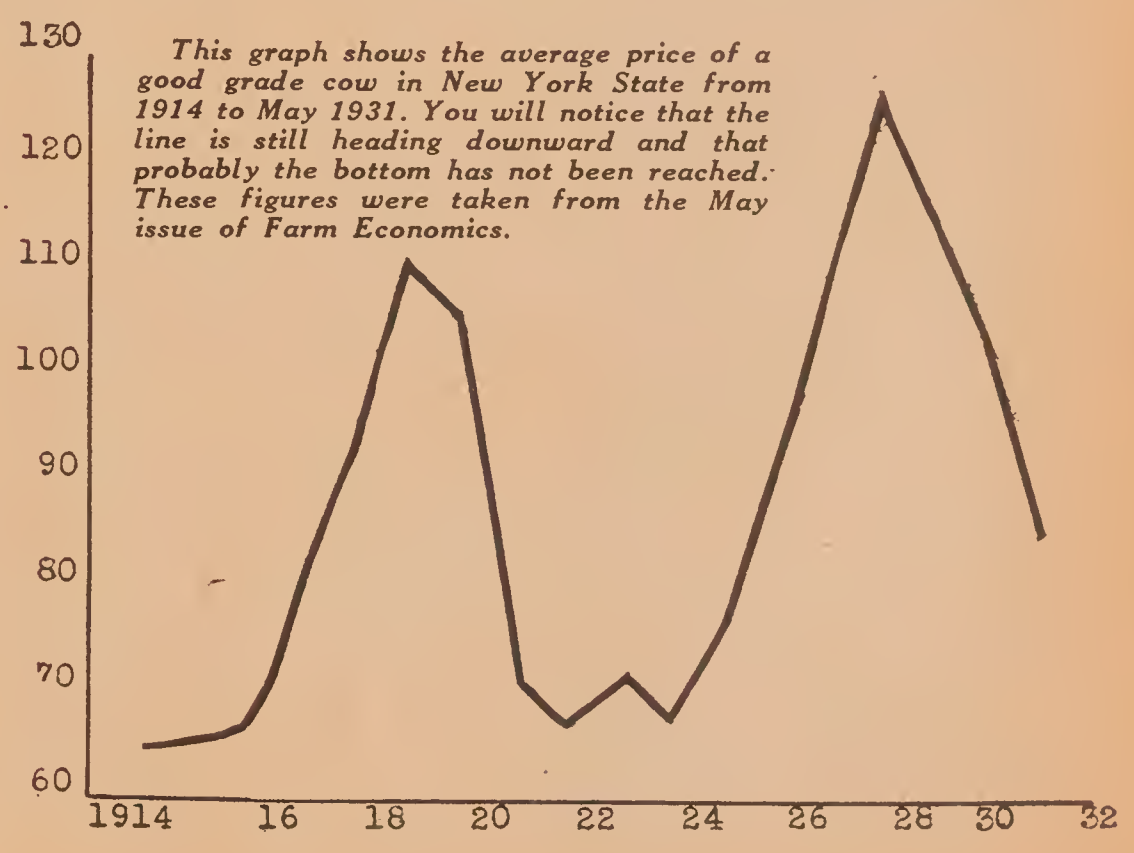
### Suggestions That May Help

What are the remedies for the present dairy troubles? Well, one of them is Old Man Time himself. As suggested above, dairying is a long-time business. It takes time to grow a cow and bring her into production. It takes time to cut down production when there is too much. Good dairy prices result in more cows and too much milk, which in turn results in lower prices. Then farmers quit raising calves as they are now and fewer calves mean less milk and in time better milk prices. That is the way it goes, so after a while we will have fewer cows and better milk prices. Employment will increase in the cities, which will be followed by increased dairy demand.

One remedy is more advertising of dairy products by dairy organizations and by milk dealers. So far most of the milk advertising has been left to the health people. Milk has the greatest possibilities for advertising of any product in the world and gets the least. There ought to be a deduction from every milk check for a large and consistent setting-forth of the good facts about milk to the general public. Milk bars should be a prominent feature of every fair and picnic.

I have already suggested in this little article, the necessity of practicing what we preach on the farm, by using more milk, butter, and cheese in every possible way in our own families. An-

(*Continued on Page* 9)




*This graph shows the average price of a good grade cow in New York State from 1914 to May 1931. You will notice that the line is still heading downward and that probably the bottom has not been reached. These figures were taken from the May issue of Farm Economics.*

# *the* ODDS *are* against *you*

## *with a* POOR FEED

**No one is foolish enough to deny that milk prices are down—that dairy profits have shrunk—that it is a time to practice economy in the strictest sense.**

**But there is another fact to face—another truth to realize; *the odds are against the dairyman who cheapens his ration.* He invites every danger he avoids when times are good. He turns right about face on good dairy practice. He deafens himself to the truth that, now, only good cows and a good feed can make him a profit.**

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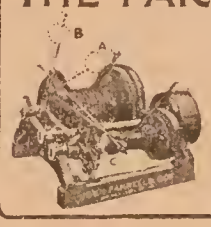

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# What Can the Dairyman Expect ?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

I have seen enough to convince me, at least, that plenty of men are prospering even in these hard times by milking cows. They are not becoming millionaires, but they are living "Godly righteous and sober lives"; and while they work hard and constantly, they have many comforts and some few luxuries, and are sending to high school and college a new generation on which the country will largely depend. Their scale of living will compare very favorably with the great mass of retail tradesmen in towns and cities and with the great mass of skilled artisans even in these times of Union wage scales. I trust not to be thought irreverent if I paraphrase "I have been young; I am now old; yet I have never seen the intelligent dairyman forsaken or his seed begging bread."

I would not ignore the other side. There are mortgaged farms, there are run down buildings, there are illbred and illfed herds, there are unpaid bills at feed mill and grocery store; and some of these would be relieved if times in general were better and prosperity on a higher level. But after all, one cannot escape the conclusion that it is the personal equation that is the determining factor in the great majority of cases.

I want to describe a single farm as a concrete illustration. Among others I call to mind a dairy farm that I have known intimately during my whole life. There are something more than one hundred acres and at first general farming was carried on, but now for more than forty years, little more has been sold than what came from the cows. The present owner received it by inheritance, and a similar inheritance of the wife's served to buy out the interests of the other heirs. Aside from this the owner had but little more than his own thrift and industry. At first progress was slow, but a silo was soon built. One of the first in the neighborhood. In the "nineties" a cream separator replaced the old "Cooley Creamer" and the cream went to a cooperative creamery. Alfalfa came after a time and various labor saving machines as needed in home and outdoors. A telephone, two automobiles, and a radio are added to the list and the last time I saw the place electric lights were being installed in house and stables.

Four children have grown to maturity. All had high school educations or better. One daughter, a college graduate, is a professional bacteriologist in government service. Another daughter took nurse's training and is a very capable hospital manager. The third daughter perhaps did the best of all by marrying a good man abundantly able by his industry to provide for her and her family and they are on the road to prosperity. The son followed his father's footsteps and is well able to take his place.

All of this has come from the farm and largely from the cows on the farm. There has never been an over supply of what the darkies call "cash money", but there has always been enough to eat and to wear, a comfortable house to live in, and an abundance of everything essential to a comfortable life. The owner enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and has served his community in various useful capacities. He would be called "just an ordinary dirt farmer." I call him a successful dairyman and thousands of readers of the Agriculturist can duplicate similar cases from their own experiences or those of their neighbors. An industry that produces such results cannot be called decadent or in danger of extinction.

But what of the future? A rational system of husbandry for the northeastern United States, except for a few localities given to fruit growing or other special crops, will include live stock as a major project. The evolution of farming practice during the last one hundred and fifty years has resulted in the fact that this live stock in vastly preponderating numbers is the dairy cow; and without attempting to quote figures or give reasons it seems reasonable to suppose that these conditions will continue. In other words as one of our Professors has said "dairying is inevitable."

I believe the young man now establishing himself will do well to study the capacity and adaptability of his farm and arrange his program accordingly rather than to attempt to adjust his production to more or less fluctuating market conditions. A productive profitable dairy herd is a rather permanent thing, and once having been built up, the intelligent owner will not lightly sacrifice it merely because a "surplus" occurs. Not so long ago we witnessed an extensive campaign of propaganda urging increased production because of an impending shortage; with the result that within a few months cheese factories were being rapidly established in the middle of the winter to take care of the surplus, the result being more or less injurious to the industry as a whole.

This does not mean that there should be no flexibility in practice. The intelligent dairyman, and I have used the term frequently and advisedly once having determined that his farm is best adapted to dairy production as a main project, will hold himself quite rigidly to a herd of a certain size, but from time to time as conditions indicate he may add to or slack off slightly, keeping more hens or adding a few sheep or cultivating a little more land and raising some beans or potatoes or what not, but always holding on to his well bred and well kept dairy herd as the main chance.

I said at the beginning that I would not prophesy, but such a man can look the future in the face with confidence and will be little concerned with unemployment, depressions, shortages or surpluses.

*"No, I haven't any Japanese beetles, and I wouldn't give you one if I had!"*—JUDGE.

WHEN YOU COME TO THINK

of it, are there any farmers in the United States better off to-day than those who are selling their milk through the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., and who are buying their farm supplies through the G.L.F.?

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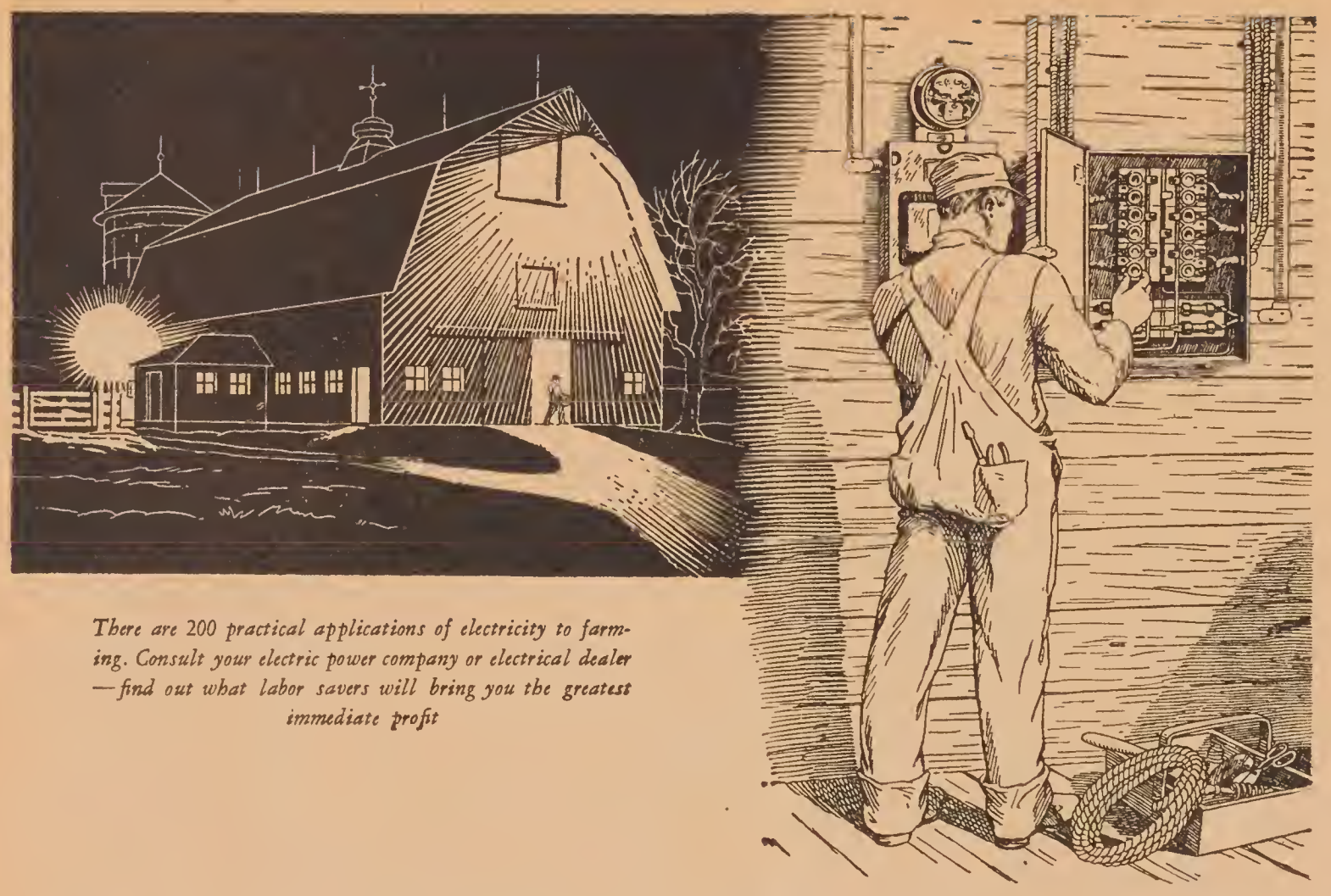

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## With the A. A. DAIRYMAN

# The Outlook for Purebred Cattle

WE know of no one who comes in closer touch with the purebred situation than the secretaries of the various purebred associations. We asked them, for our special dairy issue, to give us briefly their idea as to what is ahead for the man who keeps purebreds. Here are their replies:

### Guernseys

There is little doubt as to the outlook for breeders of purebred cattle in the United States. My special interest, of course, is with dairy cattle.

The development of purebred dairy cattle came about to meet the economic demand for more average production and to enable the practical dairyman to purchase sires with some degree of assurance that his future herd would be as good or better than the one he was working with.

The industry now finds itself in the embarrassing circumstance of subnormal consumption of dairy products, the highest average production per cow in the history of our country, the largest number of milking cows in the history of our industry together with the largest number of beef cows being milked in the history of the industry and added to this embarrassing situation is the fact that we have never had as many promising two year olds coming into production as at the present time. Consequently, prices for dairy products have met with very marked reduction. So we are met with identical conditions which brought about the breeding of cattle. In other words, there is a demand for a more efficient dairy cow. This represents the primary demand for purebred dairy cattle. Inasmuch as the primary demand is greater today than at any former period of dairying, dairymen breeding purebred dairy cattle should look to the future with eagerness and confidence.—KARL MUSSER, Secretary, the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

### Jerseys

Agriculture of this country is the broad foundation upon which all of our present civilization and future development depends. Dairying is the key-note of agriculture. High producing animals are essential for economic dairy production. It is universally recognized that high production comes almost entirely through the use of purebred sires with the ability to transmit high production to their offspring.

This being true, the dairyman who is a breeder of purebred cattle today, and who has given attention to culling out his poor individuals, giving the remainder of his herd proper management, is indeed in an enviable position.

The selling of farm forage and grain crops through the dairy cow is, at present, one of the most profitable markets. If this be true under present conditions, it will be more true when we have an advance in the price of milk and butterfat.

That there will be an increased demand for outstanding purebred dairy cattle in the future at profitable prices, there can be no doubt. In the meantime, that individual who has culled severely and through breeding has kept his herd up to a high standard of production and conformation, will be in a position to reap the rewards when conditions improve, as they are bound to do.—L. W. MORLEY, Secretary, The American Jersey Cattle Club.

### Ayrshires

Although the market for dairy cattle and dairy products has severely declined, there has been a tendency for farmer-breeders in the East to invest in well-bred young cattle, and as a result, there has been a steadying influence on our trade.

During the past few months, there has been a very satisfactory demand for heifer calves at prices which have made them sound investments, and at

the same time, profitable for the producers. Perhaps the best indication of the dairy cattle situation, insofar as the Ayrshire breed is concerned, is found in the excellent trade in choice young sires. Leading breeders report healthy trade with very few serviceable sires in their barns.

All of these factors indicate that there is a tendency to replace nondescript cattle with purebreds and to improve the purebred herds which are now established.—C. T. CONKLIN, *Secretary*, Ayrshire Breeders Association.

### Holsteins

Mr. Houghton Seaverns, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, suggested that we ask Professor H. H. Wing to give the outlook for Holsteins. We had already asked Professor Wing for his opinion of the general outlook, which you will find on page 1 of this issue. If you will read this, we are sure you will have no question as to what Professor Wing things about the outlook for purebred Holsteins.

## Dairy Facts, Figures, and Opinions

(*Continued from Page 5*)

other old remedy but one which is ever new is to eliminate the poor cows. There are from one to six in every dairy. The quicker she goes for beef, the better, and of course the situation is not helped any by selling a poor cow to a neighbor. See that she goes out of production.

Another remedy is organization. Had there been no organization in this milk shed during the present depression, dairymen would have received less than a dollar a hundred for their milk. How do I know? Because that is what they always did receive in times of trouble in the old days before organization, and dollar milk or less is what other dairymen in other parts of the country where they are unorganized are receiving now.

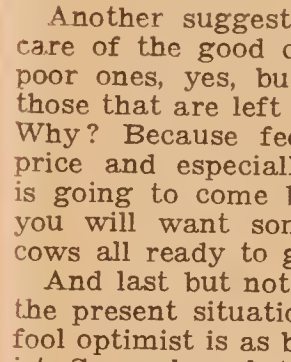
### Good Feed for Good Cows

Another suggestion is to take good care of the good cows. Get rid of the poor ones, yes, but feed and care for those that are left just as well as ever. Why? Because feed is reasonable in price and especially because dairying is going to come back. When it does, you will want some good foundation cows all ready to go.

And last but not least, as a help for the present situation, keep cheerful. A fool optimist is as bad as a fool pessimist. Somewhere between is the normal, reasonable, happy man. Dairying has proved itself the best branch of agriculture.

Practically all of you who read this have always had enough to eat and wear and a decent place in which to live and to rear your children. If you stick to the dairy business and use ordinary business judgment and industry, you will never get rich but you will always eat, and that is more than can be said for thousands of other jobs at the present time.

### Secret Service




YELLOWSTONE PARK is such a paradise for fishermen, that occasionally one of its hundred streams has to be closed for restocking from the Government Fish Hatchery at Yellowstone Lake. A Ranger came upon a visitor who had been fishing for two hours, without a nibble, in one of these closed streams.

"Can't you read the signs?" he demanded. "No fishing allowed here."

"Yes," replied the disgruntled angler, "but who told the fish?"

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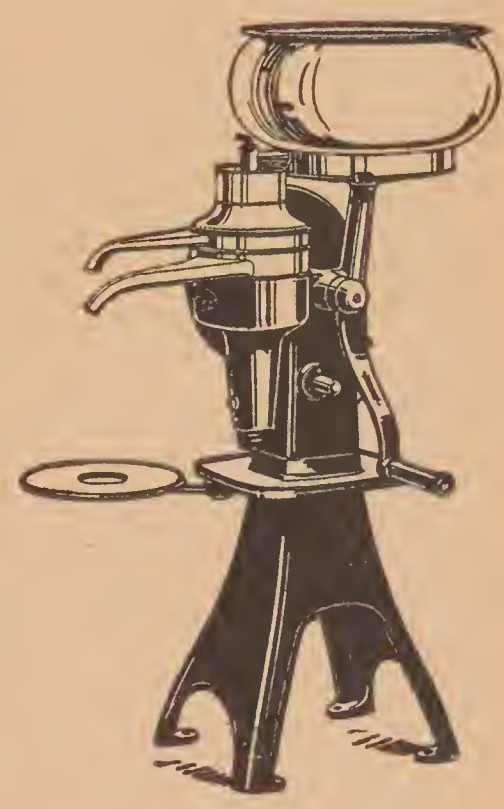
You can see the new McCormick-Deering Milker and the Cream Separator at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store near you. For a folder describing both of these modern dairying aids, write to



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They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating **JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230**

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JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS

*With the A. A.*
# Poultry Farmer

## Paralysis May Be Hereditary

IN a recent talk about disease to a group of poultrymen, Dr. Beaudette of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, called attention to several conditions that poultrymen need to consider. Dr. Beaudette emphasizes the fact that disease is never spontaneous; that is, it does not just happen, but comes from a definite cause. Infectious or contagious diseases are spread by traffic in live birds, by traffic in baby chicks, by exhibiting birds at poultry shows, by sending them to egg laying contests, through intermediate hosts; that is, some animal that acts as a host to a parasite that later attacks chickens, through used feed bags, and by people who travel from one poultry farm to another.

### Let's Use the Facts We Have

In discussing bacillary white diarrhea now commonly referred to as pullorum disease, the speaker stated that we now have sufficient information on this disease to control it if we will merely put into practice what we already know. That is, by the use of a blood test, breeders that have this disease can be located and eradicated from the breeding pen. Fowl pox can also be controlled by proper vaccination.

In New Jersey this year there is to be a vaccination demonstration in each county by a veterinarian. Poultrymen who wish to do their own vaccinating will be given printed instructions, a list of approved laboratories where they can buy their vaccine, and a permit from the State Department allowing them to do this work.

Dr. Beaudette believes that there is definite relation between feeding and certain diseases. He says that a careful check has convinced him that certain types of diseases, for example, so-called heart disease and "crazy chicks" disease, develop when certain rations are fed to the chicks. Chicks with this disease have been cured at the College by supplying a complete ration containing all the things that chicks should have for proper development.

Perhaps the most interesting observation made, which by the way, is contrary to a quite commonly accepted idea, is that the condition sometimes spoken of as chronic coccidiosis and characterized by paralysis has no proved relation to coccidiosis of chicks but may be an entirely different disease. "The fact," said Dr. Beaudette, "that pullets that become paralyzed may have had coccidiosis does not prove that coccidiosis is the cause of the paralysis."

### A Suggested Plan

Dr. Beaudette's explanation is that the condition that we call chronic coccidiosis, which is almost always accompanied by paralysis, is a specific disease and that it is hereditary. The speaker believes that in time flocks will be certified to be free from paralysis just as some flocks are now certified to be free from white diarrhea. This will be a harder task because as yet there is no definite test which can be applied to determine whether or not the birds are subject to paralysis. However, some breeders who keep pedigrees of their birds have definitely observed that paralysis runs in certain families and is entirely absent in other families.

It is important that poultrymen should recognize all possible ways of spreading infectious and contagious diseases, that they guard against introducing disease into their flocks, and that they get the best available information as to ways of treating diseases when they do find it in their flocks. In this connection, Dr. Beaudette points out that certain birds are carriers of disease; that is, they may actually have infection in their bodies without themselves giving any evidence of it. It is, of course, useless to isolate such birds when they are purchased to be added to the flock. They may be isolated for a month or six weeks and show no symptoms of disease, yet when they are added to the flock they pass on the trouble to the birds that are more susceptible.

We have more poultry diseases than we once had and probably new ones will develop from time to time. In some sections it is one of the big problems which the poultry breeder has to contend with. Poultrymen need all the available facts about diseases in order to prevent serious losses.

## Keep Eggs Cool

Does the temperature at which infertile eggs are kept make any difference in their quality?

EGGS produced in a flock where there are no males will be sterile, but this does not mean that their quality will not deteriorate in a warm atmosphere. The changes that will result are chiefly rapid evaporation that causes the yolk to become dark and the white to become watery, while the inner shell membrane becomes dark around the air cell. All eggs for market, fertile or unfertile should be kept at a temperature of between 40 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

## Coccidiosis Again

My chicks are about four weeks old. Some of them are listless and dopey and their feathers are rough. Droppings are bloody. Chicks appear all right in the morning and may be dead the next morning. What is the trouble, and what should we do?

FROM your description, I would say that your chicks were troubled with coccidiosis, which is an extremely common and discouraging disease. The sources of infection are from the soil and from mature birds. The latter may harbor the disease without showing any external symptoms. The organism causing the trouble may live in the soil for a considerable length of time before picked up and infecting the young chicken.

The remedy is to keep the intestines partly emptied of food, rather than distended, and to have the contents somewhat acid. Some recommend the feeding of sour milk and the discontinuance of the mash feeding if the attack is severe. Burn all chicks that die of the disease and isolate all those who show any symptoms of it. Move the houses containing the remainder of the flock to new ground if possible, and clean and disinfect the houses every four or five days as long as the disease is noticeable. In any event, plow or spade the old ground and lime and sow a crop.

Keep the chickens away from this ground for at least a year. The best cure is prevention and the practice of

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| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.

J.N. [illegible]CE POULTRY FARM Box 13. Richfield, Pa.

## HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....$6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)..... 8.00 per 100
S. C. Reds..... 8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed...$7.00 per 100; Light Mixed...$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Best Quality Chicks

| (Chicks from 2 & 3 yr. old Breeders) | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
| S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix...$6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix...$7.00 per 100 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from adv. or write for free circular.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |

Light Mixed..... $6.00-100. Heavy Mixed.....$7.00-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## CHICKS 50 CHICKS FREE PULLETS

Lowest prices since 1924. R.O.P. 200-290 pedigreed Breeding, Large type Leghorns and Rocks. Blood-tested, health certified by licensed veterinary. Chicks shipped C.O.D.. Pullets shipped C.O.D. on Approval. Cat'g Free. Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm, Zeeland, Mich. Bx 5.R.2

## CHICKS

C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $7; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA

## CHIX

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leghorns | $7.00 | $31.75 | $63.00 |
| B. Rox & Reds | 8.00 | 36.50 | 69.00 |
| Heavy Mix | 7.00 | 31.75 | 63.00 |

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

## Ascutney S.C. Red Chicks

Vt. Accredited; free from B.W.D. Group A; Our own flock; Vt. Certified; trap-nested; pedigreed males from never broody hens; $20 per 100; Group B, $18 per 100. deduct 1c for 500, 2c for 1,000. Free cir.

ASCUTNEY FARMS, A.A. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

CHICKS—STARTED CHICKS—PULLETS, From My Own Trapnested, Bloodtested Pure Barron White Leghorns, Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio

## TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS

Breeders. Eggs. Chicks. Ducklings. Prices reduced. HIGHLAND FARM, SELLERSVILLE, PENNA.

Columbian Wyandottes. State Fair Champions. Heavy Layers. Baby Chicks. Inavale Farm, RD4, Wallkill, N.Y.

## WANTED

OLD ADDRESS !

When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new.

This insures prompt change.

Send both addresses to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

thorough sanitation and use of new ground will prevent the trouble next year.

## Cow Prices in the New York Milk Shed

(*Continued from Page 3*)

50c per hundred and eggs are 1c apiece. I was at an auction on May 23, and cows sold for about half what they would bring a year ago. Young fall milkers sold for $65. Cull and canners are selling from 1c to 2c per pound. Purebred heifer calves are in good demand and are selling from $10 to $50, depending on dam's record and individual type.—JOHN A. CHILD, *Malone.*

* * *

Purebreds that are fresh or near fresh sell for $100 to $175. Dry purebred cows are bringing about $20 to $30 less, depending on time of freshening. New milch grades are bringing from $75 to $125 and dry grades, $50 to $90.—C. W. RADWAY, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Delaware County

Cattle dealers report that good young TB tested grade cows coming fresh are bringing from $70 to $110. The same animals not tested bring $60 to $85. Unless purebreds have production records they are not selling much better.—C. S. DENTON, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Chenango County

Good purebreds bring $150 up. Good grades sell for around $100 up. Poor cows and dry cows are selling for considerably less.—K. D. SCOTT, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Oneida County

Fresh grade cows are selling for $100 and fresh purebred cows for about $150. Dry cows bring about $40 to $100 for grades and $100 to $125 for purebreds. Not many are being sold.—G. W. BUSH, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Lewis County

First class tested grade cows are bringing around $100; tested purebreds from $125 to $150.—J. C. OTIS, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Chautauqua County

Purebred cattle prices range from $125 for fresh cows to around $100 for those that are dry. Grades are bringing somewhat less, averaging about $65 for dry cows and $85 for those that are fresh.—C. K. BULLOCK, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

### Allegany County

Good grade cows are bringing from $75 up. Purebreds are selling for from $25 to $50 more than grades.—E. C. FOSTER, *County Farm Bureau Agent.*

As the season of high egg production approaches particular attention should be given to the supply of minerals. Egg shells are largely lime.

*"Leggo of me! I know a mirage when I see it."*—LIFE.

## KERR Chicks Win Prizes

R. I. Reds, first at Liberty and first sweepstakes at Batavia, N. Y. Chick Shows. White Leghorns, second at Batavia. Barred Rocks, third at Liberty —AGAINST ALL COMERS. Rich laying inheritance. They'll be strong laying pullets in early fall.

UTILITY CHICKS

| | For 25 | For 50 | For 100 | For 500 | For 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Leghorns | $2.25 | $4.00 | $ 7.00 | $35.00 | $ 65.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 3.25 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 100.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| White Rocks | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| W. Wyandottes | 3.75 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 62.50 | 120.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 2.25 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65.00 |

*For blood tested Utility Chicks add 2c per chick to above prices.*

SPECIAL MATINGS CHICKS

For Special Matings Chicks in any quantity add 2c per chick to prices given above. Blood tested Special Matings Chicks available for all breeds, at 2c more per chick than the S. M. prices.

Shipped by parcel post, prepaid, 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered. Address nearest office.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC. FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Department L

PATERSON, N. J. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TRENTON, N. J. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y. LOWELL, MASS.
CAMDEN, N. J. LANCASTER, PA. WOONSOCKET, R. I.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. DANBURY, CONN.

## Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

| W. WYANDOTTES | B. ROCKS | S. C. REDS | W. LEGHORNS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18c | 16c | 15c | 14c |

Prices are per 100, June delivery. For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00. Special Mating Chicks, $2 per hundred extra.

All breeders Blood Tested under State Supervision. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

## Sieb's OVERSIZE Chicks

LAST CHANCE

4C Up

Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are one quality only, The Best, all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad or send for catalog. 100 percent alive Prepaid delivery guaranteed.

LOWEST PRICES WE EVER MADE

| | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wh., Bf., Br. Leghorns | $1.88 | $3.50 | $6.50 | $31.25 | $60.00 |
| Brd., W., Bf. Rocks, W. Wyand. | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| S. C. Reds, White & Buff Orps. | 2.13 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 36.25 | 70.00 |
| S. L. Wyandottes & R. C. Reds | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| Wh., & Blk. Minorcas | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
| Heavy and Light Assorted | 1.63 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 26.25 | 50.00 |
| Light Assorted | 1.38 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 21.25 | 40.00 |

Prices subject to change without notice.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 532 LINCOLN, ILL.

*Members Int'l. Mid-West, Ill. & American B. C. P. Association*

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES MAY 25, JUNE 1-8-15-22-29. EXTRA FULL COUNT.

| ELECTRIC HATCHED: HEALTHY: VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D. Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) | $3.60 | $ 6.70 | $33 | $ 63 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 4.00 | 7.70 | 37 | 72 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57 | 110 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks .....$8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) .....$12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

## WHITE LEGHORN HENS

AND MALES Now Half Price.

Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Quality Chicks

From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.

Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CHICKS

Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.

TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## For Sale

—100 Mammoth Bronze, 75 Bourbon Red turkey poults for June 25th, 50c each, $45 per 100, July 2nd and 9th same number at $35 per 100, 40c each.

TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, LaFargeville, N. Y.

## CLASS "A" PULLETS

10,000 pullets on hand. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. No money down. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

## BABY CHICKS

$8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

## DUCKLINGS

$30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L. I., New York

## Ducklings

Mammoth Wh. Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W. Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### June Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.30 | 1.10 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class I League price for June 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### Retail Prices

*Prevailing prices on Tuesday, June 2, for eggs and butter at retail in the New York metropolitan district.*

| Eggs | *Range* |
|---|---|
| Best white, cartons | 35 @ 39 |
| Best brown, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best mixed, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best white, mediums, loose | 29 @ 33 |
| Large mixed, loose | 25 @ 27 |
| **Butter** | *Range* |
| Best in prints | 29 @ 31 |
| Best in tubs and rolls | 27 @ 29 |

## *Butter Holds Steady*

| CREAMERY SALTED | June 6, 1931 | May 29, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 24 -24½ | 24¼-24¾ | 33½-34 |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 23½- | 23¾- | 33 - |
| 84-91 score | 19½-23¼ | 20 -23¼ | 27½-32½ |
| Lower Grades | 16 -19 | 17 -19½ | 26½-27 |

We have had fewer fluctuations during the first week in June than for some time past. Liberal supplies arriving during the Memorial holiday were responsible for a quarter cent drop in the market on June 1. In spite of that, there was a general feeling of confidence and trade moved along in a satisfactory manner. At that time Chicago quotations were above a parity with New York City and helped to maintain a firm market in New York City. On Tuesday, June 2, the market held firm with Chicago and New York maintaining an unchanged differential although this factor seemed to have little influence on the New York trade. Ample supplies of butter have been arriving in New York City to take care of all trade needs. Operators in general are following a very conservative policy and there seems to be no disposition to disturb values. Both buyers and sellers appear to be willing to operate on the basis of 23½c for creamery extras. Wednesday found the market with a little less snap. This loss in tone was attributed to a decline at Chicago which reduced the differential between the two markets. Thursday's market was fairly well established, while Chicago continued to drop a point closer in line with New York City prices. Buying for current use held up well and there was good speculative activity. Friday experienced a noticeable loss of tone, although receivers were unwilling to reduce prices there was an unmistakable pressure to sell and the market was in the buyer's favor. This was the situation at the close on June 6 although prices have not been changed.

The movement of butter into retail channels continues at a high rate. The call for current use has been very satisfactory, and this, with a good speculative market has kept stock moving, the volume being consumed running considerably ahead of the same time a year ago. The consumption of lower grade butter has also broadened, following a swing to this class of stock by former users of oleo.

The larger volume of butter being used for current consumption and the caution on the part of most speculators has resulted in a more restricted movement into the freezers. On June 5 the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 23,144,000 pounds of butter compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 31,847,000 pounds. From May 29 to June 5 holdings increased in the ten cities a total of 5,959,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 6,196,000 pounds. In spite of the strong statistical condition of the market speculators are extremely conservative. It is very apparent that the stock market and the financial situation hold a strong influence. Furthermore, operators are very cautious about advancing prices, realizing that it would be very easy to stagnate the movement into consuming channels by increasing retail prices. Not until business and employment revives will there be much opportunity to force the retail end.

## *Stronger Tone in Cheese Market*

| STATE FLATS | June 6, 1931 | May 29, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 12-14 | 12-14 | 17½-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 21-23 | 21-23 | 24 -26 |
| Held Average | | | 23 - |

The cheese market has shown more life during the week ending June 6 than for some time past. There has been more speculative interest in full grass fresh cheese both in Wisconsin and in New York State, than we have been able to report for some time. Advices state that Western-made cheese is being held for more money and the finer makes of full grass New York State flats are not being offered so freely. There is still some New York State cheese of the so-called fodder make available at 12c to 12½c. However, the bulk of the offerings are at 13½c to 14c.

The market on held cheese continued to hold a firm position.

On June 4 the ten cities making daily reports had in storage 9,836,000 pounds, compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 12,066,000 pounds. From May 28 to June 4 holdings in the ten cities were REDUCED 109,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings INCREASED 228,000 pounds.

## *Nearby Eggs Hold Steady*

| NEARBY WHITE | June 6, 1931 | May 29, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 22 -24 | 22 -24 | 29-31½ |
| Average Extras | 21 -21½ | 21 -21½ | 27-28 |
| Extra Firsts | 19½-20½ | 20 -20½ | 26-26½ |
| Firsts | 17½-19 | 18½-19½ | 25- |
| Undergrades | -17 | -18 | -24 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21½-25 | 23 -25 | 27-31 |
| Gathered | 18 -21 | 18 -22 | 24-26 |

Nearby egg prices held fairly steady during the first week in June in spite of a generally unsatisfactory egg market. Heavy supplies piled up over the Memorial weekend holiday and left the egg market as a whole in pretty bad shape. The heavy posted receipts caused a sharp decline on Monday. Tuesday's market was no better. The abundance of eggs killed the confidence of speculators and caused a conservative feeling among chain store buyers and jobbers. On Wednesday, the accumulation appeared to clear away to some extent and the market turned steadier. This improved condition appeared to gain impetus with each succeeding day and the market comes to a close in a relatively better condition. The heavy receipts that we have been getting clearly demonstrate that production has not been shrinking as much as we have been led to believe by earlier reports.

Nearbys did not suffer in price, western mixed colors taking all of the grief. Nearby eggs did not have things all their own way however. Stocks have moved slowly and there were days when goods threatened to pile up. Toward the latter part of the week supplies were falling off more rapidly but at that, there was no threatened shortage.

Present prices indicate that later in the summer and in the fall, eggs will be available to consumers at prices under those charged a year ago. This means that fresh eggs this fall will once again have to buck cheap storage eggs.

On June 5, the ten cities making daily reports had in storage 4,595,000 cases of eggs, compared with holdings on the same day a year ago totaling 4,927,000 cases. From May 29 to June 5 holdings in the ten cities increased 282,000 cases whereas during the same period last year the same cities reported an increase of holdings totaling 266,000 cases.

## *Broilers Bring More Money*

| | June 6, 1931 | May 29, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 23-24 | 25-26 | 24-26 |
| Leghorn | 20-21 | 23-24 | 20-21 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 24-37 | 22-35 | 25-42 |
| Leghorn | 20-30 | 20-26 | 16-30 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | -13 | -13 | 13-14 |
| CAPONS | | | |
| TURKEYS | 15-30 | 15-30 | 20-25 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 15-24 | 18-24 | 18-23 |
| GEESE | -12 | -12 | 12-14 |

The broiler market experienced very satisfactory trade during the first week in June. Receipts were lighter than they were previous to the Decoration Day holiday and the weather has been very favorable. Rocks were in excellent demand up to Friday and were short of supplies. Reds and Leghorns have been in the sellers' favor as well. Just before the close of the market, Reds and Leghorns were clearing readily but Rocks were top heavy and many were offering concessions rather freely.

The fowl market has not done so well. While broilers increased over the closing prices of a week ago, fowl prices have dropped. For one thing the warm weather we experienced during the first week in June, dampened the enthusiasm and had a depressing effect on the consumption of fowls. In many cases broilers were used to help the fowl market.

Shippers of broilers who are planning to hit the Independence Day trade might well bear in mind the Memorial Day experience. Good birds sold well. Accordingly, give your birds a little fitting and grade them in the crates.

## *In the Produce Market*

With the coming of June local produce is becoming more prominent on the New York market. New Jersey berries are in full swing. The auction markets at Cedarville and Rosenhayn reported increasing volume from day to day. Demand for good quality berries has been active and some sales at the auctions reached $6.25 to $6.50 per crate with an occasional sale higher. The liberal supply of berries has made the buyers critical. Low quality stock has received no attention.

Asparagus continues to move fairly well, although prices appear to be trending downward.

Nearby beets are coming in but are not meeting much demand.

Lettuce (Big Boston) from Orange County and New Jersey is bringing from 30c to 65c per crate. Iceberg from New Jersey is bringing up to 75c per crate of two dozen heads.

Other vegetables are arriving in increasing volume. New Jersey peas are bringing from $1.50 to $2 per hamper. Orange County celery is beginning to roll in bringing $1 to $1.15 per bunch of one dozen stalks. This is frame stock. The Jersey and State market is just about to open.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers active, strong to 50c higher, generally 25c up. Three loads good 1452 lb. corn-belt fed steers $8.00. Two loads medium and good 1200-1252 lb. Pennsylvania fed steers $7.25. Cows scarce, steady, common and medium $3.00-4.00; low cutters and cutters $1.50-2.50.

VEALERS—Scarce, steady; good to choice $8.50-10.00; medium $6.50-8.00; cull and common $4.50-6.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs in fairly liberal week-end supply, demand poor, trading slow, most sales 50-75c lower; good to choice $9.00-10.00; medium $7.50-8.50; common $6.00-7.00. Ewes steady; medium to good $2.00-2.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were light to moderate during the week. Trading was slow all through. Small calves were light in supply and obtained almost as much as heavy weights which were too plentiful. Market closed weak and irregular on tops, steady on small. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 11-12c; fair to good 10-11c; small to medium 9-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow, large stock accumulating. Market closed weak at 10-15c per pound.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | June 6, 1931 | May 30, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (Sept.) | .59⅝ | | 1.09¼ |
| Corn (Sept.) | .53 | | .82¼ |
| Oats, (Sept.) | .27 | | .40 |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .90 | .94½ | 1.24⅞ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .70¾ | .69 | .97 |
| Oats, No. 2 | .38½ | .38½ | .52½ |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | May 30, 1931 | June 7, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 22.00 | 33.75 |
| Sp'g Bran | 14.50 | 26.00 |
| H'd Bran | 17.00 | 28.00 |
| Standard Mids | 14.50 | 25.50 |
| Soft W. Mids | 21.00 | 30.00 |
| Flour Mids | 17.50 | 28.50 |
| Red Dog | 20.50 | 30.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | 21.00 | 30.00 |
| Yel. Hominy | 22.00 | 30.50 |
| Corn Meal | 24.00 | 34.50 |
| Gluten Feed | 25.10 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 29.60 | 45.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 28.00 | 39.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 30.00 | 43.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 31.00 | 45.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 29.50 | 44.00 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Buffalo quotations did not arrive in time for this report. In general the market was lower on practically all materials, marking the low level for the year.

## *Slow Demand for Hay*

The demand for hay during the first week in June was slow and far under the supplies that rolled in. As a result prices declined and the market closed barely steady. Straight timothy brought $19 to $25 per ton, while clover mixtures were worth $19 to $23. Grass mixtures generally ranged from $17 to $22, with low grade hay moving very, very slowly. Sample hay sold at $13 to $18, rye straw still brings $19 to $23 with oat straw at $13 and wheat at $12.

The new celery bulletin just issued by the Cornell University agricultural experiment station summarizes the results of 81 New York state celery growers. It makes as recommendations the practices found profitable in the muck soils investigations for both close-culture and wide-spaced growing. Ask the office of publication at the New York state college of agriculture for P-517. It is free.


Outlet FOR Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.

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Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.

KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

**Ship Your Eggs**

... TO ...

**R. BRENNER & SONS**

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City

**EGG CASES**—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, berry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and bushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads.

O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY,

132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**TRANSPLANTED**

**Strawberry Plants**

Best for June, July and August planting. Just as good as pot-grown plants, at ⅓ the cost. Will bear next spring. We have 250,000 plants in 30 varieties. Also Raspberry, Blackberry and other plants. By our new method, we ship Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, all summer. 48 years in business. 48 Page Catalog FREE.

L. J. Farmer, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.

**CELERY PLANTS**

Millions of strong field grown celery plants free from disease will be ready for shipment June 15. Also CELERIAC and LETTUCE plants. Price 30 cents per hundred up to 1M. $2.00 per M. up to 5M. F.O.B. Canastota. Prices quoted on larger quantities. All Standard varieties.

WARNER CELERY CO. CANASTOTA, N. Y.

**Frostproof Cabbage Plants,** large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties 75c, 1000. Bermuda onion plants $1.00; Tomato $1.00, Collard $1. Porto Rico Potato $1.45; Ruby King Pepper 50c, 100 or $4.50, 1000.

QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GA.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF VEGETABLE PLANTS. Cabbage, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre, Succession, Ballheads and Copenhagen. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 express collect. Onion plants same price. Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore Stone, Matchless same price. Ruby King Pepper, Nancy Hall and Cuban Yam Potato plants, 50, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Moss packed, satisfaction guar'd. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

**Select Plants**—Cabbage and Tomato—Leading varieties—$2-1000 delivered, $1-1000 expressed. Satisfaction guar. R. J. Councill, Franklin, Va.

**67 PURE-BREDS -- 10 HIGH-CLASS GRADES**

HOLSTEINS — AUCTION

33 sired by a son of the "Gold Medal" sire, KING ORMSBY IDEAL, sire of 13 1000-lb. butter daughters, this son being a full brother to one of K. O. I's. best daughters, who at 4 yrs. made over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, 123 lb. in 30 days and 1203 lb. in a year.

Many producing heavy now.

Many bred to freshen this fall to the service of a Canadian bred bull, whose dam, an "Excellent" cow, made 854.13 lb. butter and 17546.1 lb. milk in a year, average test 3.9, in Class B.

*High Record Ancestry — Popular Breeding — Good C. T. A. Records*
*Individuality — Health — Production*

*(Accredited Herd)*

C. C. SHELDON, Owner

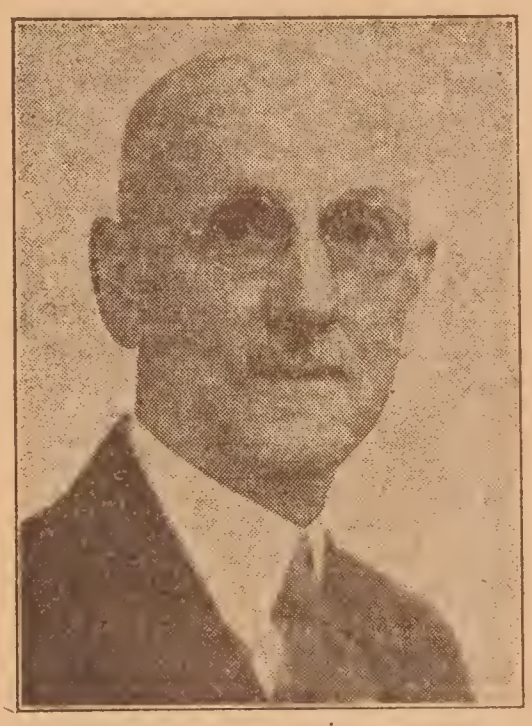
Sale to be held at 10 A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) at the farm in SOUTH HARTFORD, N. Y. - - - JUNE 25, 1931

Sales Force, S. T. Wood, — Frank Beecher

# Farm News from New York

## *Jersey and Holstein Breeders Hold Annual Meetings --- County Notes*

AT the sixty-third annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City on June 3, George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, New York, was elected president to succeed Samuel F. Crabbe of North Dakota, who has just completed his second term. Five directors were elected. Jack Shelton, manager of the Luling Foundation Farm of Luling, Texas, was elected director to take the place of J. W. Ridgway. J. D. Madding of Bridgeport, Ill. takes the place of Tom Dempsey. Edward Cornish of Cold Spring, New York, takes the place of George W. Sisson, Jr., and Professor C. G. Staples, head of the dairy department of the University of Louisiana, takes the place of A. H. Henderson. Samuel F. Crabbe of Fargo, North Dakota, was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late J. J. Grathwol.



*George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, New York, the newly elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club. He succeeds Samuel F. Crabbe of North Dakota.*

Dr. H. E. Van Norman, head of the research and public relations department of the Borden Company, gave an interesting talk to the members. He made two constructive suggestions which were favorably received. First, he proposes that the club inaugurate a list of prospective proven sires. Any breeder could register the name of a young bull with the Club, announcing his intention to attempt to make him a proven sire. Then any breeder who is interested in getting the names of the owners of such animals could communicate with the Club. In his other suggestion, he proposed that some recognition be given to all mature cows shown at the National Dairy Show that combine both type with high production. He suggested a board of judges, possibly seven prominent breeders, who, when the aged cow class was judged at the Show, would designate such of them as in their opinion merited such recognition. Then some sort of a trophy could be awarded to the owners of these animals.

Mr. Sisson, newly elected president, presented to Carl J. Tucker, Penwood Farm, Mt. Kisco, the coveted president's cup which is given to animals that meet certain high standards. The cup was first presented in 1921 but several times no animals have had sufficient high production to win the cup. Mr. Tucker's cow, Imported Cancalaise, produced 1,072.37 pounds of butterfat and 18,822 pounds of milk in 365 days in class AA.

Secretary Morley gave some interesting figures in his annual report. During the year ending March 31, 1931, a total of 55,718 animals were registered and 33,703 were transferred. Registrations in New York State were 2,033 and transfers 1,282.

During the year, bulls belonging to the following New York State breeders were awarded gold medals:

John T. Rowland, Jr., Spring Valley, New York; George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, New York.

Bulls belonging to the following New York State breeders qualified for silver medals: Lime Ridge Farm, Poughquag; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Herds belonging to the following New York State owners completed a year's work in the herd test: Eugene M. Casey, Binghamton; Jacob Heer, Marcellus; New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York; Clayton Thomas, Glens Falls, New York.

## Holstein Association to Continue Extension Work

AT the Holstein Friesian Association of America's annual meeting held in Syracuse, Monday to Wednesday, June 1 to 3, Dr. L. M. Thompson of Montrose, Pennsylvania, was elected president to succeed Professor H. H. Wing of Cornell University. Frank S. Walker of Orange, Virginia, was re-elected vice president.

Speakers at the meeting included men prominent in Holstein work. One of the important decisions made was the continuance in the extension service rendered by the Association to its members at the present level of efficiency, despite the depression period. The majority of delegates passed this resolution with the idea that it would aid in rebuilding and reconstructing the dairy industry and "maintain its standards and policies" to the betterment of the industry as a whole.

A feature of the meeting was the annual two day sale of cattle which opened on Thursday and continued through Friday.

Madison, Wisconsin, home office of the Association was selected as the meeting place of the convention next year.

## Sullivan County Herd Makes Fine Record

MILTON MAURER of Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y., has a dairy herd consisting of 17 Holsteins that have made a very favorable record. During the past year the best cow in the herd produced 16,012 pounds of milk, while the average for the entire seventeen was 10,894 pounds. The highest butterfat production was 502 pounds and the average was 354. Compared with this, the average for all cows tested by the Dairy Record Club of which Mr. Maurer is a member, was 7,561 pounds. Mr. Maurer fed 32½ pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of milk produced, while the average for the Record Club was 28.4 pounds for each hundred pounds of milk produced. Grain per cow fed by Mr. Maurer was 3,536 showing that he is an exceptionally heavy feeder.

We are certain that other dairymen have records that approximate these and doubtless there are some that are better. If so, drop us a line giving us figures and we will be glad to publish as many as space will permit.

## Western New York Notes

FINAL awards on home economics were made at the recent annual meeting of the Erie County Home Bureau Council.

In the whole wheat exhibit, Lancaster captured first place. In the year's clothing projects, prizes were won by Mrs. Grover Kelkenberg, Clarence Center; Mrs. George Zitler, Williamsville; Mrs. Leonard Williams, of the Cattaraugus Reservation Unit, and Mrs. Carrie Barrows, Benton. The kitchen improvement prize went to Mrs. M. R. Howes, Lancaster.

During the unseasonable and unexpected snowstorm of May 23, 92 sheep belonging to Frank Curtis, farmer, of Fillmore, died of exposure. They had just been sheared and were in an open field all night.

Plowing contests, so popular in Canada where the great international match takes place each October, are now coming into their own in New York State through the agency of 4-H clubs. Genesee County 4-H club members held their second annual plowing contest June 2, with fifteen boys competing. It is reported that Erie County is planning a contest for Erie County boys soon. Western New York County club agents who hold plowing contests this year will look into the possibility of sending their winners to the big international match in Canada.

Frank Plinston, of Springville, Erie County, president of the New York Official Poultry Breeders' Association, says it was through an error that he was credited with owning the champion egg laying hen in western New York. Instead of standing second, in the state's list of over three-hundred-eggs-a-year layers, Mr. Plinston's hen was fourth, second place being won by another western New York poultryman, Charles Lefers, of West Valley, Cattaraugus County.

Putting in of crops has been greatly delayed this season by cold and rainy weather.

Grass is backward. Some farmers are plowing up their last year's seeding.

## Bits O' News

Changes in the Canadian tariff recently announced will have no serious effect on any New York State products as near as we can make out. In our opinion, the greatest changes to come about will be through the exclusion of some industrial rather than agricultural products from this section.

New York State is not ordinarily classed as a wool growing state, but last year the wool growers from Schuyler County alone shipped eighteen thousand pounds through their cooperative association.

Genesee, Orleans, Orange, Wayne, and Oswego Counties are planning to cut their lettuce acreage approximatelyly 7.3 per cent. This reduction in acreage has come about due to the low prices received the last two years when most growers have lost a great deal of money.

* * *

E. H. Anderson, the Manager of Agricultural Relations in the New York Central Railroad has recently been appointed Manager of the Stock Yards at Rochester to replace F. S. Welsh, who resigned to devote his entire time to the Merchants Despatch, Incorporated.

* * *

The Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board, of Washington, D. C., have just awarded fellowships to seven foresters, for advanced training. John Fortin, a senior in New York State College of Forestry, was among those selected and his fellowship will enable him to take a year's graduate work in silviculture.

* * *

The State will finish planting this coming week approximately fifteen million trees on the 18,206 acres of land acquired this year for reforesting.

* * *

Dr. John H. Parker, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been appointed acting professor of Plant Breeding for 1931 and 1932 to carry on the work usually conducted by Dr. H. H. Love, who is making special investigations at the University of Nanking in China. Dr. Parker comes to the New York State College of Agriculture with a fine record both with the United States Department of Agriculture, and in his former position as professor of crop improvement at Kansas.

* * *

A publicity program for grape growers is being planned this year, and all shippers are urged to cooperate in bringing it through successfully. New York grapes have the quality and metropolitan housewives only need to be told of the benefits of home grown grapes to insure a wider market for the New York State product.

* * *

Liberty Hyde Bailey, the widely known and well loved horticulturist of Ithaca, was elected president of the Garden Club at their annual meeting on Long Island recently.

* * *

A. R. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University, has been named one of twelve commissioners to make an intensive study of foreign missions in the Orient.

The commission is composed of twelve outstanding religious, educational, and medical leaders of the United States, chosen to make, "the most thorough investigation of foreign missions that has been undertaken during the last 100 years of foreign mission activity."

* * *

Maurice O'Brien of Medina, has been given provisional appointment as Game Protector pending an examination to fill the position.

He takes the place of M. L. Callaghan, formerly of Medina, who was promoted to the rank of Inspector several weeks ago and assigned to the headquarters at Syracuse.

* * *

The confidence of F. L. Ronas of Philadelphia, New York, in himself and in pure bred Holstein stock led him to his present position as president of Jefferson County Holstein Friesian Association. Many years ago, Mr. Ronas secured a loan of $500 from a neighbor and immediately invested it in a seven-months old pure-bred Holstein heifer calf. Thinking that Mr. Ronas had taken leave of his senses, the neighbor asked for the return of his loan, but on stating the situation to the local banker, the matter was satisfactorily cleared up.

Mr. Ronas has sold $14,000 worth of bulls and still retains in his herd five daughters and several grand-daughters from that foundation animal.

* * *

Farmers who spend their vacation in the Adirondacks this season will have the opportunity of traveling the new Tongue Mountain Trail to the top of Five Mile Mountain. From this point many of the major peaks of the Adirondacks are visible, including Mt. McIntyre, Mt. Colden, Mt. Marcy, and Mt. Dix.

## *New York County Notes*

CLINTON COUNTY—Hay and grain is looking good, though more rain is needed. Alfalfa and clover came through the winter in fine condition, and apple trees have blossomed full. Corn and potatoes are now mostly planted. The carry-over of old hay will be smaller than usual this year. About the usual acreage of beans will be planted, some under contract.—R. J. M.

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Land was very dry in the early spring, and during the last few weeks much rain has fallen and for the most part, the weather has been very cold. Hay has been very scarce but this year's crop looks promising. The outlook for fruit is fairly good. Eggs are bringing only 18 cents per dozen and butter 25 cents per pound. The prices received for milk shipments are disheartening. There is no scarcity of help on the farms now and wages are not quite so high. About the same acreage of crops is going into the ground. Many farmers are vealing their calves. Beef and pork are cheaper than last year. Early spring pigs are worth $5 each.—E. S. R.

GENESEE COUNTY—Much rain lately has hindered farmers on low land. Meadows, winter wheat, oats, barley, and peas look fine. Some fields of potatoes are ready to cultivate and farmers are planting corn and beans. Dairy butter has dropped to 23 cents while eggs are back to 17 cents again. The use of a 20 acre field on the north side of East Avenue, Batavia, New York, for an unemployment garden has been offered by the Wiard Plow Company for those who are out of work. Other gardens have been offered by other people. The movement has found much favor among the unemployed. Charles Bowman, Farm Bureau Manager, will advise as to the crops to raise and soil tests will be made. Seed and tools will be furnished.

The Eastern Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Batavia held an auction of 40 head of Shorthorn cattle on May 26. Twenty-eight head of Milking Shorthorns, the last of a large herd owned by Donald Woodward farms, were also sold at the Aiken farm, Le Roy.—MRS. R. E. G.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—The grain that was sown the last of April and early May is up and growing. A few farmers have yet to sow their oats, peas, and barley. Most dairy farmers are fitting their land for planting corn. The members of three dairy improvement Associations held a get together banquet at the Hotel Harrington, Canton, N. Y. Dr. Morrison and Professor Crandall were the principal speakers with George Sisson of the Jersey Breeders as toastmaster of the occasion.—H. M. K.

YATES COUNTY—Farm work has been held up the past week on account of wet weather, but a few fields of beans have been planted. A lot of corn is yet to be planted. Wheat, grass, and new seeding are looking fine, and the fruit crop will be abundant if the rain has not washed the pollen from the blossoms. The calyx spray is about completed.—L. C. W.

# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart, manager of a Hudson Bay Company trading post, rescues Aurore LeBlond from almost certain death when her canoe upset in a storm on the lake on the shores of which Jim's camp is located. Aurore is a daughter of Jim's business rival; but despite this she and Jim are attracted to each other. One of LeBlond's lieutenants, Paradis, becomes extremely jealous of Jim. He learns that Jim and Aurore have a secret place on an island where they leave letters for each other. Paradis intercepts one of these letters and surprises Jim when the latter visits the spot. Paradis threatens to kill Jim but finally decides to take him to LeBlond. Jim gives Paradis a ducking in the lake and a warning.

Jim and his Indian aide, Omar, leave for headquarters to call on Christie, Jim's superior, who is dissatisfied with the trade balance at Jim's post. He gives Jim one year to make good. Christie's daughter, Mary, is more than casually interested in Jim.

On the return trip, Jim and Omar are fired upon from ambush. They find an Indian who confesses he fired the shots and that he was forced to do so by Paradis. Jim and Omar take the Indian to LeBlond's camp where he tells his story in the presence of LeBlond and Paradis.

* * *

"Right here, I want to say," interposed Jim, "that it was only after a long grilling, when he feared for his life, that this man named you, Paradis."

"When you put eet een hees head, eh?" sneered the other, palpably uneasy under the searching scrutiny of Louis LeBlond.

### Paradis Loses His Temper

"No, I didn't put it into his head—I didn't have to," drawled Jim, enjoying the baiting. "After giving you that swimming lesson, I just naturally thought you were the skunk behind this shooting."

With a cough of rage, Paradis sprang at the grinning Stuart, to be caught from the side in the grip of Omar and hurled backward to the floor.

LeBlond sprang to his head man and dragged him to his feet. "You fool—you got what you deserved. Now what d'yuh say to this story?"

Grimacing with pain as he rubbed a bruised elbow, the shaken Paradis flatly denied having any part in the ambush. "Eet ees a lie—all lie!" he protested. "I refuse dis Pierre flour an' he mak' up de story."

"But why should he take it out on me and my man here unless he was paid to do it? He had nothing against us! He never saw us before," demanded Jim. "And how did he know we were at Lake Expanse? You told him and you learned it from MacLauren."

"He want to rob you of your grub!"

"Nonsense! He knew we weren't freighting supplies—our canoe was empty." Then Jim turned to grave-faced LeBlond and MacLauren who were exchanging whispers. "If I report this thing to Christie at Lake Expanse, there'll be a police canoe here in September. You know what that means?"

LeBlond nodded. "We don't want the police in this, Mr. Stuart," he said quietly. "It's a bad mess, but you've only got this Indian's word against the word of Paradis."

"You forget, LeBlond, that Paradis doesn't love me. Do you, Paradis? No, he has some pretty good reasons for hating me." Jim turned to the fuming half-breed, "That little bath in the lake, for instance, when you swallowed so much water, eh, Paradis?"

"I don't know anything about that—he never told me," retorted the worried LeBlond. "But if you report this thing to the authorities, it will make no end of trouble. They'll have all of us down to the railroad and hold us there as witnesses."

### Aurore Appears

"It certainly will be serious not only for Paradis but for the North-West Trading Company," agreed Jim with a stiff smile, while wrinkles of amused satisfaction furrowed Omar's square face as he watched the apprehension in the eyes of LeBlond. "But I don't intend to have Indians bribed to fire on me by your people," he went on. "If he'd hit one of us, it would have put you out of business and you'd stand trial to boot."

"You don't believe I had any knowledge of this?" protested LeBlond, the blood leaping to his dark features.

"No, of course not."

"What d'yuh want us to do, Mr. Stuart?" asked MacLauren. "We regret this thing deeply. But there's only this Indian's word against that of Paradis."

"Paradis had a motive for injuring me; this Indian had none. I'm satisfied the story is straight. Now if you'll get rid of Paradis—send him out of this country and keep him out, I won't report this shooting."

"That's a bargain," quickly agreed MacLauren.

The ash-grey face of Paradis worked convulsively as he heard his sentence of banishment. Then he found his voice. "You writer of love lettair," he stormed. "You t'ink you get her now Paul Paradis ees gone, eh? Ha! ha! You are de beeg fool—de beeg—"

From the side, unnoticed by his head man, the exasperated LeBlond struck Paradis full in the face with his open hand—then the trade-room door swung wide and Aurore LeBlond stood in the doorway.

* * *

### CHAPTER XI

"WHY, what's happening? What's the matter?" Eyes wide with surprise, Aurore glanced from the dazed Paradis and the furious face of LeBlond to the men from Sunset House.

"Mr. Stuart!" she gasped, her dark skin deepening with color. "You — came here, and they didn't tell me. Father, what has happened?"

As she stood in her white frock, silk stockings and low shoes—an amazing costume for the forests—Jim stared, inarticulate, at her fresh beauty. Black brows contracted, she glanced inquiringly from her father's annoyed look to the enchanted eyes of Stuart.

"This is no place for you; we are talking business," objected LeBlond.

As he watched her, Jim wondered if Paradis had kept secret their meeting at the split rock—if she had made a rendezvous in the stolen note, to have him fail her. Then slowly over her expressive face broke the girl's infectious smile.

"It may be none of my business, mon pere, but as Mr. Stuart happened not long ago, to have fished your daughter out of the lake, your wayward child as the female head of your house insists on welcoming Mr. Stuart to Bonne Chance." The room was hushed with tension as she walked to Jim, and gave him her hand.

"Welcome to our city, Mr. Stuart," she said, her dusky eyes alight with challenge. "Of course, after this momentous business, you'll have lunch with us." Then she dropped a low: Paradis told me—about the split rock."

He saw the pulse beating in her throat, the color deepen under her olive skin, while her hand for an instant pressed his. And the touch of her sent his heart off at a gallop.

"Thank you, but we're starting at once," he answered, and, poignant as a knife thrust, came the realization that this amazing girl, to whose nearness every nerve in his body was alive, would soon be but a memory.

"But why?" she demanded. Her candid gaze sought the impatient look of her father. "Why do you stand there as if you had no manners? Have you lost your voice? I am asking Mr. Stuart to lunch with us before he goes."

### An Invitation Refused

With a resigned shrug of the shoulders LeBlond answered his indomitable daughter. "You do not understand—we are talking business—very important. Will you wait for us outside?"

She glanced doubtfully at Stuart and the men standing beside him. "Look's more like war than business, to me; and who hurt Paul's eye? Why, it's black and blue," she flung lightly over her shoulder as she left the room.

"It's agreed then," said LeBlond eagerly, "that you make no report to the authorities if Paradis goes?"

"Yes, if you ship Paradis to your Nipigon posts—out of this country."

"We'll shake hands on that, Mr. Stuart," said MacLauren, and the three men bound their compact. "Now will you take a meal with us before you start?"

"Yes," urged the relieved LeBlond, "my daughter expects you."

An hour with her, even in the presence of her father and his partner would have been unalloyed delight to the captivated Stuart, but the fierce protest in the stormy face of Omar and the responsibility for the safety of Pierre forced him to refuse.

Outside, in the clearing, Aurore was waiting. "You will allow us to make a small return of the hospitality you offered us? You will stay?"

"I'm sorry. I can't."

"You mean you don't care to?" She was walking alone with him now ahead of the others.

"Care to?" He looked boldly into her pleading eyes. "Don't you know that I want to see you—talk to you? Can't you feel it?"

She turned to the lake and he saw the slow pulse of color sweep to the raven hair that rippled from her temple as she asked: "Then I'm something more than an empty-headed, spoiled child to you, Mr. Jeem Stuart?"

Intoxicated by her nearness—he even caught the faint scent of the perfume she wore—Jim's voice thickened as he replied, almost inaudibly: "You're something more than a glorious creature who is going out of my life forever, Aurore LeBlond."

Her dusky eyes half closed as he watched her profile, with quivering lips; but she did not turn her face. "You mean that?"

"I mean much more."

### A Meeting Planned

"Then why am I going out of your life? I stay here until September."

"I am going into the bush with Omar."

"When?"

"In two days."

"Then meet me at the white, sand-beach on the large island," she said hurriedly, for voices sounded close behind them, "to-morrow morning as early as you can. I go berrying with an Indian girl I can trust."

"I will be at the white sand-beach," he whispered, and his heart shook him with its pounding.

"We're sorry you won't allow us to return your hospitality, Mr. Stuart," said LeBlond as they stood on the beach where Omar and Pierre waited at the canoe.

"And we admire your sporting blood in not pushing this matter," added MacLauren. "You could make us sweat, there's no doubt about that, even if you have nothing but the Indian's story. Innocent or guilty, Paradis is going to pay for this mess."

"He's going to pay me if ever Omar, here, or I run into him again. You keep your agreement and I'll keep mine."

"Thanks, Mr. Stuart," returned MacLauren, flushing, "I'm glad we've got such a square rival on this lake.

With a wave of his hat to the white figure of Aurore who stood on the higher shore, Stuart stepped into the canoe, while two humiliated and exasperated fur men watched him until his canoe passed from sight behind the islands.

* * *

### CHAPTER XII

"FIRST blood for Sunset House!" laughed Jim, elated with the outcome of the visit to LeBlond's—and glowing with the memory of Aurore's flaming face. To-morrow he should see her alone. With her heart in her voice she had asked him to come—this mocking, headstrong girl who had feared to meet his eyes.

He drove his paddle exultantly as he recalled her throaty, "Then I'm something more than an empty-headed, spoiled child to you, Mr. Jeem Stuart?" There was no mistaking her flushed face, her voice, her look, as through a curtain of mist. He, also, had come to mean something to this amazing girl. And to-morrow he was to meet her alone.

"Well, Omar, what d'you think? Will they keep their word and send our friend Paradis down to Nipigon?

The paddle of the half-breed dipped methodically a number of times before he answered: "Why you hunt dat girl we'n we start for Pipestone in t'ree day?"

"What d'you mean?" Jim turned in surprise to the man in the stern.

"I see you. You mak' her face red as de sunset. W'y you do dis w'en you nevaire see her again?"

Jim's brown face slowly broke into a smile. There was no deceiving the astute Omar. And his unfailing loyalty atoned for his meddling.

"I asked you if you thought they'd keep their word. Paradis is a valuable man; LeBlond will hate to lose him."

### Omar—the Watch Dog

Thrice the long paddle of Omar broke the water while Jim waited for the sternman's answer. Then the slit-like eyes of the half-breed met those of his chief as he replied: "You cross de lak' again, Omar go wid you."

There was no luring of Omar from his fixed idea, so, with a laugh, Jim resumed his paddling.

An anxious Sarah and Marthe stood on the beach beside old Esau and the yelping Smoke and the dog team, when the canoe returned. In the eyes of the Indian women the journey across the lake had been in the nature of a war party, and they chattered with relief when they saw there had been no casualties.

"Well, Sarah," said Jim, as the boat slid into the beach, "they didn't eat us as you predicted."

"You see her?" demanded the blunt Ojibwa. (*Continued on Page* 18)

*With the A.A.*
**CROP GROWER**

## Silage for Summer

**Is it possible to put clover, oats, or other crops into the silo to feed during the summer?**

THIS has been tried with success by many dairymen. The advantage, of course, is that the crop can be harvested all at once rather than cutting a little every day. Clover should not be put in when it is immature because it makes silage that will be too wet and messy. Oats make a rather strong smelling silage, but one that is palatable to cows. We will be glad to hear from dairymen who have had experience in using any of these crops or similar crops in the silo.

## Oats for Hay

**We are going to be short on hay. Do you advise cutting oats for hay rather than threshing it?**

ONE common complaint is that mice work in oat hay worse than they do in other kinds of hay. We know of many dairymen who have had good results from oat hay. If used, it should be cut just as it begins to turn. Of course, a mixture of oats and peas or oats and vetch make a better hay than oats alone, but if you lack hay we believe it would be advisable to cut oats for hay rather than to thresh the oats and buy hay.

## Keeping Qualities of Silage

**How long will silage keep?**

THERE are instances on record where silage has kept perfectly for ten or twelve years. Of course, it will spoil on top where it is exposed to the air, but after a foot or two is removed, the remainder of the silage is in good condition.

## Keeping the Bacteria Count Down

(*Continued from Page* 3)

cans bottom up, preferably on a rack in the sun because bacteria will not develop in the absence of moisture.

* * *

**Does whitewashing the barn have any effect on the quality of the milk?**

Yes. It is, of course, true that a careful dairyman could produce cleaner milk in a stable that is not whitewashed than a careless dairyman could in a barn that is whitewashed. However, whitewash is a mild disinfectant and it brightens and cleans up the barn. Most regulations require it where milk is to be sold for fluid consumption and it is well worth the relatively low cost.

* * *

**Do flys cut down milk production?**

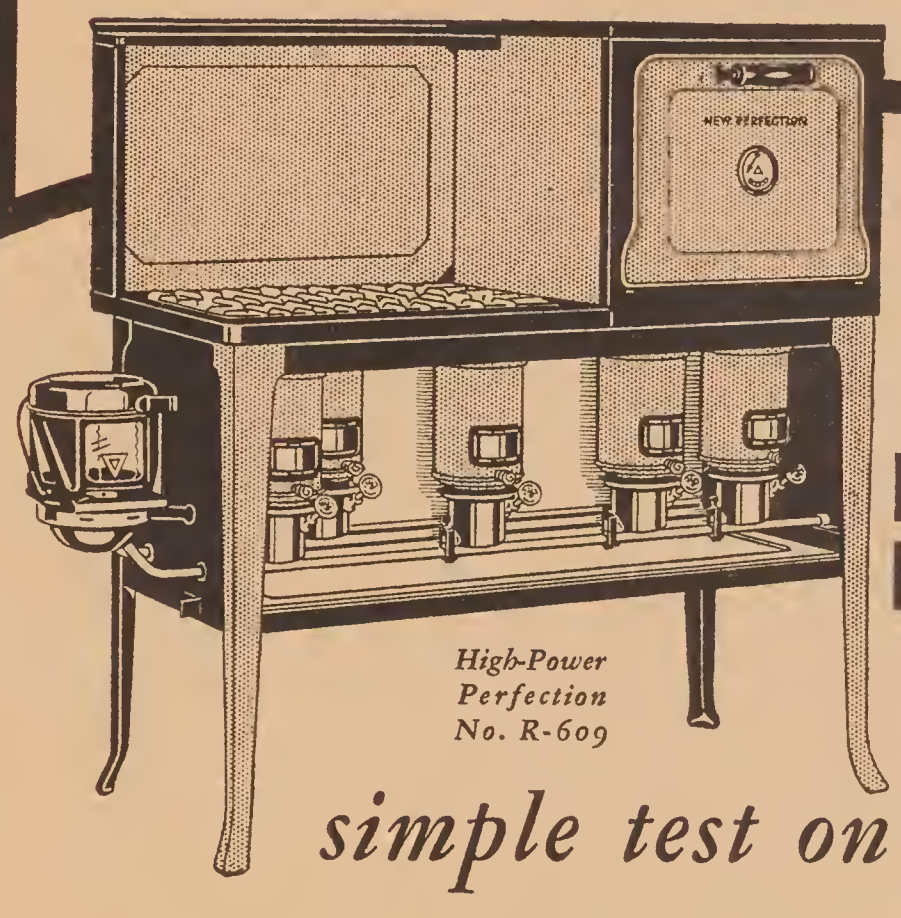
Anything that irritates cows will cut down on their production. Flys certainly irritate them and if they are numerous will interfere with grazing. In addition to this, it is a question of cleanliness. Flys are known to be carriers of bacteria. If they are numerous it is difficult to keep them out of the milk.

* * *

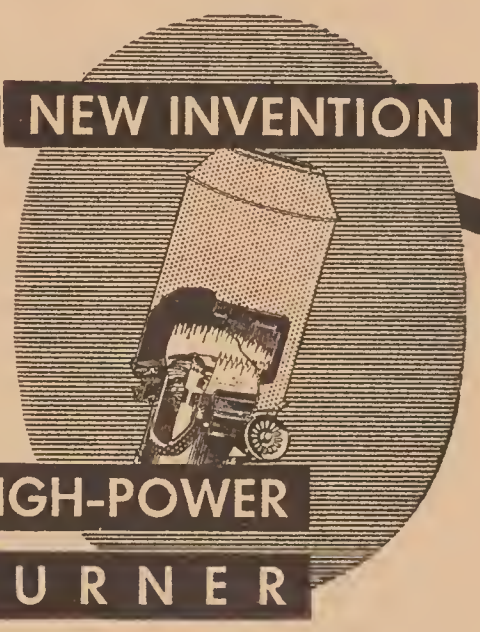
**Can flys be controlled?**

They can be controlled to a considerable extent. It will help to keep the manure drawn out during the summertime. Fly sprays also help and we believe they are worth while, although, we do not know of any that will protect cows for twelve hours. Some dairymen keep the stables darkened and have bags hung over the doorway so that the flys will be brushed off when the cows come in. A few dairymen have used large wire screen fly traps with success, although these are no substitute for clean surroundings. In others words, it is better to prevent the flys so far as possible, rather than to try to catch them.


# Teakettle Test *PROVES* High-Power *speed*



*High-Power Perfection No. R-609*




## *Try this simple test on your oil stove*

PUT TWO QUARTS of cold water in a teakettle. Place it over a cold burner. Note the exact time you light the burner. See how long it takes to boil the water. High-Power, Perfection's newly invented burner, does it in ten and one-quarter minutes—with a clean flame that never stains utensils! Will your stove do that?

High-Power burners are over 30% faster . . . economical of fuel . . . the *greatest oil stove improvement in 25 years!*

High-Power Perfection stoves are made in sizes for every kitchen, Porcelain, lacquer and baked enamel finishes in soft pastel green, ivory and black. Heavy steel construction.

*Before You Buy Any Stove*

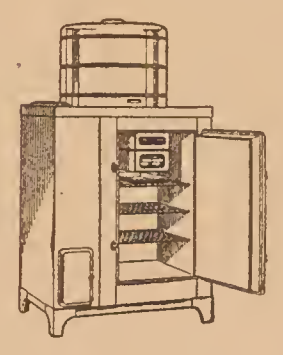
Consider the cost of fuel. High-Power Perfection stoves give you the cooking speed of the costlier fuels, using the economical fuel . . . safe, clean kerosene. See the new High-Power Perfections at your dealer's and ask for a demonstration.

NOW! . . . . MODERN ICELESS REFRIGERATION EVERYWHERE!

Superfex Oil Burning Refrigerator. Light the burners once a day. Keeps food fresh and pure, makes ice cubes, right in your kitchen.

Also made for use with natural, manufactured and tanked gases. Send for free booklet.

Some distributors' territories still open. Write for franchise details.



PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY · *Cleveland, Ohio*

# PERFECTION *Oil Burning* STOVES



## Seeds and Plants

### CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE TOMATO and SPROUT

Plants Ready—Highest quality. Field grown. Treated seed—**Cauliflower**, Super Snowball, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra early Erfurt, 5000, $20.00; 1000, $4.50; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50, 100, $1. **Cabbage**, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Glory, Danish Ballhead (21 ton per acre strain), Red Rock, 5000,$9; 1000,$2; 500, $1.50; 300, $1. **Tomatoes**, 1000, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1. **Celery Plants**, ready July 1st. Golden Self bleaching (French Seed), Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen 10,000, $20.; 5000, $11.; 1000, $2.50; 500, $1.50; 300, $1. **Sprouts** $3. No business done on Sunday. Safe delivery guaranteed.

**F.W.ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester,N.J.**

**Frostproof Cabbage** plants. Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Flatdutch, and Wakefield, 500-$1; 1000-$1.75 postpaid. **Tomato plants** from certified seed. Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Matchless, same price. Satisfaction guar. **Oakdale Farm,Franklin,Va.**

**Guaranteed Plants** —Prompt service. Good delivery guaranteed. **Cabbage**; 500-85c; 1,000-$1.25; 5,000-$5.00. **Tomato, Pepper**: 500-$1.25; 1,000-$2.00, 2,000-$3.50.
**BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. N, Box 541, Youngstown, O.**

**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS**
**"Frostproof" Cabbage Plants**: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Golden Acre, Danish Ballhead and Enkhuizen Glory. 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 Expressed Collect. **Yellow and White Onion Plants** Same prices. Prompt shipments of First Class Hand Picked, Selected plants and delivered good condition or money refunded. Get prices on Beet, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants—Day and Night Service—Shipping Capacity ½ million daily. **J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.**

**Millions Plants,** frost-proof, field grown. **Cabbage**: Wakefield, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Flatdutch. **Tomato**: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Baltimore. Disease proof, hand selected. Hundred per cent A-1 plants and delivery. 300-$1.00; 500-$1.25; 1000-$1.75 prepaid. Express: $1.00-1,000. **Sweet Peppers, Sweet Potato**—best varieties—50c-100; $3.00-1,000, prompt delivery.
**J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, - - FRANKLIN, VA.**

**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS**
**Cabbage**: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch and Enkhuizen Glory; **Prices** $1.00 thousand. **Marglobe Tomato Plants** from State Certified seeds $1.50 thousand. Also Bonnybest and Baltimore same prices. Our plants are selected and graded and must please you or money refunded. Shipping capacity ½ million daily. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

**Certified Porto Rican Potato Plants** $1.50-1000; 5000-$6.25; **Tomato Plants** from certified seed. 500-70c; $1.00-1000; **Pepper Plants** $1.50-1000. Prompt shipments. Roots mossed. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Sims Potato Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.**

**VEGETABLE PLANTS** READY NOW
**Tomatoes** transplanted $8 per 1000. All varieties. Potted $30 per 1000. Black Beauty **Eggplant**. Potted $3.50 per 100. Transplanted **Peppers** $8 per 1000. **Cabbage Plants** (field grown) $2 per 1000; 5000, $9. Every variety including Red and Savoy. **Cauliflower Plants**: Early, medium and late Snowball prize winning strains $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20. Send for free list of all plants.
**PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown,N.J.**

**MILLIONS FROSTPROOF VEGETABLE PLANTS**, **cabbage**, Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre, Succession, Ballheads and Copenhagen, 300, $1.00; 500 $1.25; 1,000, $2.00, postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 express collect. **Onion plants** same price. **Certified Tomato Plants, Marglobe**, Bonny Best, Baltimore Stone, Matchless same price. Ruby King **Pepper**, Nancy Hall and Cuban Yam **Potato plants**, 50, $2.00; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Moss packed, satisfaction guar'd. **IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.**

**ONION, BEETS, LETTUCE, CABBAGE**
best kinds $1.00-1,000; $8.50-10,000. **Tomato Marglobe** and Stone $2.00-1,000. **Peppers** all kinds $3.00-1,000. **Cauliflower** Snowball $3.50-1,000. **Egg Plant** $4.00-1,000. All ready for field. **J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.**

**CABBAGE PLANTS—NEW LOW PRICES**—Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Wakefields, Goldenacre and Glory. Special for June, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50; 50,000, $35. **Tomato Plants**: Marglobe, Bonnybest, Stone and Baltimore $1.00 thousand. **Pepper and Sweet Potato** $2.50. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed.
**OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.**

# Milk and Cream Recipes

## *"Because It's Good for You" Will Not Have to Be the Sole Appeal for These Dishes*

MILK, besides being one of our most essential foods, can be used in a great many attractive ways. The following milk beverages use milk or cream as a basis, and the additional flavoring makes these acceptable to some people who do not care for plain milk.

### Egg Milk Shake

Beat one egg. Add one cup milk and vanilla or nutmeg flavoring. Chill and serve.

### Egg Nogg

1 cup milk — Few drops vanilla
1 egg — Few grains nutmeg
1 tablespoon sugar — Few gr's. cinnamon
Pinch of salt

Beat egg until very light; add the sugar, salt, vanilla, and spices; then the milk. Shake until sugar is dissolved. Serve cold.

### Strawberry (or Raspberry) Milk Shake

Mix two tablespoons of syrup (made as follows) with one cup of chilled milk.

Syrup:—Use one-half as much sugar as washed and prepared fresh berries, water to cover. Cook until berries are softened then mash and strain through cheese cloth. Canned berries or jams may be used.

### Caramel Milk Shake

Mix 2 tablespoons of caramel syrup with 1 cup chilled milk.

To make caramel syrup:—In a saucepan, melt 1 cup sugar until light brown, stirring constantly, add 1 cup boiling water, and cook until a thick syrup is formed.

### Chocolate Milk Shake

Mix one tablespoon cocoa paste, one cup milk. Chill and serve.

### Maple Cream

(1 *serving*)

1 teaspoon maple syrup
1 tablespoon cream (cold)
⅓ pint ice cold ginger ale

Put maple syrup into chilled glass. Add the cream and stir lightly with silver fork. When well blended, pour in the ginger ale. The complete mixture should then form a light foam. If it does not, again stir with fork. Serve immediately.

### Rich Milk Shake

(1 *serving*)

¼ glass cream — ¼ glass milk
½ glass ginger ale

Mix milk and cream than add the ginger ale. Mix with spoon or in a shaker. All ingredients must be cold.

### Ice Cream Recipes

Summer time would not be summer—for us Americans at least—if there were not plenty of ice cream. Here are recipes which your family will surely enjoy.

**French Vanilla Ice Cream**

1 quart of cream
6 eggs
1½ cups granulated sugar
1 teaspoon of best vanilla extract

Reserve one cup of the cream to whip and add at the end of the freezing.

Put the sugar into the remaining cream and put it over a double boiler. While it is heating, beat the yolks of the eggs, but not too much. When the cream is hot, lift the double boiler from the fire, and stir in gently the beaten yolks of the eggs. Without returning the double boiler to the fire, stir its contents carefully until the custard masks the spoon with which you are stirring. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are very stiff, and stir them into the hot custard. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and set the mixture aside to cool. While it is cooling whip the reserved cream.

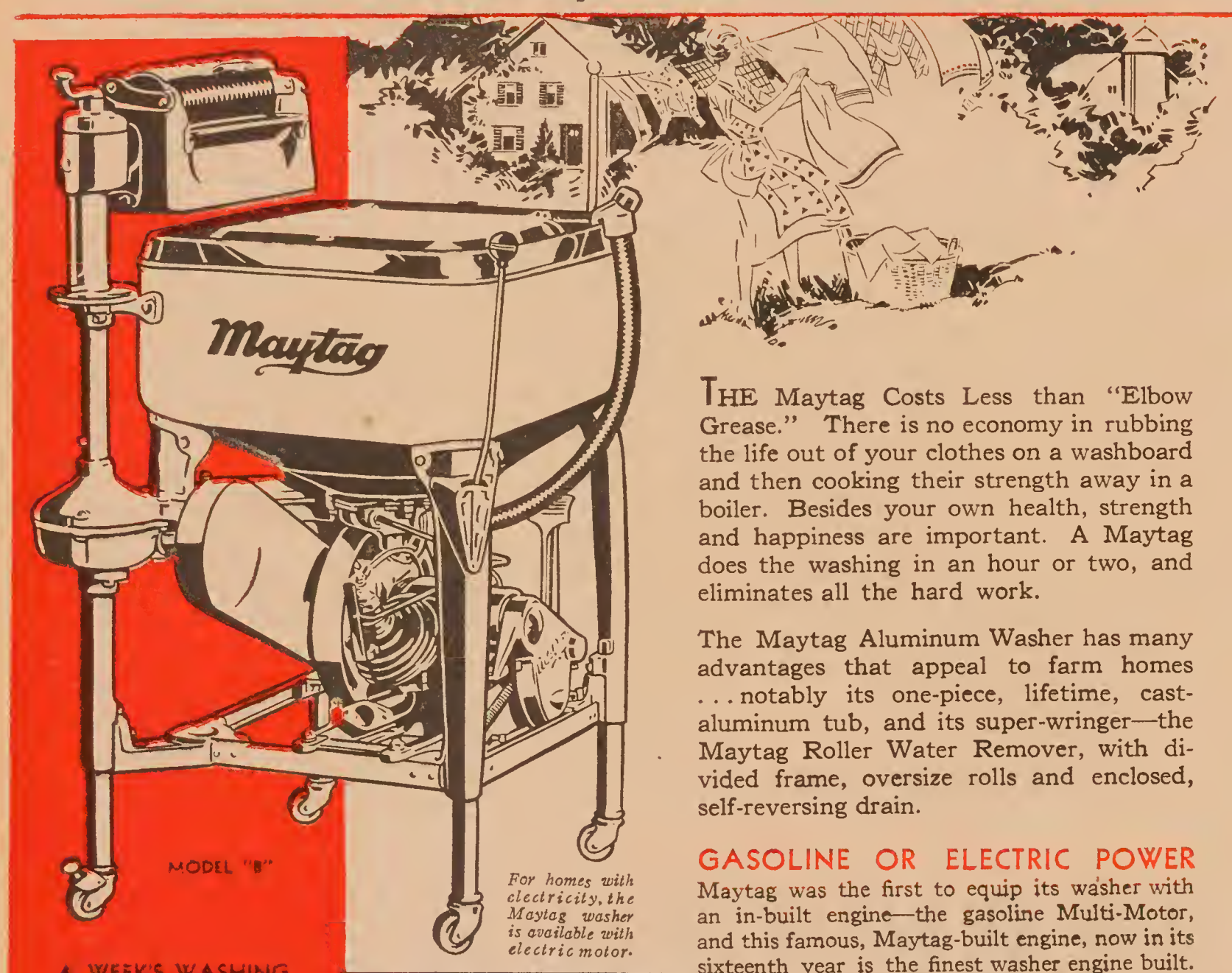
When it is cool pack it into a freezer, and let it stand until it is quite cold, being careful to get no salt into the cream when you pack it.

When the cream is entirely cold, turn the freezer slowly, because slow freezing gives a finer grained cream. When the crank will turn no longer, carefully wipe the top of the freezer. Take off the cover; take out the dash; and with a spatula stir the cream down from the sides. Add the whipped cream and paddle the ice cream until it is smooth.

Ice creams should be frozen a few hours in advance of the time when they are to be used, and then packed down in a freezer. An hour before serving it is well to take the top off again and paddle the cream, and close it again until you are ready to use it. If you are

(*Continued on Opposite Page*)


All WORK and no PLAY is NOT for the Farm Woman of Today . . . . .




THE Maytag Costs Less than "Elbow Grease." There is no economy in rubbing the life out of your clothes on a washboard and then cooking their strength away in a boiler. Besides your own health, strength and happiness are important. A Maytag does the washing in an hour or two, and eliminates all the hard work.

The Maytag Aluminum Washer has many advantages that appeal to farm homes . . . notably its one-piece, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub, and its super-wringer—the Maytag Roller Water Remover, with divided frame, oversize rolls and enclosed, self-reversing drain.

GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWER
Maytag was the first to equip its washer with an in-built engine—the gasoline Multi-Motor, and this famous, Maytag-built engine, now in its sixteenth year is the finest washer engine built. Simple, quiet, compact, reliable. It's a woman's engine. A step on the pedal starts it.

CHURN and MEAT GRINDER ATTACHMENTS
These time and labor saving conveniences are available with the Maytag Aluminum washer at reasonable extra cost.

*For homes with electricity, the Maytag washer is available with electric motor.*

A WEEK'S WASHING FREE—Write or 'phone the nearest Maytag dealer. Inquire about the Maytag free trial and easy divided payment plan. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

MAYTAG NOW MAKES A MULTI-MOTOR WASHER MODEL "G" (NOT ILLUSTRATED) THAT SELLS FOR LESS THAN $130

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PERMANENT PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BRANCH,
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST WASHER VALUE BY EVERY TEST

THE Maytag WASHER··TABLE IRONER

TUNE IN—Enjoy the Maytag Radio Hour over N.B.C. Coast to Coast Blue Network—Every Monday, Daylight Saving Time, 9:00 P.M., E.T. —8:00 C.T.—7:00 M.T.—6:00 P.C.T. Standard time is 1 hour earlier.


## Wedding Ring Special

THE quilting patterns for the Wedding Ring Quilt need to be exact size to fit the open spaces of this block. We have designed two special patterns to fit the block perfectly and offer them as No. M296.

There is a spider web for the large pillow shaped white block and a flower with leaves to fit the ellipse shaped block.

These come on a special tough but transparent paper, the design perforated so that they may be used over and over with stamping paste.

M296 Perforated Pattern Wedding Ring Special, two parts .....25 cents
M206 Box Black or Yellow Stamping Wax .....25 cents
Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

keeping the cream a long time, it is wise to do this a third time.

**Philadelphia Ice Cream**

4 cupfuls cream — 1 tablespoon vanilla
1 cupful sugar — ⅛ teaspoonful salt

Mix all the ingredients and freeze.

**Neapolitan Ice Cream**

2 cupfuls milk — 6 egg yolks
1 cupful cream — 1 cupful sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt — 1 tablespoon vanilla

Scald the milk, pour slowly on the egg yolks which have been beaten with the sugar and stir constantly so the eggs will not cook, but blend with the hot milk. Place in a double boiler and cook until the mixture coats the back of a silver spoon. Strain through a sieve into a bowl, add the vanilla and cream and freeze.

**Three-of-a-Kind Sherbet**

3 cupfuls of milk — 3 lemons
3 cupfuls of sugar — 3 oranges
3 bananas — 1 cupful of water

Make a syrup of the sugar and water, then cool. Strain the juice of the oranges and lemons. Mash the bananas to a pulp. Put fruit into the freezer, add the syrup, then the milk. Pack the freezer and freeze until firm.

## Using Sour Cream

The warm weather which comes with summer also increases the supply of sour cream and if one knows how to utilize this delightful asset, it need never be considered a tragedy when the cream goes sour.

## Sour Cream Johnny Cake

One cup of sour cream, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, one-third cup of sugar, one egg, three-fourths cup flour and three-fourths cup of corn-meal.

Beat the egg well. Add salt, sugar and flour and mix until very smooth. Add the sour cream and cornmeal. Dissolve the soda in a little boiling water and stir in the last thing before baking. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. Serves six. This bread is delicious served with a luncheon of salad and cold meat, tea and Johnny cake being the only hot dishes.

## Sour Cream Sponge Cake

Three eggs, one-half teaspoon of salt, six tablespoons of sour cream, one cup sifted sugar, one cup pastry flour into which is sifted one teaspoon of baking powder and an eighth teaspoon of soda. Beat the egg whites very stiff, then add the sugar gradually and beat together. Beat the egg yolks and sour cream together until the mixture is full of bubbles, then add the mixture to the beaten egg whites and sugar until well mixed. Fold in the flour sifted with the other ingredients. Stir in one tablespoon of vanilla extract, one-fourth teaspoon of cloves. When cool, frost with one cup powdered sugar mixed with two tablespoons of cream, flavored with vanilla extract.

RAINBOW FLANNEL baby blanket No. B5513 *comes finished with three-tone woven borders of green, beige and orchid. The body of the blanket may be had in either pink or blue. Edges are finished with fast lock stitches. The package includes the white Bunny cloth patch which makes the blanket so adorable.* Price, $1.00. *Order from the Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.*

## Sour Cream Filling for Cakes

One cup of thick sour cream, the yolk of an egg, two tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of cornstarch and one-half teaspoon of vanilla or lemon extract. Beat the yolk slightly, add the sugar and cornstarch mixed, stir in the cream and place in a double boiler and let cook until it coats the spoon, then add flavoring. Chopped walnuts or pecans may be added if desired.

Another filling recipe: Whip one cup of thick sour cream to a foam. Beat the white of an egg to stiff froth, mix together and beat in three tablespoons of granulated sugar, a very little mint flavoring and a few chopped nut meats.

* * *

Even the skimmed milk may sour and it too should not be wasted. It can be converted into cottage cheese, mixing with it cream or melted butter to supply the fat which has been skimmed away. Of course, whole sour milk may also be used for cottage cheese.

## Tempt Appetite

LUNCHES packed with care will aid the school child's appetite and digestion. A good lunch is one which is packed to look attractive when the child opens it at noon, and contains the simple but carefully prepared food which he needs for health and growth. To prevent monotony the lunch should contain three or four different foods, one of them warm if a hot dish is not available at school. Warm food is especially needed in cold weather, says the New York state college of home economics.

To keep the contents neat and separate, use heavy waxed paper, paraffin cups with covers; also, supply a small thermos bottle and bright paper napkins.

Whole-wheat-bread sandwiches are one of the staples of a school lunch. Variety may be introduced in the fillings. Spread both slices of the bread lightly with butter and fill with finely chopped raw vegetables seasoned with a little salad dressing, cottage cheese, grated American cheese, chopped dried fruit, chopped hard cooked eggs and, for older children, chopped cooked meat.

Milk is best for the child to drink each noon and it is often the basis of such a hot dish as cream soup or vegetable chowder which may be prepared at school or carried from home in the thermos bottle.

A raw fruit such as an apple or an orange is always enjoyed by the child and is easy to pack. Fruit or vegetable salads may be packed in the paraffin cups or jelly glasses. For dessert a piece of sponge cake, hard molasses cookies, cup custard or dried fruits may be used.

For ornamental planting projects, either of school grounds or grounds of other public buildings, the following have been suggested: For shade trees, the American Elm, Norway Maple, the Red Oak, and the Norway Spruce; for large shrubs, the Bush Honeysuckle, late Lilac, Arrowwood, and Ninebark; for medium-sized shrubs, the Golden-Bell Forsythia, White Kerria, and Van Houtte's Spirea; for small shrubs, Globeflower, Japanese Rose, and Japanese Barberry; for vines, Engelman's Creeper, and Evergreen Bittersweet.

## Girlish Yet Modish

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3110 *is delightfully girlish, yet is modish as well. The model shown here is of blue and white plaided gingham with white pique collar and cuffs and vivid red grosgrain ribbon tie.*

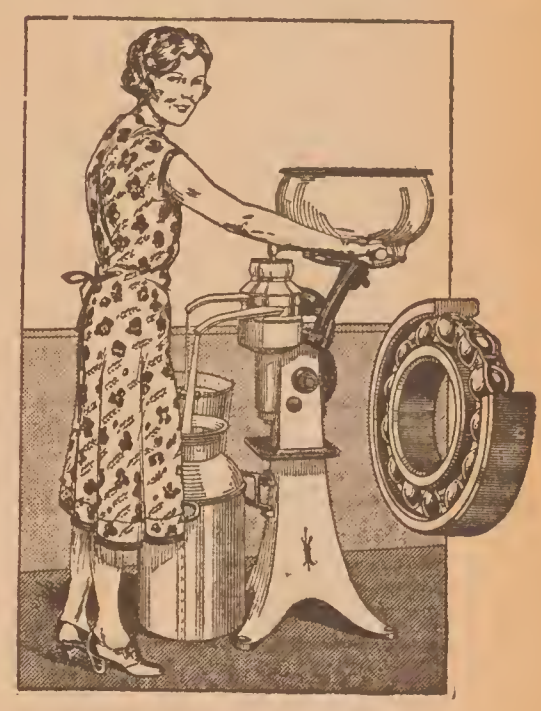
*Linen, batiste, Jersey, crepe de chine print, dimity and rayon novelties would be equally as good for this design whose pattern cuts in sizes* 8, 10, 12 *and* 14 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 1¾ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ⅝ *yard* 39-*inch contrasting.* Price, 15c.

## Dainty and Sweet

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3088 *is dainty and sweet in its youthful simplicity. Furthermore it's as practical as it is attractive. Printed batiste, wool jersey, pique, shirting fabrics, ginghams, shantungs, printed silk crepe with tucked organdie trimming are suggested as possibilities for interpreting this charming model. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36 *and* 38-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 3 *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE, 15c.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12c for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**


# De Laval
## "3,000,000" Series



### Combines the Cleanest Skimming with the Easiest Turning

THE De Laval Golden "3,000,000" Series are the world's best cream separators. Built with protected ball bearings they are the most completely equipped, cleanest skimming, easiest running, and most durable separators ever made. They are equipped with the famous De Laval "Floating" Bowl, have a turnable, anti-splash, sanitary supply can, completely enclosed gears, improved lubricating system with visible oil window, and the 16 and 17 sizes have the adjustable two-length crank. No other separator is comparable with them. Finished in gold and black lacquer colors they are likewise the most beautiful. Hand or power drive.

In addition there are three complete lines of De Laval Separators, ranging in price from $30 up, providing a De Laval for every need and purse.

Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

BLACK UTILITY SERIES—Exactly the same as the Golden Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lacking several features. Sold at lower prices. Three sizes: 350 to 750 lbs. capacity.

JUNIOR SERIES—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes: 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity.

EUROPA SERIES—Another line of still lower priced small, European-made De Laval Separators. Excellent skimmers. Finished in red. Four sizes: 150 to 400 lbs. capacity.

See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

**The De Laval Separator Company**

NEW YORK 165 Broadway — CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd. — SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.

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*Insure Baby A Healthy Skin Through Life By Using*

**Cuticura Soap**

For His Daily Bath

Price 25c. each. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 71B, Malden, Mass.

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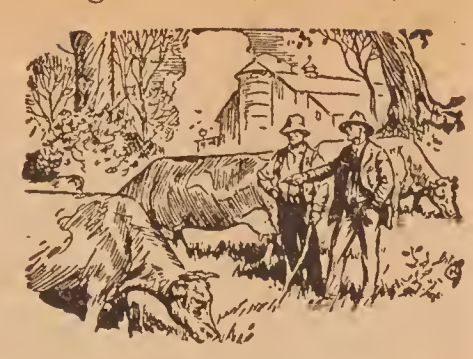

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order*. Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

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WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

### BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

### OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,, Middletown, N. Y.

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225 ACRE 25 cow dairy farm, Cattaraugus County. New York. Practically a village farm with all advantages, best markets, bus service, mail. 91 acres slightly rolling tillage, 124 acres spring watered pasture, 6 acres woodlot. 4 acre orchard. Pleasant 8 room home. Large dairy barn. Silo. Well located. Recently repaired. $5000. Investigate easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

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SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, slightly imperfect, $1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Will wear as first quality. Prepaid on 3 rolls or over. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

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### TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking, 5 pounds $1.25; 10-$2.20. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky.

CHEW OR SMOKE clean shorts. Made from clippings from our own cigars. No flavoring. Pound package 75c postpaid. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

FIFTY 7c quality cigars, direct. Invincible shape Sumatra wrapper, long filler, $2 postpaid. Money refund guarantee. Each box beautifully wrapped for Father's Day, June 21. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BURRELLS VACUUM PUMP $10, 32 volt motor $6, generator $15, 1½ horse engine $20. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

NEW IMPROVED FORDSONS, other reconditioned tractors, new and used tractor rubber wheels, machinery, parts. DUBLIN TRACTOR CO., Willimantic, Conn.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. SUPERIOR PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. H, Waterloo, Iowa.

1½ h. p. SATTLEY gasoline engine nearly new $25. C. B. DIBBLE, Sidney Center, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

50 DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY pieces 25c, 5c postage. Pattern free. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

**Time Well Spent—**

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 14)

"Yes."

"She wear dose gibodiegwason?"

"No." Jim was amused at the interest of his cook in the recent guest of Sunset House. "She didn't wear 'em. She wore a white dress."

Sarah and Marthe exchanged quizzical looks.

"And she had on white silk stockings and white shoes," went on Jim, enjoying the curiosity of the two women. "What d'you think of that for Kiwedin?"

"Seelk ajigan!" The chins of Sarah and Marthe dropped in amazement. "Seelk, lak' dis?" demanded the former, pointing to Aurore's crimson scarf which she always wore.

"Yes."

"On her foot? Nia! n'go!" gasped the astonished and disapproving Sarah. "She put seelk on her foot?"

"The women wear silk stockings in the cities," Jim explained, and followed Esau and Omar to the trade-house, while the bewildered Marthe and Sarah wagged dark heads at the unbelievable news that women put so precious a fabric as silk to such base uses.

"You cross de lak' een de mornin'?" demanded Omar as Jim joined his men.

Jim nodded.

"I follow een noder cano'. You tak' Smoke?"

"Yes, I planned to send Smoke into the bush to smell around. I won't be caught again."

Omar shook his black head. "You nevaire see her again. W'y you go?"

The head man stared in awed silence at the sudden pain in Jim's set face.

"That is why I am going; because I'll never see her again," said Stuart, in a low tone.

"Ah-hah, you lak' dat girl," replied the loyal Omar, softly. "Den I go tak' care of you."

### An Early Start

The wide mirror of the great lake was still shot with reflected stars when two canoes left Sunset House. The wakened huskies of the sled team, sleeping here and there on the clearing, had stretched, yawned, shaken their shaggy bodies and followed Omar and Jim to the beach, but the big leader, Smoke, alone was allowed to enter Jim's canoe. At the knees of each paddler, as he pushed his boat out into the dusk, lay a rifle.

(*Continued Next Week*)

Give plants plenty of room so that soil can be kept loosened up around them. This helps to make a plant healthy and makes it easier to spray them in case a disease develops.

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

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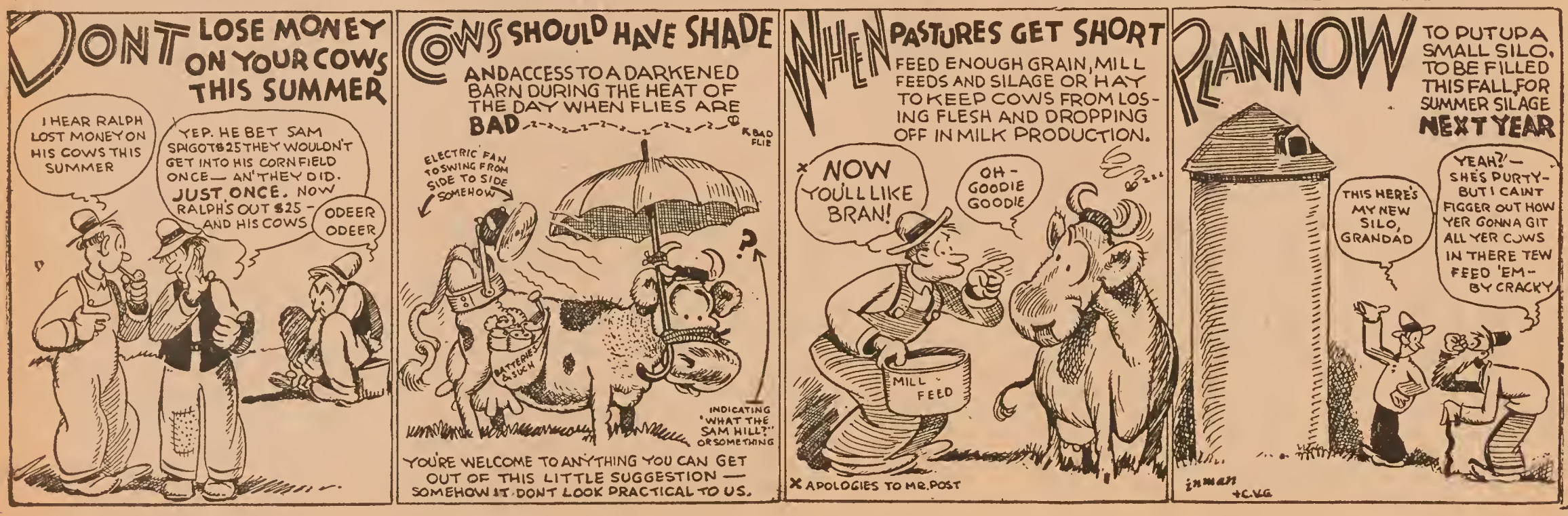
NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Bank Reference .....

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Care for the Dairy This Summer* — By Ray Inman



# The Service Bureau

*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## Entitled to Registration Papers

Will you help me get papers on calves that I bought from.....which were sold to me for purebred? I have written several times but get no reply.

THE best way we know of insuring the delivery of purebred papers is to hold out a part of the purchase price until the registration papers are actually delivered. We think it is fair for dairymen to insist on papers if the animals are sold as purebreds unless the seller specifically states that he will not or cannot furnish papers.

In several similar cases the breed associations have been very helpful in getting papers, but, of course, if a man deliberately misrepresents the animals and is unable to furnish papers there is nothing you can do except to take legal action against him to recover the difference in price between grades and purebreds.

## Minerals Will Not Cure Abortion

Is there any mineral mixture which will act as a cure or preventative against contagious abortion?

SOME experiments indicate that animals which were receiving plenty of minerals are less likely to abort than those whose ration lacks minerals. However, authorities generally agree that no mineral mixture will cure abortion, or for that matter, certainly prevent it. At present there is no known cure for abortion, although State Colleges and Experiment Stations have worked out a system whereby the trouble can be controlled.

## Cows Have a Right to Cross the Road

What is the law which governs motorists while we are driving cows across the road? Do we have to wait until we can drive them across or do motorists have to stop?

IT is our understanding that motorists must exercise reasonable caution when approaching a cattle crossing and that they must slow down or come to a stop if the person in charge of the cattle signals them to do so. If under these conditions a motorist hits a cow, we believe he is legally liable for damages. The motorist, of course, is not liable if he hits a cow in the road when the cow is not attended by some person.

We advise putting up signs some distance each side of a cattle crossing to warn motorists that they are to use caution. Most motorists are reasonable, but unfortunately, there are a few who are decidedly unreasonable. We have a feeling that when a road is improved an underpass should be provided where needed for cows, without added expense to the farm owner.

## What Does Cow Guarantee Cover

Can you help us get our money back on a cow we purchased that was guaranteed by the seller to be a good producer?

EVERYONE, of course, cannot agree as to just what constitutes a good producer. We will try but our experience has convinced us that guarantees of this sort are valuable only to the extent that the seller is willing to make good. Our general suggestion is that readers buy from men of known integrity and that if the animals are guaranteed, have it put in writing a little more definitely than our subscriber states.

In other words, is the cow guaranteed to have all quarters of her udder in good condition; is she guaranteed to be free from TB; is she guaranteed to give a certain amount of milk; in other words, just what does the guarantee cover? Even then, remember that a guarantee will do you little good if the seller refuses to make good and has no property against which you can collect a judgment in case you should secure one by legal action.

Interest in the beautification of homes and their surroundings is a sure indication of a better grasp of the fundamentals of living.

## WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

**Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company**

**Paid subscribers to May 1st, 1931....$231,771.64**
**Paid subscribers during May..... 2,474.27**

**$234,245.91**

Fred Cornish, Bristol Center, N. Y. $ 100.00
Auto accident—dislocated shoulder

Miss Vera Wahlgren, R.1, Frewsburg, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—compound fracture

Catherine Wisniewski, R2, Goshen, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—sprained back

W. E. Avery, R.2, Colchester, Conn. ..... 20.00
Thrown from wagon—fractured ribs

E. J. Beilby, Star Route, Deposit, N. Y.... 10.00
Struck by auto—contused knee

M. J. Gallup, R.2, Morrisville, Vt..... 20.00
Travel accident—fractured ribs

C. A. Gerard, R.6, Vineland, N. J..... 130.00
Auto collision—arthritis of spine

Evleth Peeler, Newburgh, N. Y.... ..... 14.28
Auto overturned—injuries, scalp wounds

Dora Bundy, Canisteo, N. Y..... 90.00
Auto accident—bruises and strains

David Doolen, R.5, Lowville, N. Y.. 30.00
Farm Mach. (manure spreader)—injured ankle

Mary C. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—lacerated head, injured leg

Mrs. E. Bickelhaupt, Box 174, Vernon, N.Y. 27.14
Auto accident—fractured ribs

H. W. Sackett, New Berlin, N. Y.... 40.00
Auto overturned—strained back, cracked ribs

A. L. Casey, R.2, Mt. Morris, N. Y..... 20.00
Thrown from sleigh—lacerated foot

Howard Smith, R.1, Crooked Creek, Pa..... 30.00
Struck by auto—injuries

O. P. Hoyt, Pleasantville, N. Y..... 44.28
Auto collision—injuries

Mrs. C. Bradner, Box 111, Chester, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—contusions

Mrs. Myrtle Holmes, Hallstead, Pa. ..... 70.00
Thrown from auto—broken wrist

C. A. Eeeleston, Syracuse, N. Y..... 2.86
Auto accident—cut over nose

W. R. Hanifin, Yonkers, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident—struck by trolley—fractured skull

Lenox Layman, estate, Spencer, N. Y. ..... 1,000.00
Auto accident—mortuary

Mrs. Eva Dingman, R.1, Maryland, N. Y. 40.00
Auto accident—lacerations, bruises

H. T. Watson, Dalton, N. Y. ..... 21.43
Thrown from bobsleigh—injured shoulder

Mrs. Alice H. Moore, R.3, Millerton, N.Y.... 20.00
Auto accident—concussion, bruises

Everett Rutherford, R.1, Franklin, N. Y..... 21.43
Thrown from wagon—fractured wrist

A. M. Bennett, Venice Center, N. Y. ..... 10.00
Farm Mach. (tractor)—bruised side

H. L. Morris, R. F. D., Wassaic, N. Y.. 97.14
Auto accident (truck)—broken shoulder

Stephen Davis, LaFayette, N. Y. .... ..... 60.00
Auto overturned—fractures, scalp bruises

Glen Woodams, R.4, Lyons, N. Y..... 30.00
Struck by auto—fractures

Pauline Allen, Clifton Springs, N. Y..... ..... 40.00
Auto overturned—fractures

Chester Kulesza, Box 15, Lakewood, Penna. 15.00
Thrown from wagon—contused muscles

J. W. Palm, Box 86, Hancock, N. Y.... 4.28
Auto collision—cut and bruised arm

Elisa Studer, Kirkwood, N. Y. .. ..... 30.00
Auto accident—fractured wrist

H. M. Crook, estate, East Aurora, N. Y. 1,000.00
Travel accident—mortuary

I. A. Haywood, R.1, Batavia, N. Y.. ..... 60.00
Auto collision—fractured rib

R. A. Vail, Riverhead, N. Y..... ..... 11.43
Auto collision—cut forehead and face

*To date 2,671 American Agriculturist subscribers have received indemnity from our insurance service.*


# Keeps the milk flow UP and the feed cost DOWN!

OF course your herd needs a grain ration right now, for pasturage alone will not keep up bodily health or maintain a normal milk flow. But don't try to get along with a make-shift feed when you can buy B-B Marmico 16%, a fully-balanced ration *at no more per ton than you pay for bran or middlings!*

Frank Lepatral, of West Grove, Pa., fed Marmico to 75 Guernseys on pasture, testing it against a 20% ration *costing $16 a ton more.* He writes: "Marmico is by far the better feed, producing just as much milk, and in some cases more." McLaury Bros., of Portlandville, N. Y., say, "We have used several hundred tons of Marmico and find it an excellent milk maker and pasturage supplement."

B-B Marmico 16% supplies the necessary concentrates and mineral balance to maintain bodily vigor and production. Its health-giving content keeps the milk-making organs in excellent condition and assures a maximum lactation period. It is the lowest-priced, safe, fully-balanced ration you can buy. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Ask your dealer for it today.

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**B-B MARMICO 16%**

***Costs No More Than Bran Or Middlings!***

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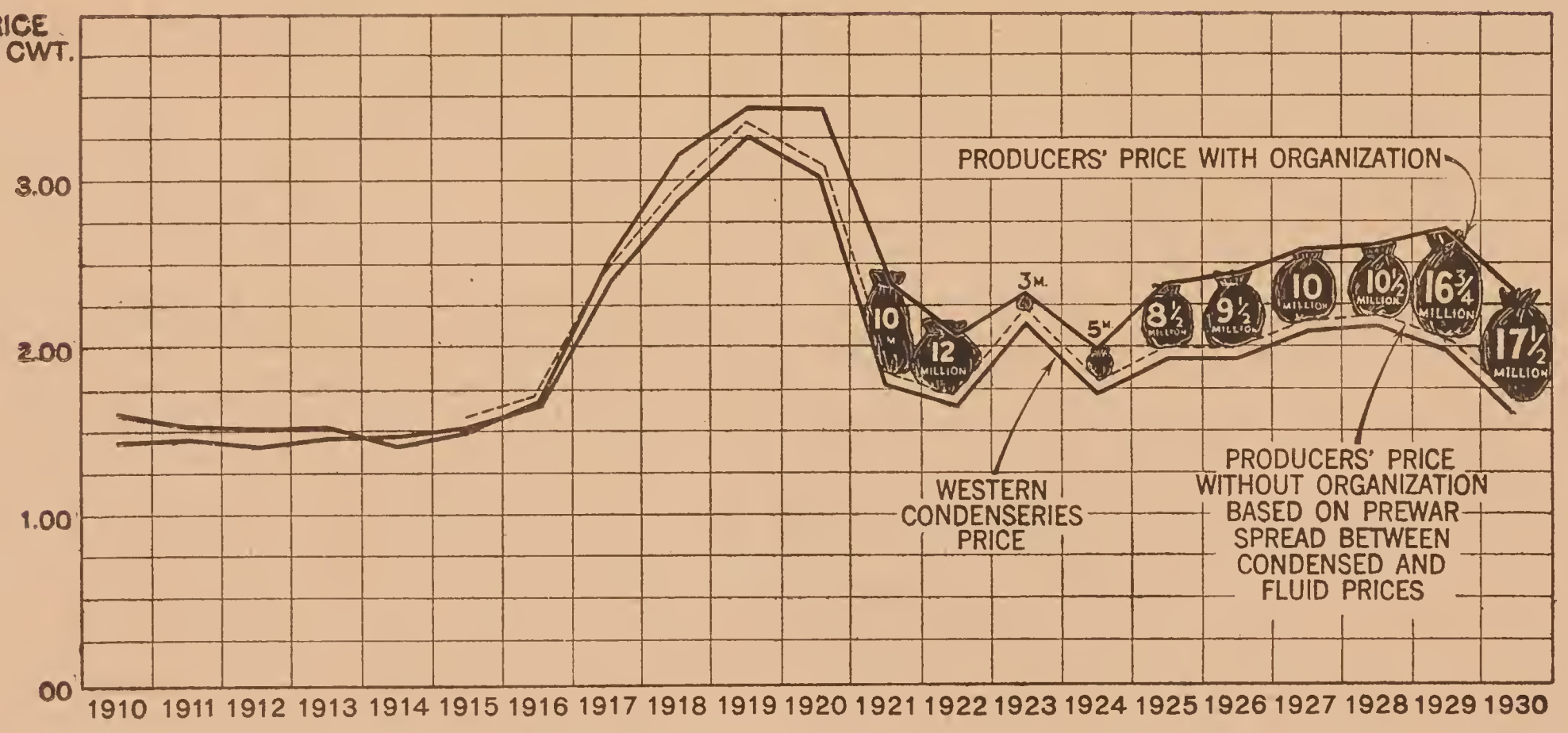
# *Cooperation Pays - - -*

## $107,200,000 in 10 years




In 1921 members of this Association received $10,000,000 more than they would have received if they had been paid on the old basis of western condensery prices. The Dairymen's League pooling plan did what dealers never had done under the old system. In 1930 this increase was $17,500,000. A total of $107,200,000 added to the milk checks of League dairymen in ten years of cooperative marketing.

---

***Before League organization, western condensery prices fixed eastern fluid milk prices.***

# *Cooperative Marketing Pays!*

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

**11 West 42nd Street -- New York City**

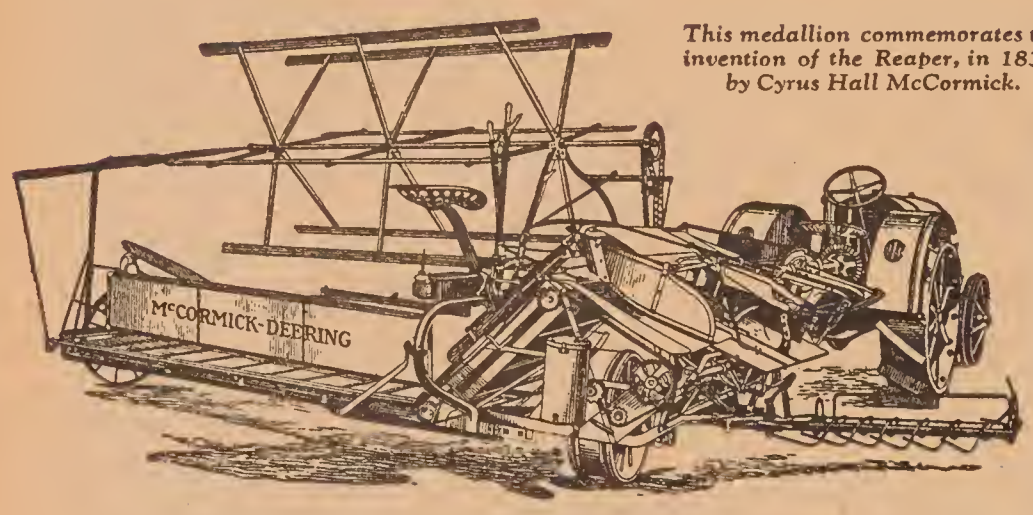
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 per year | June 20, 1931 | Published Weekly

Photo by Ewing Galloway

*Having a "Berry" Fine Time*

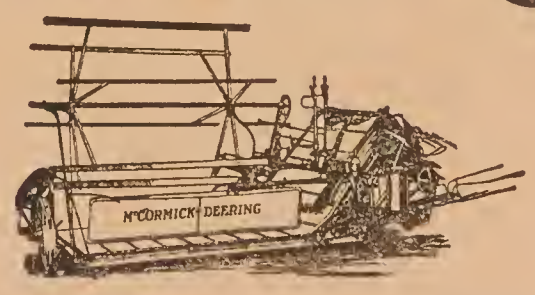
# Upholding a Tradition
## That Began One Hundred Years Ago




*This medallion commemorates the invention of the Reaper, in 1831, by Cyrus Hall McCormick.*

**To Build Only the Best**

# McCormick-Deering
## Grain Binders




THE STORY of the mechanical harvest—from the time of the invention of the Reaper by Cyrus Hall McCormick down through 100 years to the large-capacity, efficient binders made by International Harvester today—is a history of untiring patience and painstaking effort *to build only the best.* What McCormick offered in 1831 was the world's first successful machine for reaping grain—and he spared no pains. This quality tradition is observed as closely today.

Examine the 10-foot Tractor-Binder and the other McCormick-Deering models sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer. Study the modern, practical features. You will see that nothing is left undone to provide you with a perfected machine to get your grain harvested in quick time with least labor and difficulty.

*Write today for your copy of Illustrated Pamphlet No. A-86-U which describes McCormick-Deering Horse-Drawn and Tractor Binders in full detail.*

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**1831 « McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL » 1931**



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**Binder Twine**
Get our attractive low prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Sample and circular free. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 85, Melrose, Ohio

**Guaranteed Cabbage Plants** Leading varieties. Prompt shipment of large well rooted plants. Good delivery guaranteed. 10,000-$9.00; 1,000-$1.00; 500-80c. BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. N, Box 541, Youngstown, O.

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J. T. COUNCILL & SONS. - - FRANKLIN, VA.

**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS**
Cabbage: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch and Enkhuizen Glory; Prices $1.00 thousand. Marglobe Tomato Plants from State Certified seeds $1.50 thousand. Also Bonnybest and Baltimore same prices. Our plants are selected and graded and must please you or money refunded. Shipping capacity ½ million daily. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

**Frostproof Cabbage Plants,** large openfield grown, true to name. Copenhagen and all leading varieties 75c, 1000. Bermuda onion plants $1.00; Tomato $1.00, Collard $1. Porto Rico Potato $1.45; Ruby King Pepper 50c, 100 or $4.30, 1000.
QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY, QUITMAN, GA.

Certified Porto Rican **Potato Plants** $1.50-1000; 5000-$6.25; Tomato Plants from certified seed, 500-70c; $1.00-1000; Pepper Plants $1.50-1000. Prompt shipments. Roots mossed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sims Potato Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

**Certified** SEEDS—Kidney, Marrow, Pea Beans. Barley, Flint Corn. E.F.HUMPHREY, Ira, N.Y.

**CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE**
**TOMATO and SPROUT**
Plants—Ready—Highest quality. Field grown. Treated seed—Cauliflower, Super Snowball, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra early Erfurt, 5000, $20.00; 1000, $4.50; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50, 100, $1. Cabbage, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Glory, Danish Ballhead (21 ton per acre strain), Red Rock, 5000,$9; 1000,$2; 500, $1.50; 300, $1, Tomatoes, 1000, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1. Celery Plants, ready July 1st. Golden Self bleaching (French Seed), Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen 10,000, $20.; 5000, $11.; 1000, $2.50; 500, $1.50; 300, $1. Sprouts $3. No business done on Sunday. Safe delivery guaranteed.
F.W.ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N.J.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS** READY NOW
Tomatoes transplanted $8 per 1000. All varieties. Potted $30 per 1000. Black Beauty Eggplant, Potted $3.50 per 100. Transplanted Peppers $8 per 1000. Cabbage Plants (field grown) $2 per 1000; 5000, $9. Every variety including Red and Savoy. Cauliflower Plants: Early, medium and late Snowball prize winning strains $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20. Send for free list of all plants.
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Grown on new land, healthy, strong and vigorous, varieties, Premier, Big Joe, Mastodon, Everbearing, Gandy, Missionary. General line of trees, vines and plants, catalogue free.
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**ONION, BEETS, LETTUCE, CABBAGE**
best kinds $1.00-1,000; $8.50-10,000. Tomato Marglobe and Stone $2.00-1,000. Peppers all kinds $3.00-1,000. Cauliflower Snowball $3.50-1,000. Egg Plant $4.00-1,000. All ready for field. J. C. SCHMIDT, BRISTOL, PA.


## Commissioner Lynch Discusses Three-Fourth Year License

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The following letter from Thomas M. Lynch, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance in New York State, was received in answer to our recent editorial criticizing the Governor's veto of the three-quarter year automobile license bill. We are glad to present Commissioner Lynch's answer in the interests of fair play and because we believe in giving all of the facts on both sides of any problem. If the bill was incorrectly or inaccurately drawn, then, of course, it should have been corrected before making it into a law.*

*But we must still hold to our position that a properly-drawn three-quarter year automobile license bill is in the interests of justice to many thousands of farmers who live on dirt roads and who are unable to use their cars during a large part of the winter.*

*In fairness to Commissioner Lynch and his associates, it should be said that his Department has been very active in recent years in helping to adjust tax burdens so as to correct injustices to farm taxpayers. Here is Commissioner Lynch's letter:*

"IN the issue of the American Agriculturist of May 9, there appears an editorial entitled "An Unjust Veto" in which it is stated that when the Governor vetoed the three-quarter year automobile license bill, an injustice was done to a large number of rural people. The editorial states also that it is understood that the bill was vetoed because the State is short of money. Just how much consideration was given to the State's financial condition, of course, I do not know, yet, it is a fact which can not be entirely ignored that had this bill become a law, the revenues from the registration of automobiles would have been reduced by at least $1,400,000. in 1932.

"While it may be true that residents of the Northern Counties of the State, because of the severity of the winter seasons in those counties, might be benefitted by a law providing for the three-quarters registration fee, insofar as the residents of by far the greater portion of the State are concerned, it is not apparent that the same measure of benefit would obtain. Generally, a person who registers his car in April has owned that car at least during the preceding months of the year and it is unlikely that the owners of such cars would deny themselves of the uses and benefits thereof for three months or more for the sole purpose of saving a small part of the registration fees which are not exorbitant in this State when compared with those of other States. The situation is found to be different with respect to cars registered in July. Usually, those are newly acquired cars. It would seem, therefore, that there is justification for the one-half year's registration fee in July, but there is no similar justification for the three-quarters registration fee in April.

### Says License Exempts from Taxation

"Many seem to think that the registration of an automobile and the payment of the fee thereof constitutes only the purchase of the right to use that car upon public streets and highways and no more. The fact is that the owner of that car purchases at the same time, and without additional cost, exemption of that car from all taxation both state and local. Had this proposed bill become a law, it would have been possible also for the owner of a car which he has owned throughout the year to have that car exempted from all taxation throughout the year by paying but three-quarters of the annual fee. Sound reasons have been advanced that further reduction in the cost of that exemption should not be made.

"Another serious objection to this bill it that it was improperly drawn and would have caused confusion and possibly trouble had it become a law. Although there was reference to motor vehicles to be used for purposes men-

(*Continued on Page* 13)

# Fruit and Vegetable Law Has Teeth

## *Federal Government Revokes One License---Other Actions Started*

*By* AMOS KIRBY
*New Jersey Editor, American Agriculturist*

WHEN Congress passed the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act it armed the Department of Agriculture with a law full of teeth which threatens to strike terror in the hearts of dishonest commission merchants and food speculators. The findings of the Federal officials show that no section of the United States is clear of unfair practices and that both commission merchants and carlot buyers, especially of the speculative type, have taken advantage of growers and shippers in many of our more important fruit and vegetable growing districts. Within the last four weeks officials in charge of the enforcement of this law have brought some of these practices out into the open.

Amos Kirby

The proceedings in the case of a Richmond, Virginia commission merchant who failed to make proper returns to shippers and who failed to keep proper records on the sales of perishable products according to law, and the practice of a Philadelphia, Pa., carlot buyer in refusing to accept merchandise, bought on an F. O. B. basis, when the market had declined, are given as two examples.

In mentioning the first two cases of violations of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act that have come before the public, the writer does not cite them alone as being worthy of grave concern, but when it is claimed by the Federal officials that they have 500 cases already listed coming under the same classification as one of these violations it becomes a matter of national importance.

At this point let us make it clear that there are honest commission merchants and there are legitimate buyers of perishable products who are rendering a great service to agriculture. To this large group of business men, the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act holds no fear and shippers can patronize them with the absolute assurance that they will get a square deal at all times. But in the produce business there are also commission men and carlot buyers who can be classed as speculators, who are unfair to their shippers and dealers and who are rendering no service to the producer or the consumer. It is this latter class that forced the passage of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

The revocation of the license of a firm in Richmond, Virginia, the first to be recalled under the Act, brings to light certain alleged practices of the firm. In an announcement made public on May 19, 1931, giving the reasons why this license was revoked, the Department of Agriculture states: "This licensee collected a loss and damage claim of $35. on a shipment of watermelons sold on commission and failed to credit or pay over to the shipper any portion of the $35 which it had received from the railroad."

Just how general this practice may be no one can determine, but as a shipper, the writer has often been asked to make claims for shortages and only once has a check been received from a commission merchant. One dislikes to think how much may have been lost to shippers through such a practice.

A second charge against this house reveals that on September 20, 1930, the Alasa Farms, Alton, New York, shipped a car of Wolf River apples to Richmond. The apples were duly received and sold, but the receiver failed to make any settlement until December of that year. At that time the defendants sent an unsigned and undated check for $463.52 in payment, which was returned by the bank. Then the shipper drew a draft on the firm and that too was refused. Then the

(*Continued on Page* 10)

### How the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Protects Shippers

**APPROXIMATELY a year ago Congress passed a law commonly known as the Perishable Agricultural Commodies Act, requiring that certain dealers in fruits and vegetables conform to a set of regulations and take out licenses with the U. S. Department of Agriculture before December 1, 1930.**

**The law is intended as a protection to shippers of fruits and vegetables who sell to commission men and dealers in other states. It does not apply to transactions where produce does not travel from one state to another. Complaints can be made by shippers to the U. S. Department of Agriculture when buyers of perishables have violated the provisions of the Act.**

**In general, the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act prohibits unfair treatment of shippers, including the making of fraudulent charges, rejection of purchased produce, the making of any false or misleading statement, or the rendering of incorrect returns. It is believed by those who have studied the law that it will serve as a valuable protection to fruit and vegetable growers. Any reader who would like to have complete information about the law can get it by writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. or to American Agriculturist.**

# "Making Hay While the Sun Shines"

## *Modern Methods Save Time Without Lowering Quality*

THIS season of the year is an extremely busy one with cultivating coming on and a hundred and one other things to occupy the farmer's time, but one thing that cannot be neglected is the harvesting of the hay crop. This year has been especially favorable and most sections of the state report a fine stand not only on new seeding, but on the old meadows. To get the full benefit of this crop, it should be cut early and cured properly. Questions about the curing and harvesting of hay constantly come up and we have tried to answer some of the more common ones.

* * *

**What is the proper method of curing hay with the side delivery rake? I have heard that one should buy the left hand side delivery rake. Why is this?**

The best procedure in curing hay with a side delivery rake is to mow the hay early in the morning, then rake two to six hours after cutting, depending on the amount of sun and wind and the maturity of the hay. This enables the sun to cure the hay faster, and it cures uniformly in the windrow, it usually can be put in the barn the next day. Sometimes conditions are so favorable that the whole job can be finished in one day.

The side delivery rake is also used to turn the windrow without shaking off the leaves and put the hay in the best possible shape for further drying.

The left hand side delivery rake, traveling in the same direction as the mower puts the hay in light, airy windrows for curing, with the valuable leaves, in the center away from the sun, while the stems, slower to dry than the leaves, are on the outside where they get the maximum amount of sun and wind to hasten the drying process. The right hand rake, on the contrary, forces the leaves to the outside where they dry quickly, resulting in an unevenly cured swath and much shattering of the crop.

* * *

**What is the proper time to cut hay?**

There are several points to be considered in determining the time to harvest the crop. When can the crop be most satisfactorily cured? When is the least damage caused to the succeeding crop? At what stage is the largest yield obtained, and is it obtained at the same time as the greatest degree of digestibility? When is the total amount of digestible nutrients obtained the largest?

Of course, there are other factors that come in here, depending upon the individual farmer's situation. There is no doubt but that early cutting will give the best quality product. However, many farmers feel that the increased value is not enough to cover the extra labor and the greater possibility of bleaching by rain. We make the following recommendations for cutting the various hay crops, but with the above reservation:

Alfalfa—Shortly after the first blooms appear.

Alsike clover—When the plants are in full bloom.

Red clover—When the crop is in full bloom.

Timothy—Between the first and second blossom.

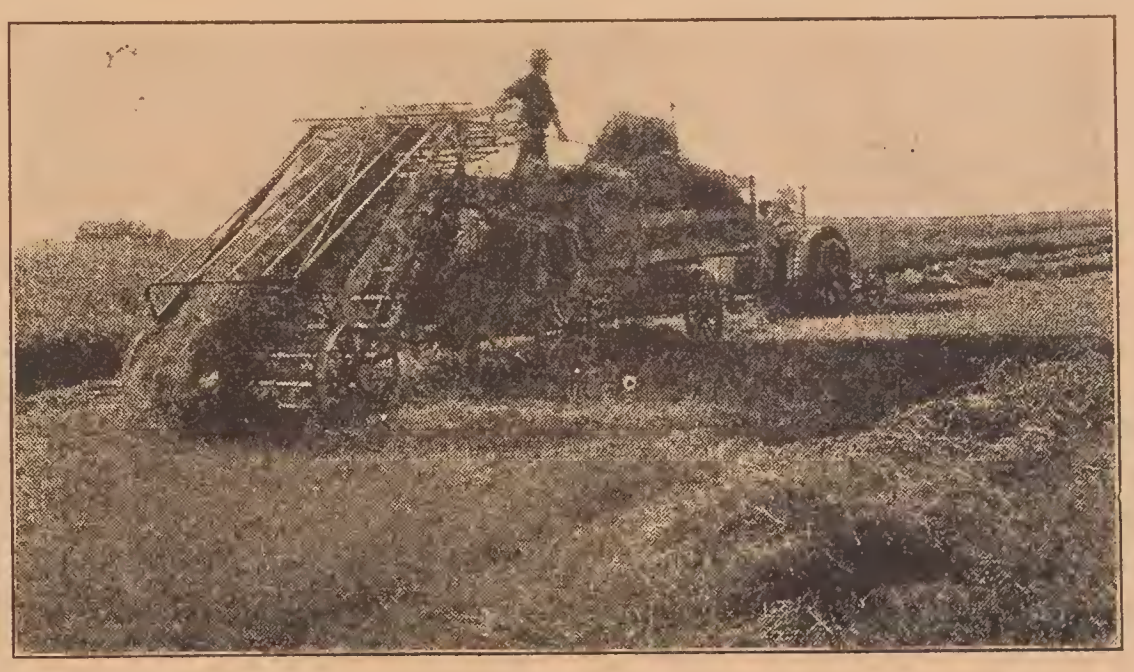
Other grasses—When the accompanying legumes are in the most favorable condition.

* * *

**Does alfalfa cure best in the cock or can satisfactory hay be made by curing in the windrow?**

In curing alfalfa, three principal points must be kept in mind. The reducing of the moisture content, the development and preservation of aroma, and the prevention of the loss of leaves and impairing the quality of hay by undue leaching and repeated wetting. Since alfalfa should be cured slowly, and as far as possible in the shade, and since it is easily injured by

(*Continued on Page* 6)


*The hay loader, the tractor, and the box rack form a combination which makes hay in a hurry.*

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Too Much Wheat

IN spite of the rather obvious fact that you cannot feed hay to automobiles, we still continue to produce about as much hay as we did in the day of the horse. Even though the American diet has changed most radically in the last twenty-five years, thousands of farmers continue to grow the products for which there is no longer much demand. Notwithstanding the truth that people are no longer eating wheat as they once did, that the diet has turned toward fruit and vegetables, and even though the world demand for American wheat has almost completely ceased, yet the harvest of winter wheat which is about to begin in the West will be one of the largest ever, doubling the tremendous surplus already on hand.

The estimated yield this year of winter wheat will be 649,000,000 bushels—45,000,000 more than last year's harvest. The troubles of wheat farmers have been added to rather than decreased, in our opinion, by the sincere attempt of the Farm Board to help them. It is estimated that the Farm Board has two hundred million bushels of old wheat now on hand.

We have said repeatedly that the Government cannot artificially fix prices by damming up the supply. We leave it to you to guess what is going to happen when this two hundred million bushels of wheat is released on our already over-loaded market?

What is the answer to this whole situation, you ask? No one knows for sure, but as for ourselves, we believe that while there is temporary trouble ahead for agriculture, the future will be good for the right sort of man. The wrong sort will not be able to continue in the business so there will be fewer farmers, but those who remain will be thoroughly educated in their business and they will find some way to meet change with change and not to continue to produce products for which there is no longer any demand.

## Lilacs

ON our desk as we write there is a little book called "The Old Timer" given us by Bob Adams, the rude rural poet of Cornell.

Bob Adams is our modern James Whitcomb Riley. He is the poet of the farm and the farm home, whose rhymes we have often quoted in these columns because every country dweller should know them. We do not know what this little book costs but you could find out by writing to Bob Adams at Ithaca, New York, or you can get a larger and more complete volume of Bob Adams' poems called "Rude Rural Rhymes" by writing to the Macmillan Company of New York City. In the meantime, here is a beautiful expression of sentiment as good as anything of its kind that has been written. It is called "Lilacs."

O here and there, on poorer lands
An old deserted homestead stands
In patient sadness to deplore
The guests who come again no more.
For many feet that used to go
Across its threshold to and fro,
Far roads and trails have learned to know,
And those who built it long of old
Have mingled with the churchyard mold.
The human brood has swarmed and gone,
But lilacs in the yard bloom on,
And ever, as the old house grieves,
Are pressing upward toward its eaves
The tender green hearts of their leaves.
The mother's hands were rough with toil
Who set that lilac in the soil.
Thanks be to God who gave the wife
One touch of beauty in her life.
The father worked from sun to sun;
For living was not lightly won.
The fields where he was wont to grub
Are overgrown with brush and scrub.
His walls are down, their mighty stones
Are crushed to make a roadway's bones.
Lost are his labors great and small,
But mother's bush outlives them all.
And ever with the warmth of May,
What time we keep Memorial Day,
The lilac wakes to sudden bloom
And wafts a message to her tomb.
Gone are the sons her pangs gave birth,
Her fires are dead upon the hearth;
Sunk the flames and black the embers,
But the lilac still remembers.
It blooms for her and spreads its scent,
The incense of a sacrament.

## A Little Story from Life

I HAVE a friend, now an elderly man, who though not usually given to talking about himself has told me the following story little by little as our friendship has developed.

When the World War broke out this friend and his wife had two fine boys. The older was a graduate of a university and law school and active and successful in business. Brought up with the ideals of an American family he soon left his home and business and enlisted. In due time he was sent to France, and again in due time his father and mother received a telegram from the War Department containing those words that have brought the end of the world to so many American homes in the course of our history: "Your son has been killed in action."

The younger boy was still in college when the war came and had another year or so to complete a seven-year course for a doctor. He wanted to enlist at first but the Government told him that he would be more valuable as a graduate physician and asked him to complete his medical course before joining the army. He did so, then enlisted and was assigned as surgeon to a camp near Boston at the time when the influenza was raging. Working night and day, he soon became tired out, caught the disease himself, and died.

Brooding over the death of her children, the mother's health became deranged and now she is gone leaving the father as the sole remaining member of the family, living on alone in his big house peopled only by memories.

Nothing is gained, usually, by dwelling upon or emphasizing such tragedies for they are best forgotten as well and as fast as possible. Sometimes, though, tragedies bring out so much that is brave and fine that to know about them serves as an inspiration for all of us.

Have the terrible experiences of my friend made him pessimistic and cynical and hard? Quite the contrary. In recent years he has turned more of his attention from business and from making money to serving in places where he feels he can be of more good to his fellows. When we were on a trip together I asked him if he was returning home that same day, and he replied, with a grave little smile, "No. You know it does not make much difference now where I am." At another time I remarked that it must be lonesome for him living in the big house alone. He answered mildly that it was and then added, "But I have not long to wait."

Thinking of all the expense and the years of planning and sacrifice that went into the education of his boys, all seemingly for naught, I inquired of my friend if he did not sometimes wonder what this business of life was all about anyway and if he did not question the ways of Providence? "Well, no," he said, "for I figure that I will soon know—I will soon know what the answer is."

So when I am inclined to be discouraged over some minor set-back, or lonesome because of a temporary separation from my family, I think of this friend of mine and his irreparable losses, and particularly I think of his kindly, philosophic attitude toward life, toward his fellows, and especially of his sublime faith that in spite of all, everything is for the best and will come out right somehow, somewhere.

## Good in Spite of Its Problems

WE HAVE, up-State, a place of about thirty acres where our family lives during the summer and where we go each week-end to get a little rest and change from the editorial desk. There is a large garden, and a kind friend loaned us a couple of fine, purebred Guernseys.

Did you ever come home from the fair or the circus or from some long trip and have a feeling of great relief to get out of "store clothes" and into the old overalls again? Well, that is just the way we feel when we get away from the crowd each week and fool ourselves into believing that we are farming a little again. At least there is enough actual practice to give us some of the real point of view and feelings of the farmer and of the man who works with his hands.

As we write this we are just back from two or three days, when it rained off and on every day. Between showers we fixed a little pasture fence, hunted the lost cows out of the wet swamps where we got sopping wet, fought the bugs in the garden, and mowed weeds with the old hand scythe.

The city person does not think so much about the weather but the farmer has to. How irritating it is to sit in a house and wait for it to stop raining while there are crops to get into the ground and other pressing work to be done. How irritating a cow can be when she or the entire herd chooses the most disagreeable morning of the whole summer to hide in the most distant or most inaccessible part of the pasture.

And as for bugs and diseases, you cannot name a single plant or animal that the farmer grows that does not have more than sixteen pests to hop on it and destroy it the moment the farmer lets up his vigilance. Then, of course, after a farmer gets his stuff grown, too often there is little or no market for it.

Still, with all of its problems, farming is a natural, normal life. If you do not believe it, try living in town for a while after having had farming experience and see how often your heart turns with longing to the country.

## Eastman's Chestnut

SCOTCH stories never wear out and the best of it is that no one enjoys a good Scotch story better than a Scotchman himself. I got a good laugh from the following Scotch chestnut taken from the "De Laval Monthly."

A magician performing in a Scottish town put a woman into a box from which there was no apparent outlet, and shut the lid. When he opened it again, there was nothing inside but a couple of rabbits.

After the performance a Scotsman went to the magician and asked him if he could perform the same trick if his (the Scotchman's) wife were to get into the box.

"Why, yes," answered the magician. "But are you anxious to get rid of your wife?"

"Weel," answered the Scot, "It's no sae much that, but wee Willie got me tae promise him twa rabbits for his birthday!"

# Roosevelt Outlines Long-Time Land Plan

## *Puts New York State in Limelight at Governors' Conference*

EDITOR'S NOTE—*On this page you will find the major part of Governor Roosevelt's talk at the recent Governors' conference at French Lick, Indiana. The address received wide comment, practically all of which was favorable. See editorial on opposite page.*

AT a time when our country, in common with most of the rest of the world, is suffering from a severe dislocation of economic progress, people are naturally and properly asking questions about the future. It seems strange to them that, with capacities for production developed to the highest degree the world has ever seen, there should come this severe depression, when many who are anxious to work cannot find food for their families while at the same time there is such a surplus of food supplies and other necessities that those who are growing crops or manufacturing can find no markets.

This situation has suggested to many that some new factor is needed in our economic life, and this new factor must come from utilizing our experience and our ingenuity to draft and to organize concerted plans for the better use of our resources and the better planning of our social and economic life in general.

* * *

More and more, those who are the victims of dislocations and defects of our social and economic life are beginning to ask respectfully but insistently of us who are in positions of public responsibility why government cannot and should not act to protect its citizens from disaster. I think the question demands an answer and that the ultimate answer is that government, both State and national, must accept the responsibility of doing what it can do—soundly with considered forethought, and along definitely constructive, not passive lines.

These lines fall naturally into a number of main heads, such, for instance, as a scientific tariff aimed primarily to create a movement of world commodities from one nation to another; such for instance, as a better thought-out system of national taxation than we have at the present; such, for instance, as a survey and plan to cut the excessive cost of local government; such, for instance, as the extension of the principle of insurance to cover fields of sickness and of unemployment which are not now reached; such, for instance, as the dislocation of a proper balance between urban and rural life.

### Discusses Land Utilization

It is this last phase that I am concerned with today and the phase that best covers all its aspects is "land utilization and State planning."

Land utilization involves more than a mere determination of what each and every acre of land can best be used for, or what crops it can best grow.

* * *

A century ago 75 per cent of the population lived on farms and 25 per cent in the cities. Today the figures are exactly reversed. A generation ago there was much talk of a back to the farm movement. It is my thought that this slogan is outworn. Hitherto, we have spoken of two types of living—urban and rural. I believe we can look forward to three rather than two types in the future, for there is a definite place for an intermediate type between the urban and the rural, namely a rural-industrial group.

### State Surveys Problem

I can best illustrate the beginnings of the working out of the problem by reviewing, briefly, what has been begun in the State of New York during the past three years towards planning for a better use of our agricultural, industrial and human resources.

The State of New York has definitely undertaken this responsibility. Two and a half years ago the State administration, realizing that the malajustment of the relationship between rural and city life had reached alarming proportions, undertook a study of the agricultural situation with the immediate purpose of relieving impossible and unfair economic conditions on the farms of the State, but with the ultimate purpose of formulating a well thought out scientific plan for developing a permanent agriculture.

The immediate situation was met by the enactment of several types of laws that resulted in the relief of farms from an uneven tax burden and made a net saving to agricultural communities of approximately $24,000,000 a year.

First, the State adopted additional State aid for rural education, especially in the communities which are so sparsely settled that one-room schools predominate. This State aid gave the smaller rural schools the same advantage already enjoyed by the schools in the large communities.

Second, by a fair equalization of State aid to towns for the maintenance of dirt roads, putting this aid on the basis of mileage rather than on a basis of assessed valuation.

Third, through the gasoline tax additional aid is given to the counties for the development of a definite system of farm-to-market roads.

### Cheaper Electricity

Fourth, the State is embarked on a definite program of securing cheaper electricity for the agricultural communities. We propose to harness the St. Lawrence River as a part of this program, and the electricity developed is, by the new law, intended primarily for the farmer, the household user and small industrialist or storekeeper rather than for large industrial plants.

This was the program to relieve immediate needs, but it has rapidly developed into something which is far deeper and far more important for the future, in other words, State planning.

* * *

In all of this work, it is worth recording that not only the immediate program, but also the long-time planning is being worked out in a wholly non-partisan manner. It has, of course, received the benefits of study by the Legislature and legislative commissions. Much of the program has been worked out by the Governor's agricultural advisory commission.

* * *

### Drive Centers on Good Land

This State program calls for an intensive development of the good land. For the farms that are on a permanent basis, we have definitely embarked on a policy of providing a farm-to-market road that is passable at all times, available electric power, telephone lines, hospital facilities and a good high school. We believe that, as a general State policy, it is better, under present-day conditions, to provide these services and use the good land intensively rather than attempt to use the submarginal land.

When we came to the definite acceptance of responsibility, for State planning, the first obvious step was to find out what the land area of the State consisted of. We knew, for example, that out of 30,000,000 acres, 3,000,000 were in cities, villages, residential and industrial areas; 5,000,000 were in mountains and forests, of which the State has acquired 2,000,000 acres for parks; 4,000,000 acres were once farmed but now abandoned, leaving a total of 18,000,000 acres, divided into 160,000 farms.

The first definite step was to start a survey of the entire State. This involved a study of all the physical factors both above and below the surface of the soil, and a study of economic factors, such as market possibilities, what the area is now being used for, for what it is best adapted, and so detailed that it gives separate data for each ten-acre square. Already one whole county has been thus surveyed and we expect to cover the entire 18,000,000 acres involved within the next ten years or less.

. . . . . we propose to find out exactly what every part of the State is capable of producing. From the surveys already made we have come to the belief that a certain percentage of the farm land in the State now under cultivation ought to be abandoned for agricultural use. We are faced with a situation of hundreds of farmers attempting to farm under conditions where it is impossible to maintain an American standard of living. They are slowly breaking their hearts, their health and their pocketbooks against a stone wall of impossibilities and yet they produce enough farm products to add to the national surplus; furthermore, their products are of such low quality that they injure the reputation and usefulness of the better class of farm products of the state which are products, packed and shipped along modern economic lines.

### Advocates Forest Program

What then are we to do with this submarginal land which ought to be withdrawn from Agriculture? Here we have a definite program. First, we are finding out what it can best be used for. At the present time it seems clear that the greater part of it should be put into a different type of crop—one which will take many years to harvest but one which, as the years go by, will, without question, be profitable and at the same time economically necessary—the growing of trees.

This we are starting by a new law providing for the purchase and reforestating of these lands in a manner approved by the State, part of the cost being borne by the county and part by the State. Furthermore, a constitutional amendment will be voted on by people this autumn providing for appropriations of $20,000,000 over an eleven-year period to make possible the purchase and reforestation of over 1,000,000 acres of land, which is better suited for forestry than for agriculture.

### Cited As Recreation Aid

Modern society moves at such an intense pace that greater recreation periods are needed, and at the same time our efficiency in production is such that more time can be used for recreation. By reforestation this land can be turned into a great state resource which will yield dividends at once. The Conservation Commissioner has just issued an order throwing open for hunting and fishing the 25,000 acres recently purchased under this program.

These reforested areas are largely at the higher elevations at the headwaters of streams. Reforestation will regulate stream flow, aid in preventing floods and provide a more even supply of pure water for villages and cities.

We are asked what will be done for the population now residing on these submarginal lands? The answer is twofold: In the first place, most of the comparatively small number of people on these farms which are to be abandoned will be absorbed into the better farming areas of the State, and in the second place we are continuing the idea of the State-wide plan by studying the whole future population trend. That is where there is a definite connection with the city dweller and the population engaged in industry.

### Linking Farm and Industry

Experiments have already been made in some States looking to closer relationship between industry and agriculture. These take two forms, first, what may best be called the bringing of rural life to industry; second, the bringing of industry to agriculture by the establishment of small industrial plants in areas which are now wholly given over to farming. For example, one of the large shoe manufacturing companies was established in a small New York village. Many of the workers live in this village and many others live in the open country within a radius of ten miles or more. Another example is a valley in Vermont where a wood-turning factory for the making of knobs for lids of kettles has already been so successful that the trend of the rural population to the city has been definitely stopped and the population of the valley finds that it can profitably engage in agriculture during the summer with a definite wage earning capacity in the local factory during the winter months.

As a nation we have only begun to

(*Continued on Page 7*)

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OF ALL them other crops of his, my neighbor says alfalfa is the best that grows from out the soil, it pays him better for his toil than any other crop that grows, he says there ain't a cow but knows alfalfa hay is what she needs, she can't make milk from straw and weeds. Alfalfa hay is good for kine, it puts the finish on the swine, it makes the chickens lay more eggs, the horses all kick up their legs and prance about when they are fed alfalfa ere they go to bed. With good alfalfa in the mow he makes a profit from each cow, good green alfalfa, full of leaves makes farmin' pay, so he believes.

I tried it once, and then I quit, because there wan't no end to it. I'd hardly start to plowin' corn before the buddin' shoots would warn me that there must be no delay, I'd have to start to makin' hay. And so I'd work away and sweat for ev'ry ton of hay I'd get, I'd hardly git it put up when that blamed alfalfa'd grown again. The second crop must be put by the hottest weather in July, another crop or two in fall I'd have to pitch, and that ain't all, all winter long I'd have to sit and milk my cows, from out each tit I'd have to milk a pail or two, that's what alfalfa made 'em do. I git the backache to this day when I think of alfalfa hay!

# Join our August vacation party to YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

WE'RE all going together, like a big family party . . . and we'll have the time of our lives. A fine Special Train, with all modern conveniences, will whirl us away for an eleven days' visit to Magic Yellowstone Park. After a wonderful trip on our luxurious private train, we embark at Bozeman for four days of adventuring in comfortable motor coaches. Our trail starts down the rich Gallatin Valley, where we will visit a vast western cattle ranch. Lunch at Karst's Dude Ranch. Then off through the mountains and into Yellowstone for our first night's stop at Old Faithful Lodges. Music and dancing make our evenings memorable social events. Our days will be spent viewing the many strange and inspiring sights to be found only in this enchanting spot.

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6-20-31

## A. A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

# Rain Helps Hay Crop; Fruit Prospects

*By* M. C. BURRITT

IN striking contrast to the drought of last season which began to make itself felt about this time last year, we are now having almost too much rain. A fairly heavy rainfall has occurred at least once a week for more than a month now. The ground is pretty well saturated to a considerable depth and water stands in low places easily. These rains have assured a good hay crop. Grass is already heavy and lodging some. Alfalfa is almost ready to begin cutting. The crop will be fine.

*M. C. Burritt*

During the week most tomatoes for the canning factory have been planted. This was done with good moisture just after a rain and now at the end of the week another good rain should start them all off in fine condition. The acreage has been somewhat restricted but is still large.

Next week cabbage planting should be well under way. None has been set here as yet, but planting has been begun to the East in Ontario County. Cabbage root maggot has been unusually bad in early seed beds this season and a considerable percentage of the plants have been destroyed. This will no doubt have some tendency to reduce the acreage as it may not be possible to get all the plants wanted. High winds blew out quantities of seed which had been planted on nearby muck land about two weeks ago which hasn't helped matters any. Later planted seed beds may do better and help to make up possible shortages.

## Fruit Prospects

With a good apple crop now assured many growers are beginning to wonder what they will be able to do with it when they get it. There will be plenty of competition in the barreled apple states and good quality fruit will count heavily. Prospects in Virginia continue to be for a good normal crop. The season is about ten days late there. A correspondent in Virginia writes:

"It is too early to estimate prospects but the bloom was generally heavy. The Newton Pippin bloom was spotted but is setting as well as usual. Prospects are medium. Winesaps bloomed very heavy but are not setting so well. Ben Davis are spotted. Stayman and York are setting well in the Northern Valley where plantings are heavier but not setting so well in the Southern Valley. Early apples are very promising. While Virginia is not an important peach state, the crop this year is the heaviest in its history and may reach 1,000 cars."

A friend with a large orchard in Michigan tells me that his crop there is very large and that he is already wondering whether it will be worth harvesting. The set of many varieties here in Western New York is not as heavy proportionately as the bloom. Only those varieties which were in full bloom on the warm bright days of May 18 and 19 or which are strongly self-fertile have set a full crop. Among the varieties which have not set so well are Twenty Ounce, Greening, and Spy. Baldwin will be very close to a full crop. On the whole, and at this time, I would guess that the total crop in Western New York will be nearly fifty per cent greater than that of 1930.

It is a good growing season and everything looks well to date. Crops and orchards appear thrifty and Western New York looks prosperous on the surface. As in many other lines of business, appearances are often deceiving. Putting money into crops, in the way of seed, fertilizer, labor, etc. is always somewhat of a gamble, and under present uncertainties, it is more so than ever. We all need the assurance which comes with stable prices and buying power. The question in everyone's mind is when will it come? How long will it be and can I hold out? It is a time for sound thinking and conservative but not alarmist action. Many difficult and uncontrollable factors are at work toward a solution. It is bound to come some time.

Meanwhile, we can find comfort by comparing our conditions and our uncertainties with those of the rest of the world or even of many parts of the United States. We are enjoying many great privileges, opportunities, comforts, and conveniences that few others in the world have, and, in spite of troublesome time, it might be much worse.—*Hilton, N. Y.,* June 6, 1931.

## "Making Hay While the Sun Shines"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

undue exposure to sunshine or rain, curing in the cock would seem to be the best method. However, in a climate such as is prevalent in New York State with frequent rains during the haying season, the increased labor involved in putting up hay by hand, shaking it out before it can be put on the wagon, and the possibility of using a hay loader has caused the disappearance of this method of curing to a large extent. Alfalfa is commonly cut, raked with a side delivery rake and loaded with a hay loader.

* * *

**Is a hay tedder necessary in order to cure hay properly?**

The modern use of the side delivery rake makes the use of a hay tedder unnecessary under average conditions. The tedding process knocks off a great many leaves and except in the case of very heavy stands of alfalfa or clover, is not recommended.

* * *

**Can a hoist be used satisfactorily on the hay fork?**

The use of a hoist on the hay fork usually results in a material saving of time and labor. In some cases, one man can operate both fork and the hoist and since the hoist also brings the fork back to the load, time and labor are saved. Home-made hoists can be constructed or they can be bought at reasonable prices and the available farm gas engine or electric motor can often be made to serve a dual purpose.

* * *

**In putting hay in the barn, is it advisable to mow away each load as it is put in?**

Of course, it is best to clear away each load of hay as it comes in, but in actual practice it is very seldom done. The usual practice is to allow each forkful to roll off and then as the mow fills up to fill in the corners. A hint in this connection may save some labor. A pole laid across the mow at the level of the eaves or bent just to one side of the center will break the forkfuls up as they drop and spread the hay more evenly over the mow.

* * *

**Are slings as efficient, and can they be used in place of the ordinary harpoon fork?**

In many cases where hay is short or where bundled grain is to be put in the barn, the use of slings is proving a great saving in time and labor. They have some disadvantages, as they break at inopportune times and must be laid out as the load is put up. However, in short hay where a harpoon fork does not work well, slings will enable the load to be cleared in half the time.

If there are any other questions regarding hay, machinery, curing methods or helps, we would be glad to answer them at any time.

*With the A. A.*
# Dairyman

## Bull Pens for "Gentle" Bulls

EVERY dairyman realizes that bulls are dangerous, but most everyone says that his bull is "gentle as a kitten." The bull that is known to be dangerous is safe because he is carefully handled. Each year agricultural papers print many tragic accounts of men being killed or badly gored by so-called "gentle" bulls that unexpectedly turned on their owners. It is not cowardice to regard all bulls as dangerous. It is good, sound judgment.

There are many safe and practical bull pens in New York State, but there should be more. There are several good reasons why a bull should not be allowed to run loose in the pasture. It is dangerous because the bull may attack someone when he is least expecting it, or in a place where escape would be difficult. Furthermore, with such management it is impossible to keep accurate breeding records. Heifers get bred too young and cows get bred too soon after calving. It is perhaps even worse to stake a bull in the dooryard because by so doing the lives of the family are endangered.

After a man has gone to the trouble and expense of securing a bull which has been bred for production, it is unfortunate that just because the sire is getting unsafe to handle, he must be sold and replaced by a young untried animal. When the daughters of this sire freshen, a comparison of their production records with their dams may show him to have been a herd improver, but alas!—he has gone to the butcher's block. A bull pen is a solution to these problems.

### Materials Grown on Farm

When planning to build a pen, one should consider safety, location, size, sanitation, durability, and economy. The pen shown in the illustration was built this fall on the farm of Fred Lewis and Son, Rock Tavern, Orange County, New York. Only last winter Mr. Charles Lewis was knocked down and badly bruised by their bull. Realizing that he was most fortunate to escape as he did, and also that such an occurrence might be repeated, Mr. Lewis and his son built a bull pen which now makes it unnecessary for them to handle the bull, except on rare occasions. For such occasions, a good stout steel staff is kept close at hand.

There is a steel box stall in a section of the barn separated from the part in which the cows are kept. The outside doorway of this stall can be closed by a heavy sliding door operated by ropes. A fence of green peeled poles was built adjoining this section of the barn, making a pen forty feet square. Ten foot posts were set in pairs, eight feet apart, and were put three and one-half feet in the ground. The poles were laid horizontally between these posts and wired in place. The fence was made at least six feet high in every place, and the lower poles were placed high enough off the ground to permit a man to roll out under them. At one corner of the yard a breeding pen was built out, with a stanchion and breeding rack in it. The cow is brought in and stanchioned, then a tight plank door swings open against a post and is fastened. One hinge on the door is bolted upside down, making it impossible for the bull to lift it off the hinges. Since the door is solid and not a gate, the bull does not bother it.

Practically all the material used in building this pen came off the farm. The labor cost can be charged off as life insurance for the owner, and the owner has a good safe bull pen at very little cost. Besides the advantages of safety, a bull that gets the exercise which a pen of this kind provides is apt to be a surer breeder than a bull that is confined in a box stall. With a pen like this, both the bull and the dairyman feel more contented because neither bothers the other. Each has his place—the bull inside and the man outside the pen.—RAY BENDER, *Assistant County Agent, Orange Co., New York.*

## Roosevelt Outlines Long-Time Land Plan

(*Continued from Page 5*)

scratch the surface along these lines and the possibility of diversifying our industrial life by sending a fair proportion of it into the rural districts is one of the definite possibilities of the future. Cheap electric power, good roads and automobiles make such a rural industrial development possible.

In other words, there are, without question many industries which can succeed just as well, if not better, by bringing them to rural communities, and at the same time these rural communities will be given higher annual income capacity.

It is for these reasons that I have spoken so definitely of a third and new type of American life—the rural industrial group. It is my thought that many of the problems of transportation, of overcrowded cities, of high cost of living, of better health for the race, of a better balance of population as a whole, can be solved by the States themselves during the coming generation.

* * *

I am very confident that during the next few years State after State will realize as we have begun to do in New York that it is a definite responsibility of government itself to reach out for new solutions for new problems.

*Fred Lewis and Son of Rock Tavern, Orange County, New York, used home-grown materials in constructing this bull pen.*

**MORE SILO PER $**

Large volume . . . small overhead distributed over silos, coal pockets and aeroplane hangars—enable Craine, Inc. to sell for less or to give you more for the same money. Thus regular equipment with most Craine Line Silos includes:

**Bail Hinge Door Fronts** — Handiest and safest. Continuous fronts, if desired, for less money.

**Gambrel Roofs** — Add about 15% useful capacity to the silo.

**"Y" Base Anchors** — Hold like roots of a tree.

**Circle Plates** — Bind staves into one single mass.

The Craine Line alone gives you choice of wood stave, standard stave, triple wall, concrete stave, glazed tile and tapestry tile—as well as Crainelox Covers to repair all old wooden silos.

*Send for Catalog describing all types. Also comparative prices.*

**CRAINE, INC.** 111 Wilson St., Norwich, N. Y.

**Know these 2 FACTS before you buy a milker**

★ *One-piece all-rubber mouth piece*

★ *Single metal tube, with rubber joints*

—these two features make it easy for Burrell users to produce clean milk—and they are two reasons why you should prefer the Burrell. Single and double units. Write for catalog today.

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Cherry-Burrell Corp., 27 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

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**Unadilla Silos are serviced!**

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Get the facts why a Unadilla is the best Silo buy today. Let us tell you how to fill your Unadilla and feed from it to get best results. Catalog and Prices on request.

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## CATTLE

**Holstein & Ayrshire** accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle.
J. H. WILLIAMS, - - - ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC

**FOR SALE** —Young Guernsey bull and calves from A.R. sires and dams. At farmer's prices. Apply to THOS. JOHNSON, Mgr., Spring Farm, Tilly Foster, N. Y.

## SHEEP

**Registered Shropshire & Dorset RAMS** $20 each. Shipped on approval—No payment required—Send for photographs. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

## HORSES

**For Sale** —3-year-old roan thorough bred Belgium Stallion. Wm. Marshall, Aurora, N. Y.

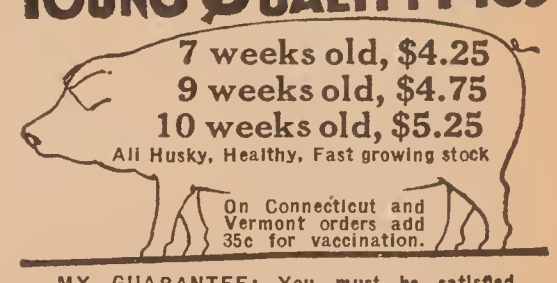
**Shetland Ponies** —Mares, and colts—Geldings and Stallions. Pony Farm, Himrod, N.Y.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

SHEPHERD PUPPIES $5 males; $2 females. Parents driving. F. A. Sweet, Smyrna, N. Y.

## SWINE

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**



7 weeks old, $4.25
9 weeks old, $4.75
10 weeks old, $5.25
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock

On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

EDWARD BUNZEL Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

6-7 wks. old, $4. 8-9 wks. old, $4.25

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

**PIGS FOR SALE!**
**DAILEY STOCK FARM**
Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

We offer choice carefully selected young porkers all weaned and ready for the feed trough. OIC and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester crossed.

6-7 WEEKS OLD.....$4.50 EACH
8-9 WEEKS OLD.....$5.00 EACH
10 WEEKS EXTRAS.....$5.50 EACH

Express Prepaid on 20 or more pigs
Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

**PIGS PIGS PIGS**

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $4.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $5.00 EACH

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating
JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230
P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

**Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale**

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $4.50; 6 to 8 wks. $5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25.00 each.

**Spring Pigs for Sale**

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $4.50; 6 to 8 wks. $5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination. GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co. Wilmington, Mass Tel. No. Wilmington 49 - 3

**PIGS FOR SALE** Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—

PRICE $5.00 EACH

Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed, OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.

BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

**PIGS FOR SALE**

Good old reliable stock that will fill the pork barrel—Barrows, Boars, or Sows—Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & Chester, Duroc & Berkshire crossed. We pay the express on two or more pigs. Price $5.00 each. C.O.D. on approval—Crates free. Try our stock and see the difference. PROVIDENT FOOD FARM, P. O. Box 32, South Sudbury, Mass.

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**

Prepaid $5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE**

Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire 7 weeks old $4 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $4.50 each. None better sold.

MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

### June Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| | Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 | Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A | Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B | Cond. Milk | | |
| | Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 | Evap. Cond. | | |
| | Milk Powder | | |
| | Hard Cheese | 1.30 | 1.10 |
| 4 | Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for June 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

### May Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for May for 3.5% milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross | $1.54 |
| Expenses | .06 |
| Net pool | 1.48 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | .10 |
| Net Cash Price to Farmers | 1.38 |
| 1930 | 1.82 |
| 1929 | 2.24 |
| 1928 | 2.01 |
| 1927 | 2.07 |

The Sheffield Producers announce the May cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as $1.47½ per hundred, $1.67½ for 3.5% milk.

| | 3% | 3.5% |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | $1.94½ | $2.14½ |
| 1929 | 2.36½ | 2.56½ |
| 1928 | 2.14½ | 2.34½ |
| 1927 | 2.30 | 2.50 |

### Retail Prices

*Prevailing prices on Tuesday, June 9, for eggs and butter at retail in the New York metropolitan district.*

| Eggs | Range |
|---|---|
| Best white, cartons | 35 @ 39 |
| Best brown, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best mixed, cartons | — @ 35 |
| Best white, mediums, loose | 29 @ 33 |
| Large mixed, loose | 25 @ 27 |

| Butter | Range |
|---|---|
| Best in prints | 29 @ 31 |
| Best in tubs and rolls | 27 @ 29 |

## *Butter Closes Easier, Lower*

| CREAMERY SALTED | June 13, 1931 | June 6, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 23 -23½ | 24 -24½ | 33 -33½ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 22½- | 23½- | 32½- |
| 84-91 score | 19 -22 | 19½-23¼ | 27 -32 |
| Lower Grades | 16 -18½ | 16 -19 | 25 -26½ |

After holding fairly steady all during the second week in June, the butter market turned easier at the close on Saturday with prices a full cent under the close of the week previous.

The trade opened on Monday, June 8, at 23c for creamery extras, under liberal receipts and fairly full carryovers. On Tuesday the market steadied. Receivers were free sellers and there was a satisfactory volume of business all around. This condition prevailed on Wednesday, but buyers started to force the market and the situation became strained. An advance of ¼c was enough to make itself felt. On Thursday the market went back to 23c under increased selling pressure and business was of good volume. Friday was no different from the rest of the week in that there was good buying for current requirements as well as for storage. On Saturday an unsettled tone was in evidence and prices dropped one half cent lower. Saturday is not much of a day for the market because of the fact the bulk of the buying for the current weekend is over on Friday.

There has been a more noticeable movement of butter into storage of late. Apparently the U. S. storage figures have shown speculators that the balance is favorable and they are willing to take a chance on the long hold. On June 1, U. S. storage stocks totaled 35,286,000 pounds whereas on June 1 a year ago U. S. storage stocks totaled 50,378,000 pounds. From May 1 to June 1 this year U. S. storage stocks increased 18,091,000 pounds, whereas during the same period a year ago stocks increased 27,421,000 pounds.

The fact that there has been a freer movement of butter to the freezers may be gathered from the recent week's report for the ten cities making daily reports. On June 12 the ten cities had in storage 30,663,000 pounds whereas on the same weekday last year the same cities held 38,522,000 pounds. From June 5 to June 12 storage stocks in the ten cities increased 7,519,000 pounds while during the same period last year holdings increased 6,675,000 pounds.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**KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.**

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

**Ship Your Eggs**

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**R. BRENNER & SONS**

*Bonded Commission Merchants*

358 Greenwich St. New York City

**EGG CASES**—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, berry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and bushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads.

O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY,

132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOATS

**MILK GOATS**

HEAVY MILKERS, Toggenburgs, Nubians, grades, purebreds. Soon fresh. Wholesale prices. Pairs, trios. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY. MOHNTON, PA.

RABBITS

RABBITS & SUPPLIES. Complete Literature. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.


## *Active Trading in Cheese*

| STATE FLATS | June 13, 1931 | June 6, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 12½-14½ | 12-14 | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | 24-26 |
| Held Fancy | 21 -23 | 21-23 | |
| Held Average | | | 23 |

There has been a marked increase in the amount of business transpiring in the cheese market. There has been more activity during the past week than has been in evidence for a long time. It looks as though the speculative buyers are in earnest. Western and New York State makes of full grass cheese of all descriptions have been getting excellent attention. There is a very limited supply of well cured cheese available so that the cured cheese market holds particularly firm. Storage stocks are in the producer's favor and accordingly business is looking upward.

When the market came to a close on Saturday, June 13, a very firm tone prevailed and there was an unmistakable disposition in some quarters to ask fractional advances in prices.

The U. S. storage holdings for June 1 showed that the cheese market is statistically in a strong position. On June 1 holdings in the U. S. totaled 42,462,000 pounds whereas on the same day last year holdings totaled 49,172,000 pounds. From May 1 to June 1 this year storage holdings increased 1,920,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 9,848,000 pounds. Those figures look very encouraging to us. When we consider the statistical condition in the cheese market and the butter market as well, it surely looks as though the bottom has been reached. With the flush of the season in back of us it now looks as though the balance were in the producer's favor.

## *Nearby Eggs a Shade Higher*

| NEARBY WHITE | June 13, 1931 | June 6, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23 -26 | 22 -24 | 29-32 |
| Average Extras | 21½-22½ | 21 -21½ | 27-28 |
| Extra Firsts | 20 -20½ | 19½-20½ | 26-26½ |
| Firsts | 17¾-19 | 17½-19 | 24-25 |
| Undergrades | -17½ | -17 | -23½ |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21½-25 | 21½-25 | 27-32 |
| Gathered | 17½-21 | 18 -21 | 24-26¼ |

For the first time in several weeks we are able to report slight advances in the nearby egg market. The supply of white eggs was not over-heavy during the second week in June and the market ruled firmer on the best quality of New Jersey and other fancy nearbys. The intermediate and lower grades have been meeting competition from the West and they have had a harder time of it.

The egg market as a whole was not any too good during the second week in June. There was a slight falling off in receipts but not to the extent that many had hoped. New York is still storing an appreciable proportion of its receipts and accordingly, the speculative element offers the chief outlet. Local storage holdings are so heavy that many are beginning to view them with considerable alarm. As a matter of fact, the country as a whole has been storging eggs so far this June almost as rapidly as during the same period last year. However, current demands have been fair, most of the chain stores reporting very good distribution.

The June 1 report of U. S. storage holdings appeared to create a satisfactory reaction in the trade and apparently induced a better feeling. U. S. storage stocks totaled 7,881,000 cases on June 1 whereas on the same day last year holdings totaled 9,178,000. From May 1 to June 1, U. S. storage stocks increased 2,179,000 cases, whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 3,412,000 pounds.

In the frozen egg market U. S. storage stocks on June 1 totaled 106,623,000 pounds, while on the same day a year ago holdings totaled 106,904,000 pounds. From May 1 to June 1 this year storage stocks of frozen eggs increased 15,106,000 pounds while the increase during the same period last year was 30,240,000 pounds.

Current storage figures show that we are still holding inside last year's activities. On June 12 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 4,794,000 cases of eggs, while last year on the same week day the ten cities held 5,171,000 cases. From June 5 to June 12 the into storage movement in the ten cities totaled 199,000 cases, while during the same period last year holdings increased 244,000 cases.

## *Broilers Bring More Money*

| | June 13, 1931 | June 6, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 20-21 | 23-24 | 20-23 |
| Leghorn | -18 | 20-21 | 18-20 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | 22-35 | 24-37 | 20-40 |
| Leghorn | 20-26 | 20-30 | 15-28 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 13-14 | -13 | -16 |
| CAPONS | | | |
| TURKEYS | 15-25 | 15-30 | 20-25 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 15-23 | 15-24 | 18-23 |
| GEESE | 12-13 | -12 | 12-14 |

Live poultry values in general closed lower on June 13 than they did for the week previous. Additional unforeseen receipts hit the fowl market, a number of cars coming through in excess of those posted. There are other factors that also enter into the situation, one very important one being the cheapness of meats. The freight market on fowls was so overbearing that it dominated the express market. Broilers arriving by express appear to be dominating the freight market at the moment. Although express broilers have been arriving freely, supplies during the second week in June were not quite as heavy as the first week's receipts. Up to Friday, June 12 the broiler market was holding up fairly well. After Friday noon the price columns lost their meaning following the arrival of several loads late in the day. On Saturday, there were heavy carryovers from Friday in addition to a number of loads arriving on the morning of the 13th. Why these late arrivals have been coming in is hard to explain. Shippers have been warned times unnumbered to avoid these late shipments. It almost looks as though someone were purposely trying to break the market. It is a well known fact that the bulk of these late arrivals have to be carried over the weekend and only serve to keep the market in hot water. The quotations given above prevailed up to Friday morning officially. On Saturday it was very difficult, in fact quite impossible, to get any definite figures. It was a case of individual bargaining and prices lacked all forms of uniformity. The above quotations represent as near as we are able to determine the approximate level of the market.

## *Bean Market Weak*

It is very discouraging to report the bean market. Practically every day's report is the same old story, "continued weakness." It is worse than a rainy spell. Jumbo Marrows are bringing $4.75 to $5.50 with Average Marrows $1 lower. Pea beans are quoted at $4.25 to $4.75 while Red Kidneys are $6.75 to $7.25. White Kidney beans are bringing $1 less than Red Kidneys.

## *Fruits and Vegetables*

Practically every day finds some fruit or vegetable making its first seasonal appearance on the market.

Perishables are meeting such variable conditions and are fluctuating so widely that it is almost, in fact absolutely impossible, to give any comprehensive report that is worth reading. What has happened last week is of no consequence. In the case of perishables the day to day situation is really what counts. There is no agency at the present time that can report the market as satisfactorily as the radio. Readers are urged to listen to the market reports each noon that give the immediate market conditions just as though the listener were right in the market.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—No steers offered. Supply largely cutter cows selling from 2.00-3.00, mostly steady. Odd head fat cows up to 4.50.

VEALERS—Mostly steady to strong. Good to choice nearby 8.00-10.00. Desirable southerns 7.00-8.25. Common to medium 5.00-6.50.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs slow, weak to 25c lower. No choice Kentucky lambs offered. Bulk desirable Virginias 8.50-9.25, few 9.50. Common and medium 6.00-7.00. Sheep scarce, nominal.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts were light during the week. Trading was slow all through. Small calves were light in supply and obtained almost as much as heavy weights which were more plentiful. Market closed steady. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 11-12c; fair to good 10-11c; small to medium 8-10c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light to moderate during the week. Demand slow. Market closed steady at 10-15c per pound.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | June 13, 1931 | June 6, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (Sept.) | .58 | .59⅝ | 1.01¾ |
| Corn (Sept.) | .52¼ | .53 | .79¾ |
| Oats, (Sept.) | .46¼ | .27 | .37¾ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .90 | .90 | 1.16¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .70¼ | .70¾ | .93¼ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .38 | .38½ | .49 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | June 13, 1931 | June 14, 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | 21.00 | 33.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | 16.50 | 25.50 |
| H'd Bran | 19.00 | 27.50 |
| Standard Mids | 16.50 | 26.00 |
| Soft W. Mids | 23.00 | 30.00 |
| Flour Mids | 18.50 | 29.00 |
| Red Dog | 22.00 | 30.50 |
| Wh. Hominy | 20.50 | 31.00 |
| Yel. Hominy | 21.50 | 31.00 |
| Corn Meal | 24.00 | 33.00 |
| Gluten Feed | 25.10 | 35.00 |
| Gluten Meal | 29.60 | 45.00 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | 26.50 | 39.00 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | 29.00 | 42.50 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | 30.00 | 44.50 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | 28.50 | 44.00 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Hay Market Breaks*

The hay market went all to pieces during the second week in June, when prices broke to all sorts of figures. The market closed weak. It is very hard to conceive a situation where rye straw sells on par with top quality timothy-clover mixed hay. Such was the fact however, during the week ending June 13. Offerings of hay were liberal both in New York and Brooklyn. At the same time demand has been extremely sluggish. Stocks have piled up to rather alarming proportions and in order to save demurrage charges prices were cut. Timothy No. 2 generally sold from $21 to $22. During the week there was no Timothy grading No. 1 offered on the market. No. 3 timothy brought $18 to $20. Timothy-clover mixtures brought from $18 to $22, while grass mixtures brought a top price of $22 and then sold in small bales as low as $17.

# Farm News from New York

## *Recent Developments in the Wheat Situation --- County Notes*

IN connection with the editorial on page four, it may be of interest to know some of the recent developments in the wheat situation.

Harvesting is starting in southern Oklahoma and movement of new wheat is expected to be under way before the first of July. Kansas reports that the outlook has improved materially since the first of the month.

This is rather discouraging from the standpoint of the wheat grower, but is partially offset by the reports from Canadian wheat growing sections. In Saskatchewan especially, the Spring crop is looking very poor, very little moisture having been received so far in the growing season. Wheat is starting to head a month earlier than usual and consequently a light crop is expected.

However, unless there is a severe cut in this season's crop, the acreage sown will add to the already large surplus in this country.

**For some time American Agriculturist has been broadcasting every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 12:10 to 12:15 over radio station WHAM. We wonder how many of our readers are listening to these broadcasts?**

**We will welcome any comments on the programs particularly as to how they can be improved.**

## Delaware Social Workers Organize

DURING the past year, Delaware County has been organizing health, social, and educational work to correlate their activities for the betterment of the county. At a recent meeting representatives of 22 organizations interested in the projecet met at Delhi and formed a permanent organization to be known as the Delaware County Conference of Social Work.

Directors of the new Conference are G. V. Barry, President; E. O. Harkness, Vice-President; J. A. Lennox, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Farrell, W. A. Humphries, Isabell Foreman, Elizabeth MacDonald, executive committee.

## Mortimer L. Schiff

"THE Boy Scouts of America have lost more than a friend and superior, through the death of Mortimer L. Schiff." That is the way that Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, expressed the sentiment of the nation's scouting on hearing of the sudden death of President Schiff at his home in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Schiff was unanimously elected president of the Scouting Movement in America only a month ago. Scouting has lost a real leader.

## Future Farmers Hold Rally

THE second annual spring rally of the North Country was held Saturday, June 6th, at Hawk's Haven, between Malone and Chateaugay, with the Chateaugay chapter of the Young Farmers Association acting as host to the Brushton, Chazy, Malone, Massena, Madrid, and Gouverneur associations.

Gouverneur captured the track and field meet and the horseshoe pitching contest, thus entitling them to the silver cup presented by the host.

During the noon hour, a business meeting was held, at which time Harry Hitts was elected vice-president of Northern New York district of The Future Farmers of America for the coming year to succeed the present vice-president, Darcy Goodenough.

In the afternoon, a baseball game between the East Section, composed of Brushton, Chazy, Chateaugay, and Malone, and the West Section, namely Governeur, Madrid, and Massena was played. The West Section was defeated by a score of 8 to 6.—Arthur Y. Miner, Gouverneur Young Farmers Club.

## New York County Notes

**Cattaraugus County**—The summer session of the County or Pomona Grange was held with Randolph Grange in the Community Hall on June 5th and 6th. The high lights of the two-day and evening session were an address by Senator L. G. Kirkland, a discussion on "How Can We Hasten the Day of Good Roads to the Good Farmers on the Hills and in the Valleys of This Great Empire State?" led by Professor George W. Boyce, Elkdale, and a stereopticon lecture showing two hundred and seventy-five views of the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Park, the "Wonderland of America," presented by Professor W. L. Markham, Jamestown. Of special interest was a demonstration by the Juvenile Grange of Randolph, the youngest of three in the county, organized the past year. Of particular interest to farmers from a business standpoint was the address Saturday afternoon by H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, manager of the G. L. F. Exchange. The session closed with a fine presentation of degree work exemplified by the ladies of Cattaraugus Grange.

Winners in the county kitchen improvement contest sponsored by the Home Bureau are: Mrs. Luther K. Borden, Otto, first in the kitchen planning contest, and Mrs. George Rose, Gowanda, first for actual improvements installed since January 1. The honor, according to Miss Caroline Pringle, entitles them to a year's free membership in the organization and the privilege of competing in the State contest in charge of Mrs. J. K. Thorne, Skaneateles, to say nothing of the labor saving to their homes. Mrs. George Leach, Randolph, was County chairman in charge of the work.—M. M. S.

**Cortland County**—Miss Beatrice Reis of the Albany Health Department, has been in the County giving a series of lessons in home nursing. In some towns she has worked in cooperation with the Home Bureau. This work is partially the result of the setting up of six public Health Centers in the County during the past three months. The Centers at present are located in Cortland, Marathon, Homer, Truxton, Cincinnatus, and Cuyler.

At the annual meeting of district 14, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, held in the Court House Auditorium in Cortland, on June 1, Clifford Nadler of Homer, won the prize speaking contest with his talk on "Marketing Farm Products."

Fred Rafferty of King's Ferry, was awarded second prize for his talk "The Future Farmer."

Representatives of the Agriculture Departments of six high schools located in Cortland, Seneca, Tompkins, and Yates Counties took part in the contest. Over three hundred were present at the meeting.—I. B.

**Franklin County**—A new feature of the Malone Fair this year is to be a dog show, by the request of many interested people. It is expected to be one of the most popular exhibits of the Fair, since nearly everyone is fond of and interested in dogs.

Under the Ayrshire Herd Test rules, a seventeen cow herd of Ayrshires owned by Perham Brothers, this County, was third highest in production in the United States, during May, securing an average of 984 pounds of 4.11 per cent milk, 40.40 pounds of butterfat. Every cow in the herd that had once freshened, was included in computing these figures.—Mrs. W. R.

**Ontario County**—Here in this great cabbage country quite a few cabbages have been set out, mostly from Southern plants. Growers that had screened beds also have early plants, but with the rain of the past two days, it will be a few days before fields are in shape to set. A light crop of beets and carrots are being put in by the farmers of this section, due to the poor returns of the past few years. Things look more prosperous this year than usual, and if good crops are any help in bringing back good times, Ontario County will do its share.—P. A.

* * *

It looks as if the usual acreage of cabbage would be put out if the ground can be worked.

Apple trees of all varieties made a good blossom. Some are spraying, but not as many as usual. Farm produce of all kinds is very low in price. Wool sells at 10 cents per pound. Eggs have risen a trifle, from 15 cents to 19 cents per dozen, but they have to be graded. —E. T. B.

**Madison County**—The growing season of crops is at hand. We see it in the fields in the early gardens, and the lawns. The season is beginning auspiciously in old Madison County, with plenty of rains, no frosts, and a good outlook for fruit. Of course, produce is low. Eggs, 15 cents, butter, 30 cents or less. The cheese factories are in operation with the surplus milk, and prices are low. The optimist sees plenty ahead, the pessimist sees small profits. Let's keep up courage and do our best. —Mrs. C. A. P.

**Sullivan County**—With plenty of rain, hay is a promising crop, oats look good, potatoes and corn are just coming up and gardens are fair. Eggs are 20 cents a dozen. Butter sells from 18 to 25 cents a pound. Hired men are receiving from $30 to $40 a month and board. Pigs bring $4 to $5, four weeks old. There is a very poor call for calves, but registered stock is high. Many schools are closed for the summer vacation.—Mrs. P. E. R.

## Western New York Notes

The Cattaraugus County farmers annual picnic to be held at the County Fair Grounds, Little Valley, June 27, will feature the yearly battle of horseshoe pitchers, to determine the County champion.

The annual Field Day of Erie County farmers will be held in the Erie County Fair Grounds, on Saturday, June 27, with all farm organizations in the County cooperating. Costumes will be one of the requisities of attendance, all offenders to be hailed into a weird court, where the maximum fine will be 10 cents. Prizes will be awarded for the best costumes, both for individuals and groups, children and grown-ups.

The Eden High School band, which won first place in their class in the Western New York District, and second place in the state-wide competition, will play. The band is composed of about thirty pieces, and as a result of their winnings is the outstanding high school band in Western New York.

At Genesee County's 4-H club annual plowing match, James Chapman of Alexander, won in the class for boys under 16 years of age, and Leslie Lamb of Corfu, was winner of the older boys match.

More than six hundred rural school children, teachers, and trustees, representing thirty-six schools, attended the rural school Field Day, recently held at Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville.

A series of cattle thefts in Genesee County, dating from last Fall, is believed to be cleared up by the arrest of four men who, it is reported, have confessed to the thefts.

Two Wellsville, Allegany County, men recently ate a pheasant dinner which, when the Game Warden got wind of, cost them $27.50 each, on a charge of violation of Section 182 of the Conservation Law.

The cabbage production forecast, that is of special interest right now, with many fields being set, is not too encouraging. Early states have had a bumper crop forcing prices to low levels for this time of year. A twenty-two per cent increase production for the intermediate states is predicted, although the acreage is about the same as 1930. Unless the acreage in the late states is cut materially, it looks as if we will be faced with another year of low cabbage prices.

## Does Your Family Boast of Five Generations?

**FOLLOWING a recent announcement, our subscribers who have five generations in the family have been sending us pictures of the group. You will remember that in a recent issue we mentioned that we would like to reproduce in American Agriculturist, as many of these pictures as we have space for. If you have five generations in your family will you not send us a picture of the group? All pictures will be cared for and returned to their owners.**

## The A. A. Yellowstone Trip

***August 1 to 10, 1931***

MORE THAN 800 A. A. readers have written us asking for information about the A. A. Yellowstone trip. A considerable number have definitely decided that they are going and have sent in their checks and reservations. If you would like full information without the slightest obligation to you, just fill out the blank printed below and send it to the Tour Manager, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Here is a little information about the trip.

**What is it?** A personally conducted tour of American Agriculturist readers to Yellowstone Park. The original cost includes all expenses even down to tips so that you will be relieved of every responsibility at a lower cost than you could take the trip for alone.

**When will the trip be taken?** Our special train leaves New York City August 1, on the New York Central. It will stop at other points in New York State. Of course, the farther you are from New York City the lower the cost will be. The cost does not include your railroad fare to the nearest stop on the New York Central.

**How will we go?** We will have a special train of pullman sleeping cars, a dining car, and an observation car. Numerous side trips will be taken by automobile and bus

**Who is going?** You, your family and friends, together with one of the editors of American Agriculturist and a personal representative of the railroad. For further information fill out the coupon.

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I am interested in the A. A. Yellowstone trip and without any obligation on my part, would appreciate receiving full information about the A. A. Yellowstone trip, including the cost.

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***For Poultry, Calves, Pigs***

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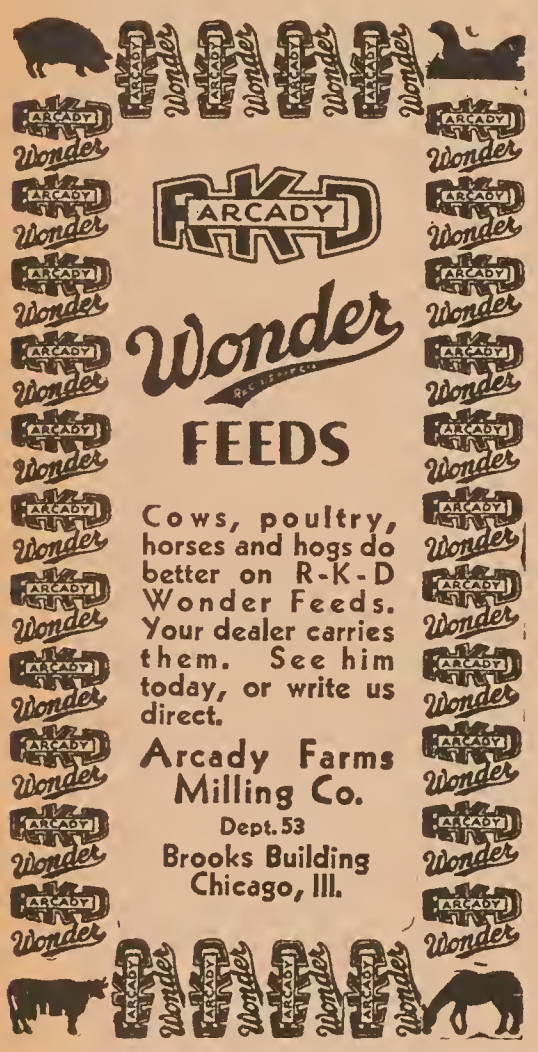




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*With the A. A.*
# Poultry Farmer

## More Turkey Raising Experiences

SINCE my turkey story was published in American Agriculturist I have received so many inquiries about my method of raising turkeys that I have been asked to write another short article explaining my method more explicitly. I have received several letters from A. A. readers containing money with requests that I send them "London purple." Of course, I returned the money. Please do not send to me for this article as my druggist tells me it cannot be sent by mail. He cannot understand why you cannot buy it from any druggist.

I have had a great number of inquiries about the mash. If I have plenty of cottage cheese I never use mash, but usually I have to substitute the mash for the cheese. Cottage cheese is the best all around turkey feed I ever tried and I have experimented on almost every kind. Those who have this are very fortunate. The poults will eat but very little for the first four or five days. In fact, this spring I have had considerable trouble teaching some of them to eat at all. Whenever I can, I place a chicken hen with the poults a few days to teach them to eat.

### Schedule for Feeding Poults

The following is my feeding schedule for 25 poults. First day's feed (after 48 to 60 hours old)—Morning, one pint sour milk. Place sand and charcoal mixed in the house at this time and leave it there all the time. Night, one tablespoon cottage cheese.

Second day to two weeks—Morning, one tablespoon cottage cheese, one pint sour milk. Noon, the same. Night, the same. Begin, when the poults are five days old giving epsom salts at the rate of 1 teaspoonful twice a week to 25 poults. I give mine on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, never missing a night until they are sold. Gradually increase the amount until by October 1, they get one-eighth pint.

Two weeks to four weeks.—Gradually increase the cheese until a pint is given at a feeding twice a day. If their crops are full do not feed so much. Give all the sour milk they will drink. At this time, if I give mash, I begin gradually mixing a little in their feed. I use a starting mash with yeast and oil. Place oyster shell before them and leave until selling time. They will consume quite a lot of this article.

Four weeks to the first of October—As I said before, if I have the cheese, I prefer this to any other feed. If not, I gradually mix in their feed wheat, rolled oats, and mash, feeding only at night. Of course, they also get sour milk. I use my judgment if their crops are full and just give them sour milk.

### Finishing the Birds

October first to selling time—Never feed new corn as this causes indigestion. I either fatten on old corn or wheat or both mixed. Begin gradually, taking three or four weeks to make the change in feed, as an abrupt change usually proves fatal at any time in a poult's life. After November first I feed twice a day to twenty-five turkeys, about one gallon of feed at a time. As I said before, never miss a dose of the epsom salts. Never feed on the ground. I feed in wooden troughs made like sheep troughs. Whenever it is rainy during the summer and fall I give the turkeys 1 teaspoonful of turpentine once a month (to 25 poults). I also give 1 tablespoonful baking soda once a month. This keeps them healthy and eliminates worms.

I do not have special equipment to raise my birds, but let the turkey hens care for them. Of course, I stay on the job the first three months and if a storm aproaches get them in their house as a severe wetting at this age usually proves fatal. It means work but what doesn't mean work on the farm these days?

After they are three months old a warm rain will not hurt them, but I have had to get them in their house when they were full grown if we have a long cold rain as they will chill if wet thoroughly.

Another important point is to keep everything sanitary. Keep them away from chickens; sprinkle lime where the turkeys run, and around their roosting place. Every effort should be made to keep the soil sweet and clean. This is particularly true of the soil on which the birds are fed and where they roost.—MRS. MINNIE L. GORDON.

## Look Out for Mites!

LICE live on poultry during their entire lifetime. They are sucking insects that feed upon the tissues of the bird. The mite belongs to the spider family and crawls upon the birds at night to feed upon them, but spends the daytime in the cracks and crannies of the poultryhouse. The louse problem therefore must be solved by treating the birds, the mite problem is solved by treating the house.

The "red" mite isn't red at all. It is a grayish or whitish insect except when it is full of blood, then it turns a brilliant red color. When a mite is hidden away in the cracks or cannies of the poultryhouse with little or no blood in its "stomach" it is very difficult to see. The best way to inspect the house for mites is to place the hand on the wall or in the nests allowing it to rest there for a few minutes. The warmth of your hand will bring the mites out if any are hiding.

One way to kill mites is to spray their hiding places. In fact this is about the only way in which they can be totally destroyed. A tablespoon of "Black Leaf 40" to a gallon of water to which enough soap has been added to make a suds gives a thoroughly effective spray. This should be sprayed in the cracks and crannies of the house from top to bottom and throughout the entire inside of the house wherever mites can find a lodging place. Another method is to paint the roosts with used crank case oil.

## Fruit and Vegetable Law Has Teeth

(*Continued from Page 3*)

defendant mailed a postdated check which was also returned and thereafter another check was returned by the bank without payment for the reason that the date thereon had been altered. Since that time the receiver has refused to make any settlement with the shipper.

The next charge against this firm comes from Florida. They received seven cars of oranges on consignment for which they have refused to remit the shipper the net proceeds of the sale amounting to $3,510.32. Another shipment from South Deerfield, Mass., concerning five cars of onions was investigated. It was found that the firm was not keeping records which showed clearly how the produce was marketed, which is another violation of the law. In view of these flagrant violations of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, R. W. Dunlap, has revoked the license of this firm, which automatically takes away their right to do a commission merchant's business.

Another evil of the produce marketing business that comes under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was thoroughly aired in Philadelphia early in May. This involved an F.O.B. buyer, who apparently welshed when the market broke and he faced a loss on a legitimate purchase. At the hearing before Judge Gillman of the office


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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.00 per 100, $33.50 per 500, $65.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.
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| Tancred S.C. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.00 | $60.00 |
| Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns | 7.00 | 32.00 | 60.00 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70.00 |
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Light Mix, $6.00-100; Heavy Mix, $7.00-100
Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, and will please for size and egg production, 100% live delivery. Post Paid. Write for free circular giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**A SPECIAL PRICE** ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS
This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C.O.D. Catalog sent on request.
White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S.C. and R. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons **7 cents**
Black and Wh. Minorcas, Silver Wyandottes and Hamburgs, each 8c. Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c. Assorted (all varieties) 6c. Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. THE LANTZ HATCHERY, TIFFIN, OHIO

**SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES**

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 7.75 | 38.00 | 75 |
| W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyand. | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

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| Bd. & Wh. Rocks | $7.50 | $35.00 | $68.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 7.50 | 35.00 | 70.00 |
| White Leghorns | 6.50 | 30.00 | 58.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 | 30.00 | 58.00 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

**HATCHERY CHICKS**

| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| S. C. White Leghorns Tancred or Barron Str. | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32 | $50 |
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| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32 | 60 |

Light Mixed, $5 per 100. Prompt Shipment and 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular Free.
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Barred Rocks.....$8.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

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Leghorns, $6-100; Tanc. and Baron Str., $7-100; Bd. Rocks & Wh. Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.
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| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh. Leg.....$6.00 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$7.00 per 100
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**Cash or C. O. D.** per 100
S.C. White and Brown Leghorns.....$7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds..... 8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds..... 7.00
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For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Special prices on large orders. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular. Live arrival guaranteed.

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| CASH OR C. O. D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Silver Laced Wyandottes | $6.00 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90 |
| Rocks or Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| White Leghorns, Tanc. & Wyk. | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalogue FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, BOX 75-A, RICHFIELD, PA.

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| | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
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| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | | | | |
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
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| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
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100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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**EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order**

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....$6.50 per 100
Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31)..... 8.00 per 100
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Heavy Mixed....$7.00 per 100; Light Mixed....$6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

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| S.C. Tancred Str. White Leghorns | $7.00 | $32.50 | $60 |
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of the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, it was brought out that a Philadelphia firm had bought from the American Fruit Growers, Pittsburgh, two cars of California tomatoes and one car of Florida grapefruit. All three cars were purchased on an F. O. B basis and were shipped to Philadelphia with draft attached to bill of lading. According to the testimony presented by the shippers through their representative K. B. Fogg, when the American Fruit Growers, Inc., refused to deliver the fruit until the draft was paid, the defendant turned the car down and refused to accept it. On a resale the shippers lost $206.84 on the F. O. B. contract price.

When the two cars of tomatoes arrived in Philadelphia it appears that the market had also dropped, and, without any legal excuse, they too were refused. On the resale the shippers absorbed a loss of $1094.12.

The American Fruit Growers sought reparations and asked for $1,201.06 damages. In view of the alleged attempt at violations of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has sought to make this a test case, and on its outcome hangs the fate of nearly 500 similar complaints. To those who attended the hearing and followed the testimony, it appeared that this case represents a common practice followed by a group of speculators who are always in the market. They are ready to buy any commodity that looks profitable. If the market is up they take the car and pocket their profit. If the market is down they reject the car on some excuse and the shipper has the expense of a resale and swallows the loss.

Producers everywhere will tell the same story. They have been through it dozens of times, especially if they are large shippers but this is the first time that they have ever had the opportunity to see a case brought into court backed up with the evidence that the department officials had collected. The case also assumes national importance because of the standing of the shipper, the American Fruit Growers, Inc., Pittsburgh. The fact that they have taken the initiative in attempting to test the validity of the law, backed up by the legal staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives other shippers the assurance that, if the charges are true, the purely speculative type of merchant is to be driven out of the produce field and the job of distributing perishables will be left in the hands of legitimate buyers, dealers, and distributors who can render a real service to growers and shippers.

## June Poultry Notes

KILL that rat! A constant campaign should be waged against this pest. One rat in a brooder house of chicks will kill eighty to a hundred chicks in one night. He will kill just for the pleasure of killing. Make your poultry house rat proof. One rat in the laying house will consume at least one dollar's worth of feed in a year. One dollar's worth of feed will keep a good hen in laying condition for over four months. Red Squill powder placed on suitable food baits is an effective poison for killing rats and is harmless to other animals.

* * *

Keep up egg production. Often when eggs are low in price there is a tendency to neglect the laying hens. Make the house comfortable. Perhaps there is need for more ventilation, litter may be needed, or should be renewed, water pans may have become empty. Check the mash hopper feeding space to see if you have provided one foot of hopper space for every five hens.

* * *

Poultrymen should remember that clean land is as important in the rearing of poultry as clean buildings.


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4C Up Take advantage of this offer. You may never have another opportunity to buy Sieb's Famous Oversize Chicks at such low prices. They are one quality only, The Best, all from guaranteed purebred flocks of the world's finest bloodlines. They have been bred and cultured for years to grow larger, mature quicker and lay better. No matter how scarce money is you can afford a flock of Sieb's Certified Chicks. They will bring you an income when everything else on the farm fails. Order from this ad or send for catalog. 100 percent alive Prepaid delivery guaranteed.

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| Wh., & Blk. Minorcas | 2.38 | 4.50 | 8.50 | 41.25 | 80.00 |
| Anconas, Heavy Assorted | 1.88 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 31.25 | 60.00 |
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# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart, manager of a Hudson Bay Company trading post, rescues Aurore LeBlond from almost certain death when her canoe upset in a storm on the lake on the shores of which Jim's camp is located. Aurore is a daughter of Jim's business rival; but despite this she and Jim are attracted to each other. One of LeBlond's lieutenants, Paradis, becomes extremely jealous of Jim.

Jim and Aurore have a secret place on an island where they leave letters for each other. Paradis intercepts one of these letters and surprises Jim when the latter visits the spot. Paradis threatens to kill Jim but finally decides to take him to LeBlond. Jim gives Paradis a ducking in the lake and a warning.

Jim and his Indian aide, Omar, leave for headquarters to call on Christie, Jim's superior, who is dissatisfied with the trade balance at Jim's post. He gives Jim one year to make good. Christie's daughter, Mary, is more than casually interested in Jim.

On the return trip, Jim and Omar are fired upon from ambush. They find an Indian who confesses he fired the shots and that he was forced to do so by Paradis. Jim and Omar take the Indian to LeBlond's camp where he tells his story in the presence of LeBlond and Paradis.

As a result of Jim's story LeBlond promises to send Paradis out of the country. Jim and Aurore arrange for another meeting.

* * *

On went the boats, silently, side by side, breaking the mirror of the stars with the ripple from their bows. Two hours passed and the violet heavens greyed while the stars dimmed and faded. Then, with dawn, fingers of opal and rose and pearl streaked the ash-grey sky above the purple eastern hills. Shortly, the lifting sun rimmed the ridges with fire, and mist left the lake to hang for a space before it dissolved, veiling the spruce tops like smoke. Before sunrise two canoes were landed widely apart on the large island, drawn up, and hidden from sight in the "bush." Then, eating the cold breakfast they had brought, Omar took his rifle and the binoculars and crossed the island to watch the post. If Paradis followed her canoe that morning, the half-breed promised himself, LeBlond would be relieved of his promise—unless he wanted to send a dead man to the Nipigon.

To avoid the chance of being seen crossing the lake and reported by a canoe from LeBlond's, visiting the gill nets set between the islands, Jim had started under the stars. But now the impatient trader had hours to wait until he could hope for the coming of Aurore LeBlond's canoe. So he dropped his clothes on the sand beach and cooled his impatience with a long swim. Beyond the shallows the water was cold, but he hardly felt the temperature as his powerful arms and legs thrashed the still surface. She was coming to meet him—this glorious dark creature who had so valiantly fought death over miles of wind-driven sea, only to laugh at it. In her pride, she had turned her flushed face and clouded eyes from him that he might not see; but he had seen. Miracle though it was, those hours at Sunset House with this girl of the cities had wrought their mutual spell. The humble fur-trader, Jim Stuart, had reached her—if not her heart, her senses. And she was coming to him here on this lonely island to say good-by.

Jim landed and leisurely put on his clothes. She had asked him to be at the sand-beach as early as he could reach it, but had named no hour. Then his high spirits fell at the thought of what her failure to come would mean to him—this last chance of seeing her before she went back to the world outside and forgot the man immured in the northern forests who, for a moment had set the blood pulsing in her throat.

### Time Passes Slowly

He looked at his watch. Seven o'clock! Too early yet! It would take her an hour to paddle from the post. Then he saw a canoe in the distance.

When the boat had approached to within a half-mile Jim knew, from the stroking, that the craft was paddled by women. It was she.

Presently the bow paddler waved her hand to the man who restlessly walked the shore. The canoe drifted nearer. For a space, he watched the blade of Aurore, driven by her round arms, flash in the sun; then shortly, her laugh reached him.

"Good morning! You are early, Monsieur Stuart," she called.

"I have been here for hours," he said, "waiting for the dawn, and now, she has come."

"Very pretty!" With a flash of white teeth she smiled into his eager face as he drew the boat in to the beach and gave her his hand, while the eyes of the Indian girl in the stern snapped with excitement at this secret tryst of LeBlond's daughter and the trader from across the lake.

Then, as she stepped to the sand, Jim's eyes which had not left the radiant dark face, noted the tan linen knickers beneath the white blouse.

"Gibodiegwason!" he grinned. "You wore them in memory?"

Her dusky eyes lit with raillery. "Yes, in memory of our meeting—and because they wash."

They stood on the beach looking at each other like runaway children, as the Indian girl paddled the canoe discreetly up the shore.

"Do they shock you, mon ami?" she asked, noting the amused smile as his approving eyes swept her graceful legs encased in silk stockings.

"No, they are most becoming. I was thinking of Sarah's horror last night, when I told her you wore silk stockings. She almost choked with surprise. 'Nia! n'go!' she gasped. 'She put seelk on her foot?' "

"The poor old soul!" The girl rocked with laughter. "So she was horrified at the thought of silk stockings? I'm just going to send her a pair for Christmas. What's her size?"

Jim's face sobered as he gravely considered the matter. "Good lord, I should say the largest they make."

"Did any one ever tell you," said the girl, her eyes suddenly serious, "that you have a most dangerous smile?"

The blood leaped to his bronzed face. "I hope—you find it so," he stammered, confused at the suddenness of the attack.

"I might," she said, with a curl of a red lip, "if you were more polite."

"Polite?"

"Yes. You haven't asked me to sit down, and I'm tired from hard paddling."

He glanced around the strip of sand beach, fringed with alder, then shook his head ruefully. "I'm afraid there's only the beach."

"What's the matter with that?" And she sat down, took a cigarette from a small case and started to smoke, her dark brows contracted, her eyes turned from him where he sat. At last she spoke.

"When a man tells a girl she means something to him —that he wants to see her," she began, "and in the same breath says he's going away so he can't see her, what is the poor girl to infer?"

"That the man is a victim of circumstances," Jim answered.

She shook her dark head. "No, that he can't want to see her very much or he'd stay."

"Do you believe that?" he demanded, leaning impulsively toward her.

She met his look squarely, quizzically; then asked: "Can't you wait until September? I might not go out of your life—if you'd wait—I'd be sure then."

"Sure of what?" He was very near her now. The arm on which he leaned visibly trembled with his effort at control. But her dark eyes were now cryptic and he fought down his emotion. Could it be that she had come out here to play with him—amuse herself? At the thought his bronzed face filled with blood.

"Sure of what?" he repeated roughly.

As she watched the tenseness of his corded neck, the set jaw, the passion in the grey eyes, slowly her mouth curled with the mocking smile he knew. "Why, I'd be sure you wanted to see me again," she said, and clasping her knees in her hands, rocked gently back and forth, as the face of Jim Stuart darkened with anger.

So it had been acting, after all, he thought, her face, her eyes, her voice, yesterday at the post?

He got to his feet and walked to the water's edge with his bitterness. Fool, he had been, to allow this girl to draw him on—play with him, to lighten the dullness of her visit to the forests. She had wanted to make him lose his control—make love to her; she had seen him tremble with his desire to take her in his arms. He had thought her sincere, under the armor of her raillery—her daring manner. But now that he was wrong, he would not whimper. He would play out the game. He turned to the girl watching him curiously from the sand.

"I wanted to ask you," he began as she looked up at him, the trace of a smile at the corners of her mobile mouth, "what Paradis told you about our meeting at the split rock. He followed you there and found your note; then ambushed me with a gun, and started to take me to your father's place, when I upset the canoe and gave him a lesson."

Aurore's laughter echoed from the forest behind her. "He said that he had beaten you with a stick and you had promised never to look at me again."

"You believed him?"

"What, believe Paul Paradis?" she protested. "I happened to know that Mr. Jeem Stuart, having looked at me once, would desire to look again, and our Paul would not stop him. Beat you with a stick—our pretty Paul? Absurd!"

"Thank you. I did want to look again." And he again sat beside her, now steeled against the wiles of her sorcery.

"Now will you tell me why you go away?" she asked quietly. Her dusky eyes were serious.

"Because my duty to my employers demands it."

### An Explanation

"Have you ever heard of that word—duty, Miss Aurore LeBlond?"

"Yes, I have heard of it, Mr. Jeem Stuart, but I am wondering if its demands are greater than those of love."

He turned on her in amazement to find her troubled eyes seeking the distant ridges. Here was a new mood.

"My place, as you've doubtless heard your father say, has not been successful. This is my last year here—unless I can make it pay. There's no room for failures in the fur trade." With mouth set stiffly, Jim gazed away across the rippled surface of the lake. Stuart, he mused, the man who had made two failures at Sunset House. One, all the trade would know; the other—only Aurore LeBlond and his heart.

He filled his deep chest with the spruce-sweet air; then expelled it as something warm touched his hand. He looked down. It was the hand of the girl beside him and the dark eyes which met his shone, but not with mockery.

"I understand," she said. "It was just to pass the time—until your duty called you away."

Wide eyed with surprise he met her dark gaze as she withdrew her hand. But in the depths of her unwavering eyes lurked no trace of guilt. Confused, electrified by her touch but suspicious, he passionately rejoined: "You accuse me of that—you, who are going so soon —who amused yourself with a poor devil of a fur man?"

Her face flamed as he choked out the words. With a little cry she faltered: "Ah, you do—you do love me—Jeem Stuart!"

As the sun destroys mist, her clouded eyes—her voice, banished the suspicions of the bewildered Stuart. With a quick movement he had her in his arms.

"And you love me—Aurore!" he murmured, breathing in the fragrance of her hair as he crushed her fiercely to him.

With a deep sigh she turned in his arms and flung back her head. Taking his bronzed face between her hands, the glowing eyes of the girl lifted to his.

"Look, you doubter! Are you satis—" His hungry lips crushed back her words.

### Oblivious to Surroundings

There they sat on the shore of the Lake of the Sand Beaches, the man of the forests and the girl of the city, oblivious of the gulf which separated them; forgetful of the fact that long months would intervene before the return of Aurore to Bonne Chance. The sun swung high overhead, ignored by the intoxicated Stuart and the headstrong daughter of Louis LeBlond. Once the solicitous Ojibwa girl returned with the canoe, to be sent paddling madly back up the shore. Hours were but minutes to the two who had found each other only to separate.

"The miracle of your wasting your lovely self on a fur trader!" Jim was repeating.

"My father is a fur trader," she reproved. "And I thought I was being rescued by a Viking that day you lifted me into your canoe. Oh," she said, with her contagious smile, "will you rescue me again, some time, Jeem?"

"You're in great danger, now, where you are," laughed the enraptured Jim. "I'll have to rescue you from the sand." And he swung her to his lap, that he might run his fingers through the raven ripples of her thick hair; marvel at the smoldering depths of her changing eyes; touch with his lips the satin texture of her skin.

So they spent the golden hours, hardly stopping to lunch from the basket Aurore had brought. And then, as the sun swung toward the western ridges, with a pang, like the stab of steel, Jim realized that his dream was near its end. For it all seemed unreal,

*(Continued on Page 14)*

# Aunt Janet's Corner

## *Good Books Fortify Against Loneliness*

IT is not always possible to leave money as a bequest to children, but it is possible to develop in them attitudes and tastes which will add to or subtract from their sum of human happiness as long as they live. A taste for reading needs to be nourished and can be very easily squelched so that it is permanently destroyed. There are practically no places left on the earth's surface where a man or woman may not enjoy a good book. Other comforts and other friends may flee, but the thoughts of great men which have been committed to book form can always be sought for inspiration.

Sir John Herschel is quoted as saying, "If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books."

It seems fitting that this thought be emphasized occasionally because we Americans seem bent upon doing everything else but thoughtful reading. We depend so much upon ready-made entertainment and amusement that there is real danger that we shall forget to do some active thinking of our own.

—AUNT JANET.

## Kermis Plays Well Received

ALL who have attended the Farm and Home week or who have been students at Cornell University, know that Kermis is the student dramatic organization which has been interested in developing rural dramatics. Until the past year, they have offered prizes to any student in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics who would write a successful play which dealt sympathetically with some phase of country life. The 1930 contest however, broadened its scope to include contestants from United States and Canada. Due to this fact, and to the interest of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the publisher of American Agriculturist, in giving additional prizes, about seventy original plays were submitted in the contest, coming from Massachusetts to California, and Georgia to Quebec. Of the number submitted, the following were awarded prizes: "The Catalogue"—$125, "The Light"—$60, "This Ghost Affair"—$30, "Old Scotch"—$15.

The first three of these plays were well received when presented by members of Kermis at the laboratory theatre at Cornell University on May 8 and 9.

The rules of the contest governing the writing of these plays stated that plays should deal sympathetically with some phase of country life and might be tragedy, comedy, drama, or farce; the plays should be one act, and play in thirty or forty minutes; the plays might be published or printed by Kermis of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and might be played without royalty by amateurs within New York State; the competition closed December 1, 1930; suitability for production by amateur clubs should be considered; simplicity and ease of staging, characters not too difficult for amateurs should be chosen.

As was planned by the committee on the contest, "The Catalogue" is now being made available for the public and can be produced royalty free within a few weeks. Twenty-five cents will be charged for a mimeographed copy of the play which may be had from the Rural Social Organization Department at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. "This Ghost Affair", "The Light at the Cross Roads", and "Old Scotch" will be available also at a later date.

The judging committee of the Kermis play-writing contest was composed of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Barrett Clark of the Samuel French Company, Paul Green, the Playwright, and Professor A. M. Drummond, of the Dramatics Dept. at Cornell.

## Smart and Wearable

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3128 *is up to the minute in cut and oh! so comfortable. The V-line of the capelet collar is accentuated by the V-line of the flounced skirt. Made of printed chiffon, cotton mesh, eyelet batiste or shantung, this dress would be ready for almost any occasion. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42-*inches bust measure. Size* 36 *requires* 3¾ *yards of* 35-*inch material.* PRICE, 15 CENTS.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## For Small Ladies

LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS PATTERN NO. 3126 *is dainty and charming besides being the acme of comfort for hot summer days. Dotted dimity, swiss or voile would be cool and attractive. Candy striped cotton broadcloth or percales with the figures of wee animals romping over it would delight the small lady's heart. The pattern cuts in sizes* 4, 6, 8 *and* 10 *years. Size* 8 *requires* 2⅛ *yards of* 35-*inch material.* **PRICE, 15 CENTS.**

## Commissioner Lynch Discusses Three-fourth Year License

*(Continued from Page 2)*

tioned in certain subdivisions, it is found that those subdivisions relate to trailers and not to motor vehicles. Under the language of the bill as drawn, free registration could not be granted omnibuses, suburban cars, light delivery cars, and trucks owned by cities, counties, and villages. This could hardly be defended. It eliminated also ambulances from the free registration list but obviously this was a matter of legislative policy.

"For these reasons, it would seem that this particular bill should have been vetoed.

### New Bill Can Be Presented

"If serious injustice has been done to the people of the rural communities and if it be deemed highly desirable to provide for the three-quarters registration fee, a proper bill to that end can be drawn and submitted to the Legislature. The need for the change in the present statute did not appear to be so great as to warrant the approval of this particular bill.

"This Department gave very careful consideration to the terms of this bill and the conclusion was reached that the little good which it might accomplish was so greatly over-balanced by its objectionable features that the bill should not be enacted into law.

"I think it would be well to give publicity to the facts stated herein equal to that given the editorial in question."

Very truly yours,
THOMAS M. LYNCH.
*Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.*

Before putting garments in the washing machine, spread very soiled parts, such as neck and shirt bands, on a flat surface and rub with a well-soaped brush.

# It's a wise woman who sniffs at this bargain

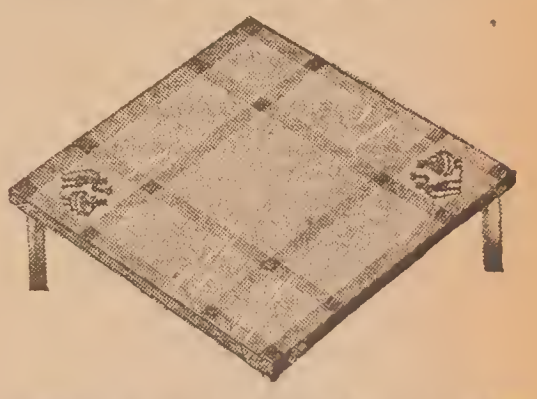
Sniff! Sniff!—that's all it takes to discover a real bargain in washing value!

For your nose will tell you that there's naptha in Fels-Naptha—*plenty* of naptha, the dirt-loosener, combined with good, golden soap. There's your bargain in *washing* value! Not more bars, but more help. The *extra* help of two busy cleaners. Golden soap and naptha working together—loosening stubborn grime—and giving you sweet, clean clothes without hard rubbing on your part.

Fels-Naptha works so quickly that your hands are out of the water sooner. Each big bar contains bland, soothing glycerine, too. And remember—you don't have to pamper Fels-Naptha. It washes the way *you* want to wash. It gets right to work in tub or machine. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. Whether you soak or boil. Try it for easier household cleaning, too. Ask your grocer for Fels-Naptha to-day!

*Special Offer*—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 1-6-20.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR



CARD TABLE COVER NO. B1551 *comes ready made of fast color rayon, decorated with contrasting two-tone woven bands. Each cover is finished with elastic strips at corners for slipping over table ends. This number is stamped for embroidery in the popular cross-stitch silhouette, using black floss of medium weight. Cover only,* $1.00. *Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist,* 10 *North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.*

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
# Classified Ads
## A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 8 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and house number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, not later than 12 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, *cash or money order must accompany your order.* Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

## WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED—Empty feed bags. HOFFMAN BROS., BAG CO., 39 Gorman St., Rochester, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

THE BEST BEE hunting box made. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

## FARMS FOR SALE

19½ ACRE POULTRY FARM, Finger Lake Section, 1½ miles Dundee railroad center, 1200 population, convenient city of Penn Yan, N. Y. 15 acres tillage, ½ acre apple orchard, fuelwood for farm needs. Two-story house with ell, shade, well water. Barn 24x30, poultry houses, and other buildings. Price $1500. Liberal terms. Inquire FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

## BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED on farm. Address E. W. BOARDMAN, Nichols, N. Y. R.D. 2.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

### *Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,, Middletown, N. Y.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, slightly imperfect, $1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Will wear as first quality. Prepaid on 3 rolls or over. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

## AVIATION

BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN to fly. Remarkable 10 lesson Ground Course, including membership, class pins, ratings, bulletins, wings. Send 25c for first lesson or $2.25 complete. Details free. NATIONAL YOUNG FLIERS LEAGUE, Dept. B, 816 Chimes Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

## PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 73-B Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg. (directly opposite U. S. patent office). Washington, D. C.

## PRINTING—STATIONERY

75 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES—printed postpaid 25 cents. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

## TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking. 5 pounds $1.25; 10-$2.20. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky.

CHEW OR SMOKE clean shorts. Made from clippings from our own cigars. No flavoring. Pound package 75c postpaid. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

CIGARS—Direct from factory at factory prices, $1.00 brings you sample case containing 25 cigars, 5 different COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, $1.20. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

## MISCELLANEOUS

NEW IMPROVED FORDSONS, other reconditioned tractors, new and used tractor rubber wheels, machinery, parts. DUBLIN TRACTOR CO., Willimantic, Conn.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

50 DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY pieces 25c, 5c postage. Pattern free. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

**Time Well Spent—**

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 12)

imaginary—this lovely, headstrong creature caring for Jim Stuart, fur trader.

"It's been so beautiful," she said, wistfully. "If we never meet again, we've had this day."

"Never meet again?" he gasped. "Don't even think of it! Meet again? Why, I'll only exist until you come back. It's all I have to live for."

### Duty Calls

"But you have your duty," she mocked with a toss of her black head. "We might have many days like this—before September—only for that duty."

"We'd be sure to have trouble with your father. He'd find out." He shook his head gravely. "And you'd not really want me to forget my duty, would you? You wouldn't have me throw up my work and follow you to Winnipeg?"

"I could not love thee half so much, loved I not honor more," she taunted. "Oh, you men! You'd die for love, so you say; but your duty—well, that's a cat of another color." Suddenly two great tears stood on her lashes. With a moan her arms found the neck of the man beside her. "Oh, Jeem, I love you so. I just can't think of your going away."

"You'll write very often and send them all by the Christmas mail?" he said, stroking her thick hair.

"But a canoe may go south in the fall."

"Yes, and I'll go to Expanse on the first sledding snow. The last canoe from the railroad might bring your letters."

"Jeem Stuart, what have you done to me?" she suddenly exclaimed, holding him at arm's length. "I've never felt this way before." She touched her heart. "It's as if I'd been stabbed, right here!"

"I know, sweetheart. I'll carry that longing through the short days and the long winter nights—that hunger for you." And the factor of Sunset House held the sobbing daughter of LeBlond, as he kissed her hair, her eyes, her throat.

A yelp and the thrashing of a heavy body in the brush was followed by the reappearance of Smoke.

"Smoke! You'll take good care of him for Aurore?" The girl patted the hairy skull thrust between them.

A mile away a canoe slowly approached, following the shore.

"There comes Omar."

"It's over, Jeem—our golden day," she sighed. "There's Marie, too. Come over here in these alders!" she suddenly commanded. "I can't bear to share you with these people, and I've a secret to tell you." (*Continued Next Week*)

## READER'S ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED "ADS"

**Rates Only 8 Cents a Word Per Insertion**

American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen: Kindly classify and insert my advertisement of ..... words to appear ..... times in your paper. Enclosed find remittance of $..... to pay for advertisement, which reads as follows:

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

..... ..... ..... .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Bank Reference .....

For only 8 cents a word you can place your story of your wants or what you have to sell in over 160,000 homes.

## HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — *To Make Milk and Buttermilk Paint* — By Ray Inman

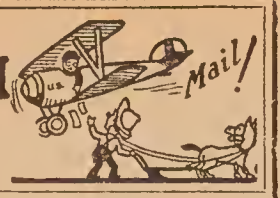
Slake 12 lb. of lime. Add, in the order given, 48 lb. of skim or buttermilk; 2 qt. of linseed oil; 48 lb. of whiting. Stir constantly while adding.

or

Slake lime and add enough skim or buttermilk to give it consistency of thin cream. Add 1 tablespoon of salt & 2 tablespoons of brown sugar to each gallon.

¼ lb. chloride of lime added to each 80 gallons of the whitewash will give it a germicidal value and will help to prevent a spoiled odor.

# The Service Bureau




*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## If Your Assessment is High

WE frequently get letters from subscribers asking how they may get assessments changed when it seems that they are not on an equal basis with assessments on other real estate in their vicinity. We recently referred such a question to Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of New York State, who replied as follows:

"(1) You should appear before the assessors on Grievance Day, which occurs sometime in August, and file a written complaint setting forth the facts showing the inequalities.

"(2) If the assessors do not adjust your assessment in such a way that you are assessed equally with other taxpayers in town, you may then institute a certiorari proceeding. Frankly, such a proceeding is so expensive that it is doubtful if you will wish to avail yourself of it.

"(3) Recognizing the truthfulness of the statement contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph, I am venturing to send a copy of your letter to the Equalization Commission of County. They can not command the assessors in such matters but I know the members of that Commission personally and know that they keep in rather close touch with the work of the assessors. It may be that they will be in position to enquire into the facts set forth in your letter and persuade the assessors of your town to either revise your assessment down to the average for your town or to revise your neighbor's assessment up to the average. You will please understand that it is not the individual case that counts but rather the average assessment ratio that governs."

It is our understanding that assessors shall complete the tax roll before August 1, and post it in three or more public places so that property owners can examine them. Grievance Day is the third Tuesday in August and at that time the assessors have the power to administer oaths and take evidence on any complaint from a property owner that his assessment is too high. In addition to the assessors, the board of supervisors also has power to change and correct assessments.

## Protect Your Rights

SOME time ago we called attention to a suggested oil and gas lease which has been prepared by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. Since gas has been found in Southern Tier Counties of New York State, thousands of farms have been leased, some of them at much more favorable terms than others. Of course, the man getting the lease comes around with the blank and naturally the terms of the lease are as favorable as possible to the company.

American Agriculturist and the Federal Land Bank have been the first and, so far as we know, the only agencies to take steps to protect farmers' rights in new oil and gas territory. The Federal Land Bank has been very kind in sending these suggested gas leases to readers who requested them. If anyone would like to have a copy write either to the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., or to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A few companies leasing land in New York State are using the lease prepared by the Federal Land Bank.

## About Insurance Policies

WE frequently get letters from subscribers asking if they are liable for the premium on insurance policies which have been mailed them by insurance companies without authorization. This is a rather common practice, particularly with fire insurance and automobile policies. When a policy expires the insurance dealer writes out a new one and mails it to the insured with a bill. The man who receives the policy often either does not see it or ignores it and later receives a bill and a threatening letter from the insurance solicitor.

Because of the many letters we have received, we referred this to a lawyer for an authentic answer. The reply states that people who get such bills can properly ignore them and if the insurance company threatens to sue that such practices should be called to the attention of the State Department of Insurance.

Of course, if you want the policy there is no reason why you should not acknowledge receipt of it and pay the premium. If you do not want it the man who sent you the policy cannot collect the premium even though he should take legal action against you.

## You Are Welcome!

**I WOULD like to kindly thank you for your help in getting my deeds and the interest you have taken in my case. I do not believe those people cared anything at all about my letters that I wrote to them asking them to send my deeds, but I notice after you started to look after it they very suddenly woke out of their sleep and started to step around.**

**I am glad I have been a subscriber for your paper as long as I have been, and to know there is a greater power back of all of it than I ever realized before, and hope your success will be greater in the coming years.**

## Thanks to Troop K

IT would be difficult to estimate the value of the service which the New York State Troopers have given to subscribers of American Agriculturist. We are taking this opportunity of publicly thanking Lieut. Christopher Kemmler and Trooper Draisey, of Troop "K", for investigating a recent complaint which we called to their attention.

## No "Easy Way" to Reduce

Could you tell me whether the Weil Health Belt Company of New Haven, Connecticut, is a reliable company or not?

WE referred this letter to the American Medical Association who replied as follows:

"The advertisements of the 'Weil Scientific Reducing Belt' and similar devices are, in our opinion, without justification. The idea that one can wear a belt that will massage away fat is a fantastic concept.

"Some years ago the Weil concern merely advertised its belt as a paunch-supporter. Then, as 'obesity cures' became a profitable form of quackery, they swung into line.

"The devices are, apparently, elastic belts to be worn around the abdomen. That such belts may give a feeling of support to those who abdominal muscular tone is poor is unquestionably true, but that they have anything whatever to do with the reduction of weight is obviously untrue."

## No Reply

I am a reader of your valuable paper and am asking for assistance in collecting a claim for two cases of eggs I shipped to the Juniata Supply Company of Juniata, Pa. They paid me promptly for previous cases I sent but I am unable to get any reply to this letter.

THE eggs were shipped parcel post and delivery was proved through the Post Office. We have written several letters to the Juniata Supply Company but have never had the slightest acknowledgement from them. We are again referring to the old experience as a warning to other subscribers not to ship to firms unless they get financial report on them.

## Service Bureau Claims Settled During May, 1931

NEW YORK

M. R. Pardee, North Clymer ..... $ 12.27
(Pay for eggs)
John P. Krupski, Mattituck ..... 15.81
(Pay from commission merchant)
Phillip Dittmeris, Manorville ..... 22.50
(Balance claim paid)
Gus C. Noss, Roscoe ..... 2,500.00
(Fire insurance claim adjusted)
Mrs. John M. Skelly, Hudson Falls ..... 9.99
(Refund on order)
Joseph Rishka, Schenectady ..... 5.66
(Refund on order)
Lewis Pier, Slingerlands ..... 10.00
(Claim adjusted)
James Prutsman, Jr., Troupsburg ..... 2.37
(Claim adjusted)
Walter Dennis, Owego ..... 35.41
(Pay for eggs)
Orrin F. Fields, North Clymer ..... 15.00
(Pay for cream)
R. A. Wilmarth, Canton ..... 20.00
(Pay for produce)
Abram Lackner, Williamson ..... 56.20
(Pay for plants)
C. J. Renner, Mayville ..... 21.89
(Refund on order)
John Hourihan, Moira ..... 5.00
(Settlement of complaint)
Mrs. Arvilla G. Stuart, East Otto ..... 16.55
(Insurance claim adjusted)
A. C. Peck, Elnora ..... 58.00
(Refund on steamship ticket)
Robert Shaw, Greenwich ..... 5.00
(Claim settled)
Philip Linskey, Pine Plains ..... 12.75
(Complaint settled)
Howard Peters, Stokes ..... 10.00
(Additional pay on claim)
Ward H. Nichols, Norwich ..... 59.45
(Claim adjusted)
J. W. Bristol, Nineveh ..... 5.00
(Additional payment on claim)
Mrs. G. K. Hickcox, Venice Center ..... 11.35
(Claim settled)
Wm. Wilbert, West Leyden ..... .76
(Refund on order of pigs)
H. Holcomb, Selkirk ..... 6.50
(Refund on order of pig)
A. S. Thorp, Groton ..... 1.53
(Refund on order)
Raymond C. Anderson, Kennedy ..... 3.92
(Refund on order)

PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Bender, Ulster ..... 25.00
(Partial settlement of claim)
H. J. Zahn, Venango ..... 5.00
(Refund on order of pigs)
C. O. Thompson, Hadley ..... 22.00
(Refund on order)
Willard L. Tompkins, Ellenton ..... 11.20
(Refund on order of chicks)

MARYLAND

E. D. McCoy, Federalsburg ..... 10.00
(Refund on order)

TOTAL $2,996.11

### *Claims Adjusted Where No Money Was Involved*

NEW YORK

H. K. MacLowry, Bloomville
(Express complaint adjusted)
Mrs. E. C. Burr, St. James
(Adjustment on order)
L. D. Bills, Falconer
(Adjustment on plant)
Mrs. Willard J. Kishpaugh, Owego
(Order filled)
Mrs. Hazel Jude, Clymer
(Order filled)
Leo Lojik, Sanborn
(Premium procured)
Cleo O. Brown, Jamestown
(Order filled)
Mrs. Vernon Holcomb, Ripley
(Subscription filled)
John Berkoski, Water Mill
(Complaint adjusted)
Mrs. L. F. Randall, Clymer
(Order filled)
Mrs. Jennie Thorp, Findley Lake
(Order filled)
Mrs. Ruth Mead, Findley Lake
(Order filled)
Albert Schmitz, North Collins
(Partial cancellation of order)
Miss Lena E. Sampson, Romo
(Replacement of order)
Guy Shook, Claverack
(Order filled)
Herbert Cleverly, Memphis
(Replacement on order)
J. W. Jolls, South Dayton
(Order filled)
Mrs. C. Mais, Saugerties
(Order filled)
Jesse Winne, Selkirk
(Insurance matter adjusted)
Henry L. Van Vlack, New Hackensack
(Order filled)
Lorenzo W. Lewis, Roxville
(Adjustment to machinery)

PENNSYLVANIA

Milton Cummings, Bradford
(Orders filled)

MASSACHUSETTS

Jerry Cavanaugh, Blechertown
(Order filled)

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Martin Shannon, Sandy Hook
(Refund on order)
Stephen Sedor, Hawleyville
(Order filled)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Clarence Pushee, Lyme
(Complaint adjusted)

**Kill Rats Without Poison**

***A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks***

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, oven-dried under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Used by County Agents in most rat-killing campaigns. **Money-Back Guarantee.**

Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75¢, $1.25, $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

**K-R-O**
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

**EDWARDS**
**METAL SHINGLES AND ROOFING**
LOOK BETTER
LAST LONGER
COST LESS
Fire, wind and lightning proof. Rust-resisting copper bearing steel. Fully guaranteed. Send roof measurements. Get our prices and samples. We pay the freight. Write for Catalog No. 162.
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
612-662 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
Good and Good for You.

Dealers and Distributors Wanted
THE NATIONAL Range Burner
$40.00
In N.Y. and New England $47.00 West and South
A new and more efficient Range Burner, manufactured by a responsible company. Exclusive selling points. Many good territories still open. Write for details.
THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY, Inc.
60 No. Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**POST YOUR FARM**
*And Keep Trespassers Off*

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Dozen | $ 1.00 |
| Per Fifty | 3.50 |
| Per Hundred | 6.50 |
| Per Thousand | 60.00 |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.*

**American Agriculturist**
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y

*When Writing Advertisers*
*Be sure to say you Saw it in*
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

*Socony Special* plus *Ethyl charges this tractor with plenty of power for the hardest job. Try it in your own tractor.*

# *Easy going with* SOCONY on the job

Bring on your big jobs! Then fuel your tractor with Socony Special *plus* Ethyl and lubricate your engine with the New Socony Motor Oil. You'll say it's "easy going," too. Using these petroleum products keeps down repair bills and makes your equipment do better work.

# SOCONY

**Petroleum Products for the Farm**

**Some of the other products Socony has made especially for the farmer are:**

***Mica Axle Grease,*** made for axle lubrication on wagons and farm machinery, is of the best grease stock and ground mica. It fills the pores and crevices of the axle and forms a hard, bright, smooth coating which reduces friction to a minimum.

●

***Socony Herd Oil,*** the best cow spray science has produced, insures contented cattle. One application protects cows all day long against barn and stable flies, and prevents irritation and annoyance at milking time. It is tasteless, odorless, easy and pleasant to apply. It will not contaminate milk.

●

***Socony Lubricote (Household) Oil*** is made for all purposes for which a light oil is required. It lubricates, it penetrates, it prevents rust. It is useful for lubricating lawn mowers, bicycles, guns and all forms of light machinery.

Farmers have also found that it pays to use these Socony products: Leather Dressing . . . Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines) . . . the New Socony Motor Oil . . . Socony Auto Radiator Cleaner . . . Tree Spraying Oils . . . Socony Disinfectant . . . Parowax . . . Socony Kerosene.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

$1.00 per year | June 27, 1931 | Published Weekly

## Will You Be With Us In Yellowstone?

*Upper left—A glimpse of the "Bad Lands" in North Dakota where Calvin Coolidge spent a summer when he was President.*

*Upper right—A ranch in Montana that feeds 1800 steers.*

*Left—Bozeman Canyon, along the route of the Northern Pacific Railway.*

*Right—"Great Fall" in Yellowstone National Park.*

*Lower left—Where you will eat while on the train. Your ticket includes meals.*

*Lower right—Speeding through marvelous scenery.*

*Drop a post card to American Agriculturist and we will send full details about this low-cost A. A. Yellowstone tour from August 1 to 10th.*

# why so velvety? why so wispy-light?

## Let millions tell you why * * *

# Calumet's Double-Action!

● To MILLIONS of happy Calumet users, the secret of baking success is no secret at all! They've seen with their own eyes what marvelous new perfection Calumet's Double-Action brings to baking. They've heard their friends admire! They've listened to their families cheer! And from one home to another, they've spread the fame of Calumet—*until to-day Calumet is the largest-selling baking powder in the world!*

Calumet's *first* action begins in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the *second* action begins and continues the leavening. Up!...up!...it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cakes and quick breads bake beautifully—light, tender—*delicious!*

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Remember—use only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy! Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation. © 1931, G. F. CORP.

**LOOK!...SEE CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION!**

**Make this test**—See for yourself how Calumet Baking Powder acts *twice* to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's *first* action—the action that Calumet specially provides to take place in the mixing bowl.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of your oven. Make this test to-day. See Calumet's *Double-Action* which protects your baking from failure.

# CALUMET

• The Double-Acting Baking Powder

Approved 4210 Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health

**FREE—THE WONDERFUL NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK** A.A. 6-31

MARION JANE PARKER, *c/o* General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan

Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

*Name* _____

*Street* _____

*City* _____ *State* _____

Fill in completely—print name and address


# The July Fourth Party

## *Whether Party or Picnic--Use These Ideas*

MOTHERS are thinking of the foods to serve and table decorations, children of the sports they will have, so it remains to the fathers to remember the real significance of July 4th—when in 1776 we as a Nation became independent of Great Britain.

Flags will give us our color note—and many red and white foods can be served. Use blue flowers with the flags for table decorations.

Effective eats and decorations too may be secured by serving potato balls, placed in mounds like cannon balls, with blue frosting. Make stars of white frosting.

After dinner have an informal ball game, men against women, the men to bat left handed—unless they are already left-handed.

Then line up ten women of various sizes and heights and let men guess what size shoes they wear. Then line up the men and have women guess the size of their shirts, and hat bands.

Let the boys of the crowd have a real "bawl" game of their own. The prize, a baby pacifier or an all day sucker, goes to the boy who can bawl in the most realistic fashion and for the longest time.

Then let the girls compete in a "running high squeal." They toe the line and run to the mark as in regular races. Then they all stop and squeal. The girl who squeals the loudest wins the prize.

By that time all will be ready for a dish of ice cream and some good cake.—M. F. M.

Keep coffee pots and percolators clean and well aired. Coffee left standing in them will stain the inside and hurt the flavor of new coffee.

## Clever Little Tuckaway Pillow

THE little box pillow with a Kate Greenaway maiden embroidered and appliqued on its top—number M693, is very popular. And by the way, it is more than appears on the surface. The back is double, making a pocket in which one may tuck pajamas during the day; or if the pillow be scented, kerchiefs, gloves and the like might be kept there until they emit a trace of the fragrance.

Materials are a plain ivory and a chintz-print sateen; the figure is daintily embroidered in single-strand black and white with a skirt of the glazed print.

Stamped medallion for appliqueing, front, double back, boxing strip and floss are all included together with instructions. A 9-inch box pillow form filled with kapok for the Kate Greenaway pillow is number M573A.

M693 All Materials stamped for pillow.....40 cents

M573A 9-inch Box Pillow Form, kapok filled....45 cents

with a tiny flag on top. Place flags on the cakes too. Pickled beets, tomatoes, strawberry short cake, oh, so many things! can be served to carry out the red and white colors.

If it is to be an out-of-door picnic, one of the finest sandwiches to make is the ham sandwich. One cup of ground ham, three sweet pickles cut or ground, four tablespoons of ground nuts, and mayonnaise to make soft paste. Spread between slices of fresh bread, well buttered.

Egg sandwich. Six hard boiled eggs, chopped rather finely. ¼ cup finely chopped or ground red radishes, three tablespoons vinegar, 1 teaspoon salt, mayonnaise. Mix all together and spread between brown bread and lettuce leaves.

Children especially will enjoy the "Firecracker Sandwiches." Cut fresh bread in thin slices, spread with butter, roll the slice, placing a string in one end, tie at both ends, with string hanging out like the fuse in a regular cracker, and roll lightly in sweet red pepper or paprika, and there you are.

Flag cookies are easily made. Make a good cooky dough, roll not too thin, cut in pieces, three inches long, and an inch and a half wide. On the inch and a half side place a wooden toothpick, and bake thus. Take two cups of confectioners' sugar and mix with white of an egg, to easily-spread consistency. Leave some white, color some red and some blue. Spread alternate strips of red and white lengthwise of cookies, having strips about one-fourth inch wide. In the upper left hand corner leave a half inch square and frost

## Double Duty Costume

JACKET COSTUME NO. 3130 *is tremendously in demand just now because with the coat it meets any afternoon occasion and with the coat removed, it is excellent for evening wear. Because of this fact it serves a double purpose, making one dress do the work of two. Lace or chiffon print or crepe silk would be charming in this model. The pattern cuts in sizes* 14, 16, 18, 20 *years,* 36, 38, *and* 40-*inches bust measure. Size* 16 *requires* 4⅞ *yards of* 39-*inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 39-*inch contrasting.* PRICE, 15 CENTS.

**TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps. Add 12 cents for one of the new Summer Catalogs and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

# Dairy Clans Gather at Utica

## *Hard Times Show League Unity --- Secretary Hyde a Speaker*

*By* E. R. EASTMAN

DURING times of great economic depression and discouragement like these, one cannot help wondering occasionally what the future holds for farmers, but as I sit today at Utica and look into the upturned faces of more than 2,000 farmers gathered for the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association from every community in the New York milk shed, my belief and confidence in the future of farming is restored. Certainly now, if ever, dairymen have a right to be discouraged, but if they are it is little in evidence at this large gathering of dairy farmers. Quite the contrary; enthusiasm and determination to carry on are very much in evidence.

*E. R. Eastman*

### The Hope for the Future

The very fact that so many farmers have taken the time to come here to this meeting during these hard and busy times shows what these dairymen think of their organization and of their business. One of the best proofs that the American dairy farmers will find some way to go forward in the future as they always have in the past is demonstrated by the way they support this League organization. It is certain that if farming is to endure, it must be organized. The day of individual marketing is past, and the best hope for agriculture lies in cooperation.

The morning session of this annual meeting of the Dairymen's League has been devoted to the reports of its officers, headed by the president, Fred H. Sexauer. I have had the privilege of knowing Fred for several years and I pause a moment in talking of this meeting to state that in my opinion the League is to be congratulated upon its president. Backed by a lifetime of experience on a farm, as boy and man, President Sexauer knows what dairy farmers are up against in their every-day work and problems. He is sympathetic, but not to the extent of letting his sympathies influence good business judgment. He has a lot of ability expressed in common-sense decisions, and above all, he is sincere and anxious to make the League efficient and effective. In this determination the president of the organization is ably backed by its officers and directors.

Reports of the officers of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association show that the organization did a business of more than $80,000,000 during the last fiscal year. There are 47,790 members who produced the tremendous total of 2,793,866,306 pounds of milk last year, an increase of about six per cent over the volume held by the League the year before. Of this volume twenty-one per cent was sold in cities outside of the metropolitan area. The League milk went to 307 distributors in 107 markets.

### The Surplus Problem

The League owns and operates 239 country plants which handle more than 1,245,000,000 pounds of milk, or about half of the total milk sold by the League. The surplus handled in these plants was about double that of the year before.

The League's great problem is to take care of the surplus. In doing so it fulfills one of the missions of cooperative organization, which is, to take care of its members, especially in difficult times. The large increased surplus was made into cream, powdered milk, cheese, butter, and other by-products. Skimmed powder production increased one hundred and twenty-five per cent, so that the League is now fifth in the manufacture and sale of powdered milk in the United States. Cheese production increased twenty-two per cent.

President Sexauer reported today that in spite of the great increased surplus handled in the Association's own plants, savings had been made by improved efficiency in these plants amounting to $432,000.

The reports of the annual meeting today show that the League owns and operates seventeen distributing branches in New York and other cities, doing a wholesale business of about $14,500,000.

### President Sexauer's Address

Touching upon the present economic situation as it relates to the dairy business, President Sexauer said:

"Low dairy product prices are being driven lower because the world is going through the greatest decline in business activity in eighty years. There is no reason to believe that agriculture will not suffer as much or more than other industries. In the past agriculture has always suffered more.

"We must look forward during the next year, and possibly several years, to lower price levels for agricultural and milk products. We must produce and operate more economically and efficiently both as individuals and as an organization.

"If it becomes impossible to maintain a fair price for milk, I can see nothing for the Dairymen's League to do but to demand that dealers

(*Continued on Page* 6)

# Making Good Bordeaux Mixture

## *Not a Complicated Procedure, Yet Several Points May Cause Trouble*

IT is possible to give directions for making Bordeaux mixture in sufficient detail so that anyone following them closely might get perfect results in a paragraph. On the other hand, conditions vary widely and it is often useful to know more of the details and, for that matter, to know the reasons why certain directions are given.

Probably the most common formula given for Bordeaux mixture is "4-4-50", which means that 50 gallons of the spray contains 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of quick lime. Frequently the question comes up, "Can hydrated lime be used and is it equally as effective as quick lime?" One authority states that hydrated lime will be satisfactory if it is divided very finely. A form known as "chemical hydrated lime" is recommended. Some hydrated lime is a little coarse and as a result, settles out of the spray mixture too rapidly. Then again, where hydrated lime is used it requires 66 pounds to equal 50 pounds of burned lime.

Slaking quick lime sounds simple, yet even here there is a right way of doing it. The slaking of lime is a chemical action which gives off heat. If water is added too rapidly or too slowly results will not be so good. Add the water just rapidly enough to prevent the formation of dust and, later, rapidly enough, to prevent explosive boiling without stopping the boiling entirely. This proper slaking of the lime has an important effect both on keeping it from settling out of the spray and also in causing it to stick more tenaciously to the leaves when it is applied. There is also a right and wrong way of mixing Bordeaux mixture. The right way is to dilute the lime after it is slaked to a point where each gallon of liquid contains one pound of lime. In the same way the copper sulphate is dissolved so that each gallon of water contains one pound of the chemical. The copper sulphate can be best dissolved by suspending it in a cloth bag at the top of the water. If it is simply dumped into the water, constant stirring will be required—otherwise the water at the bottom of the container will dissolve all that it can hold and further solution will be stopped until it is stirred again. One might assume that the copper sulphate can be dissolved more rapidly by the use of hot water. If pressed for time, warm water can be used, but the solution of copper sulphate must be cold when it is mixed with the lime because a hot solution causes an undesirable chemical action which makes the spray less valuable.

The right way of mixing is to dilute both the stock solutions. The two stock solutions should never be mixed together because the materials will curdle and settle rapidly to the bottom of the tank in coarse particles. One good method of mixing is to put 4 gallons of stock copper sulphate solution in a 50 gallon spray tank and fill ¾ full of water. Then add 4 gallons of stock lime solution while the agitator is running and fill the tank with water.

Where large amounts of Bordeaux are made, a lot of time will be saved by having things handy. This means running water, at least a two-inch hose to fill the tank so that the water will run in rapidly, and usually a mixing platform higher than the tank containing at least two large barrels and two smaller barrels to hold stock solutions. Run all materials into the tank through a 20-mesh strainer. By the way, Bordeaux mixture attacks iron and steel so that wooden barrels are commonly used for mixing and spray manufacturers use brass, bronze, or porcelain lined equipment in their sprayers wherever metal is required.

***A horse-drawn sprayer with an engine-operated pump that puts on the spray under high pressure.***

### Making Bordeaux Stick

Bordeaux mixture is a protection to growing plants. With possibly one or two exceptions, it will not cure fungus diseases and, therefore, it is important that Bordeaux stick to the foliage as long as possible. There are several things which affect the length of time it will adhere. First, do not mix the two stock solutions. Second, use care in slaking lime, or, if hydrated lime is used, mix it up into a paste with a small amount of water rather than to dump it into a whole

(*Continued on Page* 12)

# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist


## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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## Commencement Time Again

YESTERDAY we traveled up to a beautiful little village in the fine old State of Vermont to watch our oldest son graduate from college. As the more than a hundred young men and women entered the church in their caps and gowns, marching to the solemn tunes of the great organ, we were interested to see the faces of the fathers and mothers of those boys and girls—faces seamed and marked by the lines of Time, showing, in many cases, the hard work and the sacrifices to provide a home and education, that ideal of all American parents, for their boys and girls.

Looking at these older people, some of them poorly dressed, all of them stirred with the emotions of one of life's great events, we wondered for a moment if all of the effort and sacrifice of the fathers and mothers to educate their children were worth while. Then, turning back to watch the splendid young faces and figures of the graduation class, our question was answered, for most of those in the great army of young men and women going forth at this commencement time from school and college to take up the real duties of life will give full account of themselves and will be a credit to the institutions graduating them, to their fathers and mothers, and to the nation, which, since the first settlers landed on its shores, has believed in the fundamental necessity of education.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and one of the great railroad leaders of the country, told the graduates of Middlebury College that they were going forth into the world in the most difficult times, in many respects, in history, "and yet," said President Willard, "the world has never seen such interesting times as the present and as the next fifty years will be."

"It may not be possible," continued the speaker, "for the college graduate to get the job or the work in these hard times that he wants or that he thinks he is best fitted for, but there are opportunities and interests in any job. Take what you can get, do the best you can with it, and maybe you will like it, and, if not, always remember that you can change, for no doors into the kind of job you want are ever permanently closed if you want to get there hard enough."

## Lots of Rain Results in Good Hay

THE weather man has been showing some partiality in the different kinds of weather that he has been handing out in the last few weeks in different parts of the United States. With the amount of rain that most sections in the East have received during June, you would never believe that most of the country is suffering from drought. It is too dry in both the South and in the Central West, and a bad drought prevails throughout the Northwest, seriously endangering wheat and other crops.

In New York and New England we have seldom seen hay and pasture look better than it does at the present time. New seeding and alfalfa are particularly good. With plenty of good hay in the barn, a dairyman can wiggle through even with the low prices for milk.

## Cow Prices Still too High

A RECENT investigation conducted by American Agriculturist, the results of which were printed in our June 13th issue, showed that prices of good grade dairy cows in the New York milk shed range from seventy-five to a hundred dollars. There has been a very material reduction in the prices of cows, of course, but prices are still too high.

For several years when the cost of dairy cows was at the peak, we warned dairymen that prices were too high and that a cow was worth just what she could produce at market prices of milk and no more. We were laughed at by some for our position and criticised by others, but now the greatest difficulty that many dairymen find themselves with low prices of milk is the fact that they bought cows at too high prices and are overcapitalized in their dairy.

There is only one reason for bringing up this subject now and that is to point out that dairy cow prices are not yet stabilized. They must go lower, and the sooner they get there, the better it will be for the industry. In fact, the prices for everything, including wages and cow prices, are going to be permanently stabilized on a lower level, and the sooner we all make up our minds to this, the quicker better times will come.

## Take a Vacation With Us

THERE is still plenty of room on the American Agriculturist big excursion train to Yellowstone Park on the Northern Pacific Railway. Reservations are coming in every day, however, and it is time for you to make your decision. If you are planning to go with us, send us your reservation. If you are unable to go let us know later and your deposit will be returned to you.

The tour starts August 1st and lasts just eleven days. We know of no better way to spend a vacation. Full particulars will be sent upon request.

## How My Community Solved Its Problems

ONE of the signs that civilization is slowly improving is that we are paying more attention, not only to the home in which we live, but to that larger home which we call the neighborhood, or community. Hundreds of country communities have accomplished real results in making their places better than they were and in solving some of the problems.

What is one of your outstanding neighborhood problems and what have you done to solve it? For all good letters that we can use on this subject we will pay space rates. Here are some suggestions:

What has your neighborhood done to improve the educational facilities for its boys and girls?

To provide public playgrounds for the children, not only during the school year but in the summer time?

To beautify the school grounds?

To improve attendance at the rural church, or possibly, to improve or remodel the church?

To build a Grange hall or a community hall?

To increase attendance at the regular local farm meeting, such as the Grange and the Dairymen's League?

To provide better rural roads in your community?

To provide good economical electric service?

To get rid of unsightly billboard advertising?

To increase the facilities for recreation for young and old?

To improve the old cemeteries?

To eliminate nuisances, such as immoral dance halls, bootleg joints, etc.?

To improve community fire protection facilities?

To foster rural scouting and 4-H Club work?

To solve automobile parking problems in small villages and in rural districts?

To secure fair assessments of farm property?

To prevent thefts of farm property?

Letters should be written plainly, preferably typewritten on one side of the paper.

Address them to the Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## Eat Your Surplus

MOST of the advice to eat more wheat or eat more of anything benefits one set of producers to the detriment of others. Our "tummies" will hold just about so much. If we eat more of one food, we must eat less of something else. But this does not apply when we say, "Eat more butter in the place of oleomargarine." Butter is a better and more healthful product, and it is a distinctly American agricultural product. Every time we eat a pound of butter, we help American dairymen.

If each farm family would consume one extra pound of butter a week for five weeks, there would be little surplus butter. How happy other kinds of producers would be if they had the same opportunity of eating themselves out of their surpluses!

## Feeding and the Butterfat Test

WE receive many letters during the year from dairymen asking if there is any way of feeding the cow to increase the amount of butterfat. The answer is no. Many experiments have been conducted with all kinds of breeds and feeds. Occasionally, it is found that a certain feed will temporarily affect the amount of butterfat, but the cow soon comes back to her normal production.

However, while some special feed has no effect on the amount of butterfat in a cow's milk, it has been proven that poor, unbalanced feeding does reduce the cow's natural production of butterfat.

## Eastman's Chestnut

POSSIBLY if more of us were like the grocer in the following story we would have less government in business and less taxes:

"A judge gave an Oregon grocer who beat up a government inspector a chance to defend himself. The grocer said:

"I am guilty. I lost my head. All the morning I held my temper while government agents inspected my scales, tested my butter, smelled my meat, graded my kerosene. In addition, your honor, I had just answered three federal questionnaires. Then this bird comes along and wants to take moving pictures of my cheese. It was more than I could stand—I pasted him in the eye."

# With Our A.A. Boys and Girls

"GREATER love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friend."

When a boy in New York City risks his life to save another, an account of it usually finds its way to the front pages of our daily papers. Usually this does not happen where a life is saved on a farm. A young boy may grab a pitch fork and drive off an infuriated herd sire that has just attacked his father and no one but the immediate family ever knows of it. It is just a part of the day's work.

We know that boys and girls on farms are just as brave as those who live in congested cities, and we believe that instances of heroism should be recognized and emphasized.

Here is our plan. American Agriculturist will give to any boy or girl who saves another's life at the risk of his or her own, a beautiful certificate of award, setting forth the details of the rescue and signed by the publisher and editor, which can be kept and cherished for a lifetime.

Here are the rules that will govern the awards:

1. Any boy or girl not living in a city and who has not yet reached his nineteenth birthday, will be eligible to receive the certificate.

2. In order to get a certificate it is necessary not only that you save someone's life, but that you do it at the risk of your own.

3. The editorial staff of American Agriculturist will investigate all applications and act as judges to decide whether or not applicants shall receive the certificate.

4. This offer is retroactive; that is, it is good from the date January 1, 1931. In other words, if you know of someone who meets the requirements set down and who has saved a life since January 1, 1931, write us a letter and tell us about it.

5. In case a boy or girl loses his life in attempting to rescue another, a certificate will be presented to their parents.

There are no finer folks in all the world than those living on farms. In a few years you boys and girls will be running the farms and taking your part in community activities. Parents and neighbors are already beginning to look to you for help. It takes real courage to risk one's life for another. If you know of a case which, in your opinion, meets the rules we have set down, will you not tell us about it? With every such award given, American Agriculturist plans to publish a full account of the incident.

*A group of New York 4-H Club members who took part in the National 4-H Achievement Day radio program at Station WHAM last fall.*

## State Singing Contest Ends

ON the boys' and girls' page in our March 21st issue, we announced the singing contest for 4-H clubs. The clubs have done wonderfully well with this contest, fifteen counties having entered it. The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music offered certificates to the clubs winning first, second, and third prizes in the various county contests. After these county contests were held, the district elimination contests were arranged.

On May 16 Delaware, Broome and Otsego Counties competed at Sidney, New York. The winners of that contest were the Whitney Point girls' club. On Saturday, May 23rd, the Eastern part of the State held its contest at Kingston. Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Nassau Counties competed. The contest was a close one; Nassau taking first, Ulster, second, and Greene, third. The Nassau County group traveled 280 miles that day. There were twenty-two boys and girls in addition to the drivers of the cars that took them. They sang beautifully and earned the first place which was justly awarded them. St. Lawrence County being so far from other counties interested in the contest, constituted a Northern district in itself. The Potsdam Club, a mixed club with twenty-three members, won the contest and will represent the North Country at the State Club Congress.

The Western district, composed of Schuyler, Chemung, Allegany, and Monroe, held their competition at Rochester on June 6. The Schuyler County chorus took first place, Chemung County, second, and Monroe County, third.

The final State contest will be held in Bailey Hall at Cornell University on Tuesday evening, June 30. Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara who will give a talk on music appreciation that evening will act as one of the judges.

Additional features of interest will be provided by the Otsego County seniors, a group of older girls from the 4-H clubs, who will give Swedish and English folk dances and songs in costume.

Everything considered, 4-H club agents and Miss Mary Eva Duthie of the Rural Social Organization Department of Cornell University, who has done much of the organization work in connection with the state contest, feel that it has been markedly successful.

*Ruth I. Bigelow of Whallonsburg, Essex County, and Secunda Ruth Korndyke, a 4-H Club calf that took ribbons at the 1930 Essex County Fair.*

## The Letter Box

Hello A. A. Boys and Girls:

I have come to join your club. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm where I raise chickens, one rooster, a dog and three little kittens. I set my hen with seven guinea eggs. Next month I will tell you how many guineas I have.—HELEN SOMERVILLE, R. F. D., Box 53, Hastings, Pa.

* * *

Would you please print my name in the letter box on the A. A. boys and girls page in the next issue? I am sixteen years of age and am fond of all sports. I attend high school in the town in which I live. I am anxious to exchange letters with boys or girls from 14 to 17 years.—WINIFRED SAUNDERS, Orwell, Vermont.

* * *

The Lake Delaware junior 4-H Club went on a hike recently. We started from Saint James parish hall and went past Lake Delaware. As we went along, Mr. Lennox, our County Club Agent, showed us different kinds of trees and told us their names, such as hemlock, red pine, white pine, scotch pine, locust, horse chestnut, elm, and yellow birch. We picked some of the loose bark of the yellow birch to start a fire with.

After a while we came to the Boy Scout Camp. There was a dam there with a pond behind, about an acre in area. We laid a fire place below the dam. Eugene Avery laid and started the fire with only one match. For dinner we had hunters' stew and cocoa. We were each supposed to bring besides the potatoes and onions for the stew, an orange, apple, and a cookie. After dinner we played baseball. Father Barry, rector of St. James and also the local 4-H leader, had us answer some questions on trees. We then started back.—ROBERT NORTHROP, Delhi, N. Y.

* * *

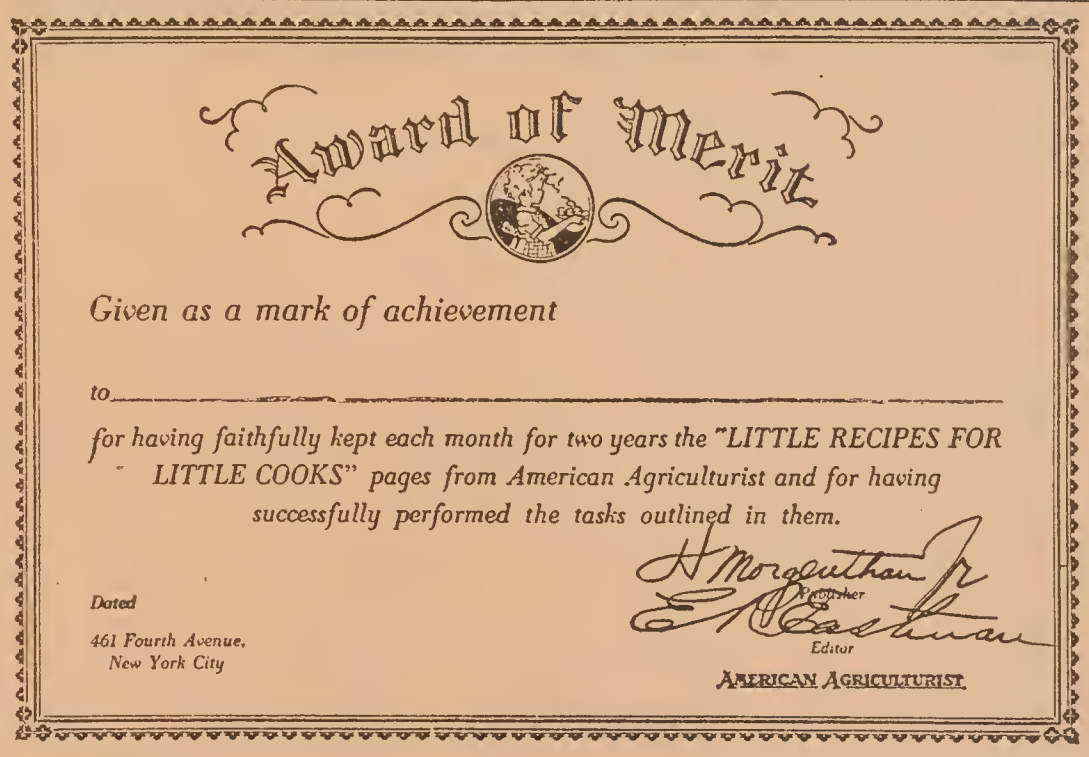
On April 25, in Renesselaer County at Schodack Center the boy's and girl's 4-H clubs combined in holding a Song fest to which neighbors and other club members were invited. The affair proved to be a success with eighty people present.

The program included talks by the Rensselaer County Club Agent, Mr. Albert Hoefer and Mr. Charles Traver, District Forest Ranger. Motion pictures of outdoor life and canoe trips were shown and then refreshments were served.—MARVELL MARKELL, East Greenbush, N. Y.

## Scrambled Eggs

An egg tastes and look much the same regardless of the breed of hen that lays it, except that some eggs may have brown shells and some white. These are the ten breeds of fowls. However, the printer made a bad mistake and got all the letters in the wrong place. Let's see if you can unscramble them. Then if you want to be sure that you are right, turn to page 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teytandow | Canroim |
| Nelrogh | Rambah |
| Moltphuy Cork | Not goinrp |
| Yeserj Taign | Dehor Dansli Der |
| Quenodmii | Nashg Nal |




***This illustrates the attractive award of merit certificate which is issued to all Little Cooks who have completed satisfactorily the twenty-four lessons of recipes for Little Cooks. All that is necessary for a Little Cook to do to obtain this certificate is first to practice all of the recipes until she gets them right, then get her mother or some other responsible adult to write to us saying that she has done so. Then this certificate, which is printed on prettily tinted pink paper and signed by the Publisher and Editor of the American Agriculturist, with the Little Cook's own name written on it, will be sent to her.***

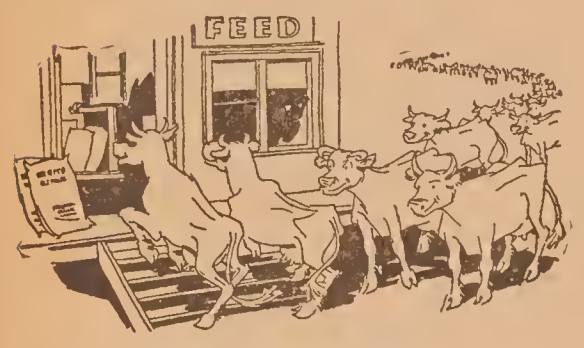
## Try These on Each Other

*Summer Garden Flowers*

1. What flower is part of an unmarried man's attire?
2. Another flower uses a girl's name for part of its own and wealth for the last syllable. What is it?
3. One uses a boy's name for the last part of its own name. Guess what it is.
4. Still another has the name of part of a bird's foot.
5. Which is the flower said to mean "thoughts"?
6. Which common flower is associated with June brides?
7. What vicious beast is the name of a summer lily?
8. A Christmas green gives name to the first part of another flower. What is it?
9. Which flower has for its nickname Pollyanna's favorite word?
10. A certain flower beginning with "z" rivals the word "zebra" for popularity in cross word puzzles. Guess.
11. Another flower's name might mean bunches of sheep, though spelled differently. What is it?

(*Turn to page 6 for answer*)

# IF YOUR *Cows Had Money to Spend—*




**WHAT would they buy? Shoes, candy, new hats? No! Every last one of them would trot down to the feed store for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp.**

**They know it's good—that it is bulky and palatable—that it is not only highly digestible itself but that it aids the digestion of the entire ration. Most important of all they know that Dried Molasses Beet Pulp increases the flow of milk.**

**And being of the gentler sex they know a bargain when they see it—prices are lowest in ten years.**

**Don't pay a fancy price for hay—six pounds of Beet Pulp will do the work of ten pounds of hay and do it better. Don't worry if your silage is getting low, Beet Pulp is even better than silage. See your feed dealer without delay. Shipments made direct from factory nearest to buyer.**

*Send for Free Booklet, "Profitable Feeding"*

**THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY**
Detroit, Mich.
Dept. A-9

**So-Boss Calf and Cow WEANER**

Positively weans. No sore nose. Worn like a halter. Permits eating freely. Guaranteed — fits any calf or cow.

MAIL ORDER TODAY —sent postpaid for 60c, or two for $1.00.

SIMONSEN IRON WORKS
Box B, Sioux Rapids, Iowa

*Why Tolerate Pimples and Blackheads when*
**CUTICURA**
**Quickly Relieves Them**
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 14B, Malden, Mass.

# Mend the Leaks

In your Granite, Tin, Aluminum, and Iron Dishes, Kettles, Pans, with Peck's Soft Metal Rivets. Sample box of 20 assorted sizes 10c. Box of 60, 25c. Agents wanted. PECK & CO., BOX 426, MEDINA, N. Y.

**GENEROUS INTEREST**
***Compounded Quarterly***

BANK by mail safely, conveniently. This 61 year old Savings Bank under rigid New York State supervision, assures generous interest with absolute safety. New booklet tells how compounding makes money grow. Explains simple banking by mail plan. Send coupon for FREE copy today.

**HOME SAVINGS BANK, Albany, N. Y.**
Without obligation please send me new Banking by Mail booklet.

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*With the A. A.*
# Dairyman

## Dairy Clans Gather at Utica

(*Continued from Page* 3)

reduce their operating costs so that the burden of lessened return may not fall entirely upon farmers.

"The shadow over the milk industry is the result of ten years of division among dairymen and distributors as to the policy they pursue in relation to marketing problems. Solution depends upon three groups:

"The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and its willingness and ability to pick up surplus; and

"Willingness of independent producers to cooperate with this organization in putting this industry on its feet; and

"Distributors who buy milk on an independent basis without regard to their obligation to sustain markets or carry a load of surplus commensurate with the fluid markets they enjoy.

"If these three groups can be brought together and will lay aside selfishness and ulterior motives, to work for the benefit of the industry as a whole, our problem can be solved. We will be able to pass through this depression without the full burden of its effect falling upon the dairy industry of the New York Milk Shed as it is falling upon other groups of farmers throughout the country."

One of the high spots of the meeting was reached in the report of the Treasurer, Chester Young, when he stated that the Directors of the League, at their session held on the day before the Annual Meeting, had voted to appropriate a million dollars for the purchase of Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness which come due May 1st, 1932. These Certificates will be purchased at 101, or one above par, with all interest due. Such Certificates must be bought, however, before December 31st, 1931; and will be purchased only as long as the million dollars last. This is the answer of the League to the calamity howlers who have always claimed that League Certificates would never bring very much money. In my opinion, the way the financial affairs of the League have been handled is one of the outstanding achievements of the organization.

### Two New Directors Elected

The meeting elected two new directors—Paul Talbot of Burlington Flats, New York, and Ernest C. Strobeck, of Macedon, New York. Six directors were reelected. They are: L. M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J.; Johns S. Petteys, Greenwich, N. Y.; Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y.; J. A. Coulter, Watertown, N. Y.; A. L. Milks, Little Valley, N. Y.; and Fred L. Utter, Friendship, N. Y.

Although there were only a few resolutions presented by the Resolutions Committee, they were important. One of them expressed the appreciation of the League membership to Dwight Beardslee, who served the organization as a Director for a period of seventeen years, and who is now retiring from the Board of Directors.

Another very important resolution called attention to the surplus conditions in the milk market and to price cutting methods being used by dealers and unorganized farmers, and then authorized the Board of Directors, in order to prevent the manipulation of milk prices, to enter the field of retail distribution. The matter, however, was left optional with the Board of Directors.

The only fireworks which exploded during the meeting was a resolution which would eliminate district and subdistrict presidents. There was considerable emphatic debate on this subject; some maintaining that the presidents ought to be eliminated in the interest of economy; others just as vehemently contending that the presidents were rendering a very vital service. The matter was finally temporarily settled by asking the auditing committee to make a complete investigation of the presidents' work and expenditures, and report later to the members.

The great meeting was brought to a conclusion with a bang with a constructive address by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and member of President Hoover's Cabinet. Secretary Hyde is an outstanding speaker and he did credit to his subject, which was an emphatic support of co-operation in general, and of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association in particular.

The Secretary first called attention to the great changes that have taken place in recent years whereby agriculture has increased its problems to include marketing. "Now agriculture is industrialized", said the Secretary. "It became an industry the minute it stopped depending on its own resources for the family living, and placed its dependence upon selling one primary product and buying what the family needed from the proceeds of sale. Most agriculture is specialized. * * * What a great and powerful industry dairying is. * * * The automobile industry is our new industrial giant, but the wholesale value of its products is not equal to the farm value of the annual milk production. * * * Measured in value of product, capital invested, or number of persons employed, dairying is our greatest industry."

The Secretary insisted that milk production must be reduced, and the way to do it is to eliminate the poor cows. "We could cull", said Mr. Hyde, "the lowest producing 10 per cent of our dairy cows and reduce the volume of milk and butterfat only 5 per cent, but such culling would not reduce the average dairyman's net income by a single dollar."

Secretary Hyde pointed out that the United States Department of Agriculture wants to do everything it can to support the League and the whole dairy industry. He said he was proud to support the recent bill for taxing colored oleomargarine.

The Secretary paid great tribute to farm women in the Dairymen's League. "In this effort", he said, "you are blazing a trail for all cooperatives. The farmer's wife is his best partner, not only in the home but very often in the operations of the farm."

The speaker ended his address with a strong tribute to the League, and said. "But more than all else, I congratulate you upon the big round fact that the Dairymen's League is a success. In these days of large business concerns your volume of business is impressive. A turnover of $79,800,000 is one which most private corporations would envy, and one at which none would sneer. By its very existence after these ten years of storm and stress, the Dairymen's League has proved that a corporation organized and conducted cooperatively of farmers, for farmers, and by farmers, can be a business success."

## Unscrambled Eggs

(*See Page* 5 *for puzzle*)

Wyandotte, Minorca, Leghorn, Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Orpington, Rhode Island Red, Jersey Giant, Dominque, Langshan.

## Answers to Try These on Each Other

(*See Page* 5 *for puzzle*)

1. Bachelor's button. 2. Marigold. 3. Sweet William. 4. Larkspur. 5. Pansy. 6. Rose. 7. Tiger. 8. Hollyhock. 9. "Glad"—the gladiolus. 10. Zinnia. 11. Phlox.

Good perennials used primarily for their ever-green foliage are: Arenaria Verna, Artemisia, Silver King, Edelweiss, Funkia, Iberis, Pachysandra, Sedums, Sempervivums, Vinca.

**LIVESTOCK BREEDERS**

## CATTLE

**Holstein & Ayrshire** accredited and TB tested Purebred and grade cattle.
J. H. WILLIAMS, - - - ORMSTOWN, QUEBEC

## GOATS

**MILK GOATS**
PEDIGREED REGISTERED BUCK worth $100 FOR $50. Doe soon fresh. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

## RABBITS

RABBITS & SUPPLIES. Complete Literature. ALBERT FACEY, JR., INC., 115-AA, Valley Stream, N.Y.

## SHEEP

**Registered Shropshire & Dorset RAMS** $20 each. Shipped on approval—No payment required—Send for photographs. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

## HORSES

**For Sale** —3-year-old roan thorough bred Belgium Stallion. Wm. Marshall, Aurora, N. Y.

**Shetland Ponies** —Mares, and colts—Geldings and Stallions. Pony Farm, Himrod, N.Y.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

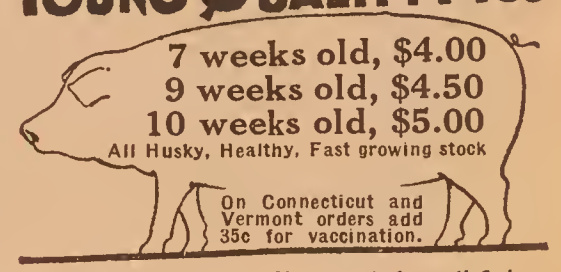
SHEPHERD PUPPIES . $5 males; $2 females. Parents driving. F. A. Sweet, Smyrna, N. Y.

**For Sale** —Beagle pups, six months old Males $15; Females $8. William Somerville, Livonia, N.Y.

White Collie and Beagle **Puppies** On approval. Circular. Railway-View Farm, Hastings, N. Y.

## SWINE

**YOUNG QUALITY PIGS**



**7 weeks old, $4.00**
**9 weeks old, $4.50**
**10 weeks old, $5.00**
All Husky, Healthy, Fast growing stock

On Connecticut and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.

MY GUARANTEE: You must be satisfied. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free.

**EDWARD BUNZEL** Tel. 0496 Lexington, Mass.

**RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE**

We are prepared to supply you with choice stock of good quality and guarantee to satisfy old and new customers. Chester and Berkshire crossed, also Chester and Yorkshire crossed.

**6-7 wks. old, $4. 8-9 wks. old, $4.25**

Choice Chester pigs, $5.00. Will ship C. O. D. on approval or send check or Money Order. Crates free.

A. M. LUX
206 Washington St. Woburn, Mass.
Tel. Wob. 1415

**PIGS FOR SALE!**
**DAILEY STOCK FARM**
**Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085**

We offer choice, carefully selected young feeders all weaned and ready for the feed trough. They will more than please you, we are sure. Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed—

6-7 WEEKS OLD.....$4.25 EACH
8-9 WEEKS OLD.....$4.50 EACH
10 WEEKS EXTRAS.....$5.00 EACH

Ship any number C.O.D. on approval—No charge for crating. Our guarantee: A Square Deal at all times.

**PIGS PIGS PIGS**

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. Large Yorkshire and Chester White cross, color white; Berkshire and Chester White cross, color black and white.

6 TO 8 WEEKS @ $3.50 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS @ $4.00 EACH

They are all good blocky pigs, the kind that make large hogs. Will crate and ship in lots of two or more C.O.D. F.O.B. Woburn to your approval No charge for crating.
JOHN J. SCANNELL, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230
P. S.—There are cheaper pigs, but none better. Quality

**250 Pigs for Sale**

100 Chester and Yorkshire crossed, 75 Berkshire and O.I.C. 75 Duroc & Berkshire crossed, 7-8 Weeks old $4.75 each. Expressed prepaid on two or more. Our pigs are the large heavy boned type that grow fast and make hog raising easy. We ship C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Try some of our stock and see the difference.
PROVIDENT FOOD FARM, Box 32, So. Sudbury, Mass.

**Large Type Spring Pigs for Sale**

RYDER'S STOCK FARM INC., LEXINGTON, MASS. Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $4.50; 6 to 8 wks. $5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders, add 35c for vaccination. ALSO—50 Young thoroughbred POLAND CHINA SOWS weighing 110 to 140 lbs. at $25.00 each.
Call John Lamont, Lexington 0351 or write to Box 42.

**Spring Pigs for Sale**

Chester White and Poland China cross. Chester White and Duroc cross. 5 to 6 wks. $4.50; 6 to 8 wks. $5.00. On Conn. and Vermont orders add 35c for vaccination.
GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Blue Hog Breeding Co. Wilmington, Mass Tel. No. Wilmington 49-3

# Know these 2 FACTS before you buy a milker

★ *One-piece all-rubber mouth piece*

★ *Single metal tube, with rubber joints*

—these two features make it easy for Burrell users to produce clean milk—and they are two reasons why you ehould prefer the Burrell. Single and double units. Write for catalog today.

**"It Milks the Cows Clean"**

Cherry-Burrell Corp., 2 Albony St., Little Folls, N.Y.

**BURRELL**

## Baby Chicks

Taylor's Cornell-Bred and Bloodtested White Leghorn Growing

**PULLETS**

Finger Lakes Baby Chicks from Official Blood-Tested Pedigreed Breeders

at Unheard-Of Prices!

2 mos. 60c; 3 mos. 80c;
4 mos. $1.00; 5 mos. $1.20.

Higher egg and poultry prices are certain this fall and winter. Get Taylor's full of pep, well started pullets—husky, sturdy money makers, well past early dangers, 100% future layers. Place order today.

Prices on Pedigreed Cockerels Quoted on Request.

Taylor's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
Box A, Newark, New York

## Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock. At $7.00 per 100, $33.50 per 500, $65.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this Ad. or write for catalog.

ROBERT L. CLAUSER, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

**Clear Spring Quality Chicks** Cash or C.O.D.

| | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tanc. or Barron S. C. White Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50 |
| S.C. Barred Rocks | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| S.C. Rhode Island Reds | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |

Light Mix. $5-100; Heavy Mix. $6.50-100. 100% live del. Postpaid. Circular free. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 52, McAlisterville, Pa.

**10,000 Chicks Weekly**

Barred Rocks ..... $8.00-100
(Penna. State College Strain)
Black Giants (N. J.) ..... $12.00-100
Mixed 7c each. Prompt del. C.O.D. Guar'd.
S. W. KLINE, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa

**WHITE LEGHORN HENS** AND MALES Now Half Price.

Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Quality Chicks** From Healthy Free Range Stock

Bd.Rocks $60-1000; S.C.W.Leg.$50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots.

Lincoln Hatchery, B. N. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**Ducklings** Mammoth Wh.Pekins, large best quality, low price & satisf'n. L.W.Hamblin, Wilson, N.Y.

**Leghorns $6,** Heavies $6, Rocks, Reds $7, Wyan. $7. Continental Hatchery, York, Penna.

## POST YOUR FARM
### *And Keep Trespassers Off*

We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land. The signs we have prepared are worded to comply with Conservation Law.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Dozen | $ 1.00 |
| Per Fifty | 3.50 |
| Per Hundred | 6.50 |
| Per Thousand | 60.00 |

Specially worded signs will be made up at slight additional cost. Names and addresses will be imprinted at $2.00 for the first one hundred and $1.00 for each additional one hundred.

These signs are made up of extra heavy cloth material that will withstand the severities of the weather.

*To avoid loss of cash in mail, send check or money order with order.*

**American Agriculturist**
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.


## With the A. A. POULTRY FARMER

## Infectious Bronchitis

My chickens seem dopey, and gasp for breath. Some of them have a bloody discharge from the mouth. What is the trouble, and what can we do about it?

FROM your description, it sounds as if your chickens were troubled with infectious bronchitis, a highly contagious disease. According to Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist of the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station, "Infectious bronchitis is so highly contagious that it is almost impossible to prevent the spread of infection after it has appeared in a flock. There is no specific treatment and most of the patent remedies do more harm than good. Consequently, a poultryman has to content himself with the results obtained through 'nursing' the chicks during the outbreak, which rarely lasts more than a week or ten days. To this end, crowding is to be avoided, and the air should be kept as free from dust as possible. Absolute protection from drafts and exposure should be provided and, if possible the brooding temperature should be raised."

The best method of treatment means the elimination of disease on the premises of the poultry farm by preventing outbreaks in young birds. This necessitates the absolute isolation of the new stock until the survivors of the last outbreak have passed their period of usefulness, and have been disposed of as meat birds. The quarters occupied by survivors should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected because the virus of infectious bronchitis is capable of living a year in the dry state.

## Caponizing Popular

CAPONS are becoming an increasingly popular branch of poultry keeping in some sections. According to the University of New Hampshire, the most suitable time for caponizing is during May, June, and July, which will allow time to properly finish the birds so they will be ready for the Christmas holidays. Cockerels are suitable for caponizing when they are one-half to two pounds in size. A bulletin on caponizing is put out by most State Colleges and may be secured free of charge.

## Preservation of Eggs

PUT down some eggs in water glass to be used next fall when egg prices are high. (*At least we hope they will be high! Only about two-thirds as many baby chicks were raised as last year.*) The procedure in putting down eggs is simple. First candle all eggs and remove all spots and cracks. Then place them in a crock. Next make up a solution consisting of one part of commercial water glass and nine parts of cooled boiled water. Pour this solution over the eggs so that there is about two or three inches of solution over the top layer of eggs. Place crock in a cool place.

## Shipping Live Broilers

IN shipping live birds to market, shrinkage can be cut to a minimum by providing scratch grain which has been soaked in water. This soaked grain should be fed in cans which are securely fastened to a corner of the coop, preferably with stovepipe wire.

The difference between lice and mites, at least as far as poultrymen are concerned, is that lice live on the birds and mites live on the roosts, etc., attacking the birds only at night.

* * *

It is cheaper to prevent a disease among chickens than to try a cure after it has appeared.

* * *

Watch the nests and see that they contain enough litter so that the eggs will not be broken in the nest.


# BABY CHICKS

**Hall's Chicks**
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

A Sensation for Broiler Raisers! We've been doing a lot of experimenting on CROSS BRED CHICKS. We wanted a new chick, solely to make more broiler money than any chick ever before offered. We have it now!

**HALLCROSS BROILER CHICKS**

will bring the highest market prices, with a rapid and uniform growth hitherto unknown. Write for details and prices. Regular breed chicks also.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Conn.

## GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES JUNE 30th, July 7-14-21-28. EXTRA FULL COUNT.
ELECTRIC HATCHED; HEALTHY; VIGOROUS. CAN SHIP C.O.D.

| Per | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).. | $3.60 | $ 6.70 | $33 | $ 63 |
| White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks | 4.00 | 7.70 | 37 | 72 |
| Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57 | 110 |

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, BOX A, SHERIDAN, PA.

## CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. per 100

| | |
|---|---|
| S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain | $6.50 |
| Special Mated—Blood Tested | 9.00 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain | 7.00 |
| Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds | 8.00 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 7.00 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 6.00 |

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more ½c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guar. Circular free

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## Bigger Poultry Profits

| CASH OR C. O. D. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Laced Wyandottes | $6.00 | $10.00 | $47.50 | $90 |
| Rocks or Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| White Leghorns, Tanc. & Wyk. | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 35.00 | 65 |
| Light Mixed | 3.75 | 6.00 | 30.00 | 55 |

These are first class chicks and nothing cheap but the price. 100% live arrival guar. Postpaid. Hatched from 2 and 3 year old breeders. Catalogue FREE. Used incubators cheap. THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, The Dependable Plant, BOX 75-A, RICHFIELD, PA.

## BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Range Flocks

| Wyck. & Tancred Strn. | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. W. Leghorns | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |
| S. C. Rocks and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| White Wyandottes | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 75 |
| Assorted Light Breeds | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 55 |
| Assorted Heavy Breeds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J.N.NACE POULTRY FARM Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

## HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA Chicks FREE with each order

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns | $6.00 per 100 |
| Parks Strain Bar. Rocks (Per.34D31) | 7.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | 7.00 per 100 |

Heavy Mixed $6.00 per 100; Light Mixed $5.50 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop. Box 5, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| Delivered when wanted. | 50 | 100 | 500 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns | $3.50 | $6.50 | $30.00 |
| S. C. Barred Rocks | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 |

Light Mixed $5.00-100. Heavy Mixed $6.50-100
100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EOGAR C. LEISTER, R.D.2, McAlisterville, Pa.

## LOWEST IN YEARS PULLETS 50c-60c-65c and up.

From Big type Barron strain Leghorns. R.O.P. 200-291 large egg size breeding. Health certified by licensed Veterinarian. Also hens and breeding cockerels. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. Catalog free.
Fairview Hatchery & Poultry Fm., Zeeland, Mich. Box 5 R.2

**CHICKS** C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8; Leghorns or Heavy Mixed, $6.50; Light Mixed $6. Free range. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA

## CLASS "A" PULLETS

10,000 pullets on hand. All ages and varieties. Very low prices. No money down. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY, R.2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

**BABY CHICKS** $8.00 PER 100 UP. Thousands hatching daily. Fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

**DUCKLINGS** $30 Delivered. Eggs $13-100. New low prices. Free Catalog ROY PARDEE, Islip, L.I., New York

CHICKS—STARTED CHICKS—PULLETS, From My Own Trapnested, Bloodtested Pure Barron White Leghorns, Prices reduced for May and June. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio

## SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES

| WILL SHIP C.O.D. | 25 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barred Plymouth Rocks | 2.25 | 4.25 | 7.75 | 38.00 | 75 |
| W. Rocks, Reds, W. Wyand. | 2.25 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 38.50 | 75 |
| Heavy Mixed | 2.00 | 3.75 | 7.00 | 34.50 | 68 |

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now.
For Greater Profit ULSH POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY
Hatchery Chicks. Box A Port Trevorton, Penna.

## HAINES BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

the cheapest they have been since 1914. Why not buy your chicks from a Poultry Farm that stands back of their stock and has a reputation of producing pure. bred to lay stock. We guarantee 100% delivery. Write for prices.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, DESK H, NUNDA, N.Y.

## PINECREST CHIX

| Cash or C. O. D. | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bd. & Wh. Rocks | $7.50 | $35.00 | $68.00 |
| R. I. Reds | 7.50 | 35.00 | 70.00 |
| White Leghorns | 6.50 | 30.00 | 58.00 |
| Heavy Mixed | 6.50 | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| Light Mixed | 6.00 | 30.00 | 58.00 |

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

## HATCHERY CHICKS

| S. C. White Leghorns | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tancred or Barron Strain | $3.50 | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50 |
| Barred Rocks or Reds | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60 |
| Heavy Mixed | 3.50 | 6.00 | 27.50 | 50 |
| Light Mixed | 3.00 | 5.00 | 23.00 | 45 |

Prompt del. & 100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.O.3, McAlisterville, Pa.

## QUALITY CHICKS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tancred Strain White Leghorns | $6.00 per 100 |
| Barred Rocks | $8.00 per 100 |
| S. C. Reds | $8.00 per 100 |
| Heavy Mixed | $7.00 per 100 |
| Light Mixed | $6.00 per 100 |

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Penna.

## QUALITY CHICKS

| Postpaid in lots of | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Strain Leghorns | $6.00 | $27.50 | $50.00 |
| Special Leghorns Wyckoff | 7.00 | 32.50 | 60.00 |
| Mixed Chicks | 5.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 |

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Leghorns, $6-100; Tanc. and Baron Str., $7-100; Bd. Rocks & Wh. Rocks, $8-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. Postage paid. Order at once.
100% live delivery. Special prices on large lots. Catalog.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

## TAKE NOTICE 150,000 QUALITY BABY CHICKS

| S.C.W. Leghorns, Baron, and Tancred Strain | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $4.00 | $7.00 | $32.50 | $65 |
| Barred Rox and Reds | 4.50 | 8.00 | 37.50 | 70 |
| Heavy Mixed | 4.00 | 7.00 | 32.50 | 65 |

Free range. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, Richfield, Penna.

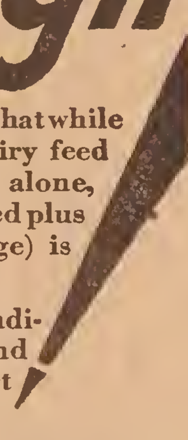
**CHICKS** Bar., S.C. Wh.Leg.....$6.00 per 100
Barred Rocks.....$7.00 per 100
Mixed or Assorted.....$6.00 per 100. Order Direct.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop. Box 11, McAlisterville, Pa.

**Turkey Eggs** all oreeds. Strictly pure-bred $3.50 for 12 prepaid
WALTER BROS., POWHATAN POINT, OHIO

**CHICKS** Large Eng. Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, 7c; Mixed, 6c. 100% guaranteed, circular free. Order from adv., C.O.D. or cash. Heavy Mixed 6c.
TWIN HATCHERY, BOX A. McALISTERVILLE, PA.


When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

# Pasture is NOT Enough



Repeated tests show that while pasture plus good dairy feed is better than pasture alone, yet pasture plus dairy feed plus roughage (hay and silage) is still more profitable.

Under present market conditions most dairymen will find it profitable to replace part of the silage and hay with

**DRIED MOLASSES BEET PULP**

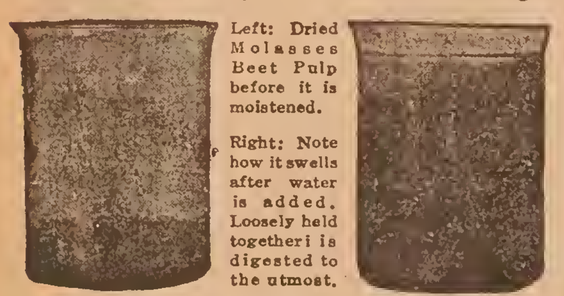
Dairymen interested in their results next fall and winter, as well as now, should follow this program for their cows:

(a) **Good Pasture.**
(b) **3 or 4 lbs. daily of Dried Molasses Beet Pulp.**
(c) **A good dairy feed, fed according to milk production.**
(d) **Ample water supply.**

Cows so fed will milk better all summer, go into the winter in better condition, and produce more profitably all year.

*Ask your dealer for Dried Molasses Beet Pulp, or write*

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Box 68, N. End Sta., Dept. A-10, Detroit, Michigan



Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is digested to the utmost.

Celery Plants all leading varieties ready for field. $1.25-1000; $10.00-10,000.
J. C. SCHMIDT, - BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA

**BROILERS WANTED**
Quick Sales. Top Prices.
Checks mailed within 24 hours.
Coops returned immediately.
Service and results unparalleled.
Over $4,000,000 worth of Live Poultry handled during 1930.
Ample Capital — Established 1884.
Ship Now—Market Good.
*Compare results.*
**SOL FRANKEL, INC.**
**West Washington Market, N. Y. C.**
Reference: Your bank.

Outlet For Always LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Established 1883.
**We Are Bonded Commission Merchants**
Returns made daily. Highest prices paid. Our outlet unlimited. Write for quotations, tags, crates, shipping instructions. Holiday calendar free on request. K27.
KRAKAUR POULTRY CO.
WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY

**Ship Your Eggs**
. . . TO . . .
**R. BRENNER & SONS**
*Bonded Commission Merchants*
358 Greenwich St. New York City

EGG CASES—Good used egg cases complete with flats and fillers and tops, 30 doz. size. Good used egg case material, berry crates, peach and tomato carriers, hamper and bushel baskets. Carlot less carlot and truckloads.
O. & S. SUPPLY COMPANY.
2132 Fleeman Ave., Wallabout Mkt., Brooklyn, N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist


# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## *Milk Prices*

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

| Class | Dairymen's League | Sheffield Producers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Fluid Milk (Metropolitan area) | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| 2 Fluid Cream | | |
| 2A Fluid Cream | 1.66 | |
| 2B Cond. Milk Soft Cheese | 1.91 | |
| 3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder Hard Cheese | 1.30 | 1.10 |
| 4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese. | | |

The Class 1 League price for June 1930 was $3.00 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's $2.80 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of weighted average.

## *Good Trading in Butter*

| CREAMERY SALTED | June 20, 1931 | June 13, 1931 | June 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higher than extra | 23 -23½ | 23 -23½ | 33¼-33¾ |
| Extra (92 sc.) | 22½- | 22½- | 32¾ |
| 84-91 score | 19 -22 | 19 -22 | 28 -32¼ |
| Lower Grades | 16 -18½ | 16 -18½ | 26½-27½ |

The butter market experienced a week of good trading from June 15 to 20 inclusive.

It appears quite certain that we have reached the peak of production. In most of the large dairy sections conditions are generally favorable for production. However, there are some very important sections that have been severely hit by dry weather. If the conditions there prevail for any length of time we are going to see a shrinkage in production. In fact some regions have already shown some shrinkage. New York's receipts have been short of those of a year ago. Cold storage figures for the ten cities likewise show a reduction under those of a year ago. On June 19 the ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage 37,783,000 pounds of butter whereas on the same weekday a year ago they held 46,058,000 pounds. From June 12 to June 19 storage holdings in the ten cities increased 7,120,000 pounds, while during the same period last year holdings increased 7,536,000 pounds. The statistical condition is obviously very firm and during the past week it appears that the speculators have appreciated the fact that the market looks good for a long hold.

## *Cheese Market Higher*

| STATE FLATS | June 20, 1931 | June 13, 1931 | June 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Fancy | 13¼-14¾ | 12½-14½ | 18-18½ |
| Fresh Average | | | |
| Held Fancy | 12¾-13 | 21 -23 | 24-26 |
| Held Average | 21 -23 | | 23- |

The cheese market moved to higher levels during the third week in June with more active buying on the part of the speculative interests. The market has shown increasing willingness to take on full grass cheese for storage. The West continues firm with a trend continuing upward. This has given good support to the New York market. The make in the West is short compared with last year. On the other hand New York State flats are in good supply, they are moving freely, and the tone at the close of the market on the 20th was firm.

Statistically the cheese market is in a particularly strong position. The ten cities making daily reports had in cold storage on June 19, 10,611,000 pounds of cheese whereas on the same week day a year ago storage holdings totaled 14,810,000 pounds. In 1929 the same cities held slightly over 12,000,000 pounds. From June 12 to June 19, this year storage holdings increased only 537,000 pounds whereas during the same period last year holdings increased 1,565,000 pounds and during the same period in 1929 holdings increased during the comparable period 685,000 pounds.

## *Egg Supplies Still Heavy*

| NEARBY WHITE | June 20, 1931 | June 13, 1931 | June 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hennery | | | |
| Selected Extras | 23 -25½ | 23 -26 | 30 -32 |
| Average Extras | 21 -22½ | 21½-22½ | 28 -29 |
| Extra Firsts | 19½-20½ | 20 -20½ | 25 -27 |
| Firsts | 17½-18½ | 17¾-19 | 23½-24½ |
| Undergrades | -17 | -17½ | 22 -23 |
| Pullets | | | |
| Pewees | | | |
| NEARBY BROWNS | | | |
| Hennery | 21 -25 | 21½-25 | 28 -33 |
| Gathered | 17 -20 | 17½-21 | 24 -26½ |

The receipts of eggs in the New York market during the third week in June did not bear out what the Government report of June 1 led the trade to expect. The report indicated a sharp falling off in the production of eggs. Posted receipts on the 15th and 16th both in New York and Chicago showed a sharp gain over last year and the trade lost heart. As a result there was a marked lack of confidence in the market, receivers being unwilling to store many of the current arrivals, and an increased pressure to sell forced prices down. Toward the latter part of the week ending June 20, the demand gained strength and there was some price recovery. However, in spite of the better tone and firmer feeling, the trade is very conservative. Operators are anxious to keep eggs moving into consuming channels in view of the fact that local holdings in the cold storage warehouses are heavy for this season of the year.

Nearby eggs shared in the general decline but as the week came to a close prices recovered to within a fraction of the close of a week ago.

Cold storage holdings in the ten cities making daily reports are still slightly under those of a year ago but the rate of increase in holdings appears to be higher. On June 19 the ten cities report holdings totaling 5,028,000 cases. On the same week day a year ago they reported 5,360,000 cases. From June 12 to June 19 holdings increased 234,000 cases. During the same period last year holdings increased 189,000 cases.

## *Express Broilers Close Easier*

| | June 20, 1931 | June 13, 1931 | June 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOWLS | | | |
| Colored | 20-22 | 20-21 | -25 |
| Leghorn | 16-18 | -18 | 22-23 |
| CHICKENS | | | |
| Colored | | | |
| Leghorn | | | |
| BROILERS | | | |
| Colored | | 22-35 | 20-42 |
| Leghorn | 20-34 | 20-26 | 15-25 |
| OLD ROOSTERS | 15-23 | 13-14 | -17 |
| CAPONS | -14 | | |
| TURKEYS | 15-25 | 15-25 | 20-25 |
| DUCKS, Nearby | 15-23 | 15-23 | 15-23 |
| GEESE | -12 | 12-13 | 12-14 |

Heavy supplies of broilers arriving by express and truck toward the close of the week ending June 20 caused the market to close with an easy tone prevailing. On June 15 the market opened easy and lower than the close on the 13th. However, arrivals were light, due to the heavy rains and low prices, and the situation improved at mid-week. Again toward the close we were receiving more than enough stock and the market eased off once more.

The July 4th holiday offers another special period for broilers. We urge shippers to avoid a repetition of conditions that existed at the time of the Decoration Day holiday. At that time several large shipments arrived late and had to be carried over to the following week. To avoid this, time your shipments so that they arrive not later than the morning of July 2 and there are those who say that July 1 arrivals will be equally favored.

## *In the Produce Market*

More fruits and vegetables are coming into season with the passing of each week. Sour and sweet cherries from the Hudson Valley are coming in at a great variety of prices. Red sweet cherries are bringing from $1.25 to $1.75 per twelve quart Climax basket, while red sours are bringing from 75c to $1.50. The spread in prices indicates the wide variation in quality.

Hudson Valley gooseberries are on hand, meeting a limited demand and a dull market, at 8c to a shilling a quart.

Strawberries have been meeting a good market with prices showing an inclination to advance. Prices cover a wide range due to the variation in quality, poor stock bringing as low as 10c and a few fancy lots bringing as high as 12c per quart.

Fresh vegetables now coming in include asparagus, beets, carrots, celery, lettuce, peas, rhubarb, etc. As stated last week, radio reports offer the most reliable source of information on these commodities due to the fact that the market can be interpreted from day to day. Tune in every noon on WEAF.

## *Hay Shows Further Weakness*

Continued heavy arrivals and an extremely light demand has driven the hay market to lower levels, Top quality timothy hay is unusually scarce. Medium and low grade hay is not getting any attention and drags heavily. The bulk of the supply is in small bales. Prices range from $19 to $21 for No. 2 timothy and $17 to $19 for No. 3. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover ranges from $20 to $22 for No. 1 and $19 to $20 for No. 2 and $18 to $19 for No. 3. Timothy containing a light mixture of grass brings $15 to $21 depending on the grade. In contrast to the hay market rye straw has been bringing more money, closing at $21 to $22. Contrast this with the price the New York market is paying for No. 1 alfalfa from California, namely $23 to $25. Oat straw still brings $13 while wheat brings $12. We do not look for any improvement in the hay market, trade being slow and weak at the close.

## *Feeds and Grains*

| FUTURES (At Chicago) | June 20, 1931 | June 13, 1931 | June 21, 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (Sept.) | .56½ | .58 | 1.01⅜ |
| Corn (Sept.) | .53⅛ | .52¼ | .79⅜ |
| Oats, (Sept.) | .26¼ | .46¼ | .37⅜ |
| CASH GRAINS (At New York) | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | .94½ | .90 | 1.11¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 Yel. | .71⅝ | .70¼ | .91¼ |
| Oats. No. 2 | .38½ | .38 | .48 |

| FEEDS (At Buffalo) | June 20, 1931 | June 21, 1930 | June 13, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr'd Oats | (Quotations not available at time of going to press) | 31.50 | 21.00 |
| Sp'g Bran | | 24.50 | 16.50 |
| H'd Bran | | 26.00 | 19.00 |
| Standard Mids | | 25.00 | 16.50 |
| Soft W. Mids | | 29.50 | 23.00 |
| Flour Mids | | 29.00 | 18.50 |
| Red Dog | | 30.50 | 22.00 |
| Wh. Hominy | | 30.50 | 20.50 |
| Yel. Hominy | | 31.50 | 21.50 |
| Corn Meal | | 33.00 | 24.00 |
| Gluten Feed | | 35.00 | 25.10 |
| Gluten Meal | | 45.00 | 29.60 |
| 36% C. S. Meal | | 37.00 | 26.50 |
| 41% C. S. Meal | | 40.00 | 29.00 |
| 43% C. S. Meal | | 42.00 | 30.00 |
| 34% O. P. Linseed Meal | | 44.00 | 28.50 |

The above quotations taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

## *Meats and Livestock*

CATTLE—Steers slow, about steady. Three loads offered. Two loads good heavies scaling 1452-1532 lbs. at 8.00-8.50 respectively. One load 1214 lbs. at 8.25. Sows steady, medium to good 4.00-5.00, cutters 1.75-3.25.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Vealers slow, weak. No good to choice nearby kinds offered. Few common to medium Southern 5.00-7.00.

LAMBS AND SHEEP—Lambs slow and uneven, 25c to mostly 50c lower. Desirable Kentucky lambs 8.50-9.00. Medium to good Virginias 6.75-8.00. Common kinds down to 5.00. Sheep scarce, nominal.

COUNTRY DRESED CALVES—Receipts were light during the week. Trading was slow all through. Small calves were light in supply and obtained almost as much as heavyweights which were too plentiful. Market closed weak and irregular on tops and not cleaning up. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice 10-11c; fair to good 9-10c; small to medium 8-9c.

LIVE RABBITS—Receipts light during the week. Demand slow, market closed steady at 13-18c per pound.

## *Bean Market Continues Slow*

There has been no change in the bean market. The demand continues very quiet for all varieties with the tone of the market generally easy. The situation prevails not only on Domestic stock but foreign goods as well. Michigan pea beans are meeting considerable competition from Japanese Kotenashi which are in demand by the canners. Marrows still bring $3.75 to $5.50; Pea beans, 4.25 to 4.75; Red kidneys, 6.50 to 7.25; White kidneys 5.50 to 6.25; limas, 6.00 to 6.50.


SWINE

**FEEDING PIGS $4.50 Each**
Prepaid $5.00. Select, crated, C.O.D. Grain fed. Mostly Poland Chinas. Few other breeds. SHOATS around 40 lbs. $6.25. These shoats started on garbage, vaccinated, castrated, $7. C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

PIGS FOR SALE Express prepaid to your station on 3 or more—
PRICE $5.00 EACH
Berkshire and Duroc crossed. Chester and Yorkshire crossed, OIC and Berkshire—6-8 weeks old—C.O.D. on approval. The old reliable kind—none better.
BEDFORD POULTRY FARM, Bedford, Mass. Box 362

**FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE !**
Chester and Yorkshire; and Chester and Berkshire
7 WEEKS OLD $4.00 EACH;
8 TO 9 WEEKS OLD $4.25 EACH
None better sold.
MICHAEL LUX, BOX 149, WOBURN, MASS.

# New York Farm News

## *Rural Government Topic at Conference*

THERE is a widespread interest in the reorganization of rural government. This problem will be discussed by many prominent men at the Fourteenth National Country Life Conference being held at Cornell University on August 17 to 20.

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, who was chairman of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, is President and will deliver the opening address. The general program includes Dr. G. W. Rutherford, Professor of Political Science at Iowa State College, on "American Traditions in Rural Government"; Professor Robert H. Tucker of Washington and Lee University, and chairman of the Virginia Commission on County Government, who will speak on "County Government"; and Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York.

Most of the sessions of the conference will be divided into six forums, which will make possible a better discussion of special phases of the conference theme. The subjects of the forums will be: 1. County Organization and Management, 2. Village and Township Government, 3. Taxation, 4. Public Education, 5. Public Health and Welfare, and 6. Rural Planning, including Land Utilization, Reforestation, Electrification and Roads. Some of the leading authorities on rural government will address the forums, including Dr. Paul Water of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Harley L. Lutz, Director of the New Jersey Commission to investigate county and municipal taxation and expenditures; W. B. Duryee, Secretary of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. J. Galpin, and Dr. T. B. Manny of the United State Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Professor B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin; Senator S. C. Mastick, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Revision of the Tax Laws; Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Director of the Vermont Commission on Country Life, and formerly chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Dr. F .P. Weaver. Professor of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College; Raphael Zon, Director of the Lakes States Forest Experiment Station; John M. McKee, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification; and others. In connection with the conference there will be meetings of the National Guild of Master Farm Homemakers, and of Boy Scout Executives and Rural Leaders.

A complete program has just been issued and may be obtained by addressing the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City or Professor Dwight Sanderson, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

## New Conservation Director

THE recent appointment of William C. Adams of Boston, Massachusetts, as Chief of the Division of Fish and Game of the Conservation Department to succeed Llewellyn Legge, whose resignation becomes effective July 15, has caused much favorable comment.

Mr. Adams, who now holds the position of Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game in the Department of Conservation of Massachusetts, held the highest rank in the list of qualified candidates as a result of the Civil Service Examination, which was held last month.

The supervision of the State's game farms, refuges and hunting grounds, its fish hatcheries and rearing stations, its Bureau of Marine Fisheries and the field force of 161 game protectors and inspectors besides general supervision over scientific studies in the propagation of fish and game and administration of the hunting and fishing laws will be among the duties of the new chief.

## Purebreds Bring Good Prices

A KEEN demand for animals of good butterfat production records, was evidenced at the National Convention Sale held at Syracuse on June 4 and 5, following the meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The cow consigned by T. R. Dent of Woodstock, Ontario, brought the top price of $2050, paid by Lauxmont Farms of Wrightville, Pennsylvania. Her present record is 756 pounds of butterfat in 19,016 pounds of milk. She is the daughter of Springbank Snow Countess, the only cow of any breed with six records averaging more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat.

Major Rose Pansy, consigned by Hargrove and Arnold of Norwalk, Iowa, and sold to Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pennsylvania, brought $1010, the top price for bulls. The average return for the 124 animals sold was $351, indicating that good animals still bring a fair price.

## Sling Those Shoes

ALL plans are well under way for the annual A. A.-Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the New York State Fair. Many counties have expressed their intention of being represented at the contest again this year and from prospects at present, this should be one of the largest held so far.

Elimination contests are being staged by each county to decide on the contestant in the State Tournament.

If you would like to have a copy of the rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association, send your request to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## Lower Fare for A. A. Yellowstone Tour

**THOSE who have already made reservation for the A. A. Yellowstone Tour August 1 to 10th or who are planning to go on the trip, and who live east of Utica will be interested in this news. We have just been informed by Mr. Bedell of the Northern Pacific Railroad that there has been a reduction in the rate as printed in the folder we have been sending out to our subscribers. The reduction per person from New York City will be $13.82; from Albany, $8.70; and from Utica, $3.25. Comparable reductions will be made from stations between these points. From Utica west the fare will remain as already quoted.**

**As soon as reservations are received by us, the Northern Pacifis Railroad figures up and sends the exact cost of return ticket from subscriber's own railroad station. It is to your advantage to make reservation early, which requires only a $10 deposit. If for any reason you find you are unable to go this deposit will be refunded to you.**

## Cabbage Prospects

A CONSIDERABLE amount of early or Domestic cabbage already has been planted in New York. Part of this will undoubtedly come into market and the rest of it will be sold to the kraut factories depending upon the market demand at harvest time. Present indications are that 12,000 acres of Domestic cabbage will be grown this year, which is a two per cent increase over 1930. From the present prospect, it seems probable that the acreage of Danish, or late cabbage, will also be increased. It would be well if growers would consider these indications now when acreage can be reduced rather than next September or October when the crop is being marketed. A small crop bringing a high price will bring a greater return to the grower than a large crop sold at a low price.

## Bits O' News

Frederick C. Simmons, Jr. of Waverly, has been awarded the Charles Lathrop Pack prize at Yale University, for the best essay on forestry. The prize, which is $100 in gold, was awarded to Mr. Simmons when he received his Master's Degree at the commencement exercises at Yale on June 17.

* * *

Some damage was done to crops in the vicinity of Brockport and Albion by the severe electric storm on June 14.


# A NEW OPPORTUNITY

*for*

LOCAL ADVERTISERS!

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

*Zone Plan*

*Offers*

*local advertising coverage thru 12 separate zone editions*

American Agriculturist is now publishing editions for twelve separate zones as designated by the map above. Advertising space may be purchased at an attractive rate for one or more of these zones. This plan offers a new opportunity to merchants, manufacturers, and others whose trading area is confined to one or more zones and who could not use the entire circulation of American Agriculturist. American Agriculturist circulation reaches farm homes in the territory as designated once each week throughout the year, and because of its prestige as a farm magazine over a long period of years, is sure to gain for an advertiser an excellent acceptance for his goods or services.

*CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING RATES*

| Zone | Circulation | Page | ½ Page | ¼ Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long Island | 3,578 | $ 21.84 | $ 10.92 | None |
| Po'keepsie-Newburgh | 12,569 | 80.08 | 40.04 | $ 20.02 |
| Albany | 17,831 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Utica | 6,629 | 43.68 | 21.84 | 10.92 |
| Watertown | 10,960 | 65.52 | 32.76 | 16.38 |
| Syracuse | 17,269 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Binghamton | 14,947 | 94.64 | 47.32 | 23.66 |
| Elmira | 9,508 | 58.24 | 29.12 | 14.56 |
| Rochester | 11,275 | 72.80 | 36.40 | 18.20 |
| Buffalo | 19,849 | 123.76 | 61.88 | 30.94 |
| Total New York State Zones Circulation | 124,415 | | | |
| New England States | 18,166 | 109.20 | 54.60 | 27.30 |
| Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. | 22,029 | 138.32 | 69.16 | 34.58 |

*Minimum Space ⅛ Page*

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 461 FOURTH AVE., N.Y.C.

# Under Frozen Stars

*By George Marsh*

## The Story Thus Far

Jim Stuart rescues Aurore LeBlond, daughter of the head of the rival fur trading post and then falls in love with her. Paradis, who works for Aurore's father, is bitterly jealous. Jim and Aurore arrange to leave their letters on an island where Paradis intercepts one of them and is given a ducking by Jim.

Jim and Omar call on Christie, Jim's superior who is dissatisfied with the business Jim is doing. On the way back they are fired upon by an Indian who is captured and who confesses that he was hired to do the job by Paradis. As a result of the confession, LeBlond orders Paradis out of the country.

Jim plans to go North to get more business. He and Aurore meet on the island for one last day together.

* * *

In the protection of the alders, she turned and flung herself passionately into his arms. "This is my secret. I love you, Jeem Stuart," she whispered.

"You'll not forget me down in Winnipeg—not forget me among all those city men?" he asked.

"Forget you?" Through half closed lids, she looked up at him as she shook her head. "You're a magician—a medicine man. They don't have them down there. I had to come to the forests to find one. You've put a spell upon me, Jeem Stuart."

### The Parting

As the canoes approached, the two in the alders said their farewells. Stepping into her boat, she turned to the man beside her with: "Good-bye, magician! Don't forget me!"

Jim bent to shove off the craft and his lips touched her hair as he said: "It will be black night up here through the long snows, Aurore. Come back soon!"

The canoes of Aurore and Jim left the beach and separated. Then across the water she called back to the man whose eyes had not left her: "Au revoir! Until spring!"

With the premonition that the distant canoe was taking her out of his life—that the white figure of Aurore LeBlond was fading from his sight never to return—Stuart watched her canoe grow smaller and smaller, until it turned and disappeared behind an island.

* * *

### CHAPTER XIII

FAR to the North of The Lake of the Sand Beaches, in the heart of the unmapped Kiwedin wilderness, lay a land of lake and forest and muskeg. From this country, for years before the advent of LeBlond, had come the best fur traded at Lake Expanse. The headwaters of a score of rivers, whose waters ultimately found the salt sea of the north, Hudson's Bay, it could be reached from the south through a network of lakes, thoroughfares and small streams only. To the men from Sunset House it was strange country, and often, as their canoe pushed north beyond the Height-of-Land in search of the summer fishing camps of the Ojibwas, Jim wondered how he was to win over these superstitious hunters who, since the building of his little post, had traded only with the North-West Company.

At last, one windless evening, the Peterboro rode the flat surface of a large lake, rose-tinted beneath a flushed sky, past ridges purple against the afterglow. In the distance, the smoke of supper fires, rising from islands, announced that the voyageurs had reached the first of the fishing camps they sought.

"Ah-hah!" exclaimed Omar, trailing his paddle while he wiped his wet forehead. "To-morrow we mak' talk wid dese peopl'."

"But it's going to be a job to get them to listen to us," said Jim.

"Dey listen all right, w'en we tell dem we come nord, before Crismas, in de Little Moon of de Spirit to trade wid dem."

"I'd like to know just how Paradis and Jingwak have got them to believe all this devil stuff."

"We fin' out, Esau and Omar."

"I trade for a bark cano' an' tak' leetle trip by myself. Den I know w'at mak' de troub'," said Esau.

"You'll have to be careful, Esau. These Ojibwas are a wild lot. They wouldn't hesitate to do away with you if you interfere with their shaman, Jingwak."

The lean face of the old Indian wrinkled in a grin. "You see **w'at Esau do** to dat shaman."

"Goin' to get his ears?" laughed Jim.

"Eef I fin' heem, he mak' no more bad medicine for Sunset House," was the cryptic reply.

So the travellers turned in shore, where Smoke awaited them, and made camp. Later, as they smoked beside their fire, the ears of the dog lying beside them suddenly lifted; the hair of his back and ruff straightened, as his deep throat rumbled in a low growl.

The men stopped talking to listen.

"W'at you hear, Smoke?" whispered Omar.

The dog rose and picked his way on stiff legs to the beach.

"Cano' comin'!"

Then, through the gloom, the faint thud of paddles on gunwales reached Jim's ears. Smoke's warning growls changed to the angry husky challenge.

"Guess we're goin' to have some callers," surmised Jim.

"Ah-hah. Dey see us an' come to have a look," muttered Omar.

Shortly, as the canoe neared the camp, came the hail, "Bo'-jo', bo'-jo'!"

"Bo'-Jo'!" answered Omar, strolling to the beach to receive the strangers and quiet the excited Smoke.

Presently, from where Jim sat by the fire, he saw the dark shape of the boat slide in to the beach and two figures step out. Reaching the circle of light, the Indians exchanged the customary salutation and handshakes with the white man and Esau.

Handing the strangers a plug of tobacco, Jim invited them in Ojibwa to sit down,

"You have come far," vouchsafed the older of the Indians, in his native tongue, when he had lighted his pipe and made a minute inspection of the young white man through narrowed eyes.

"Yes," answered Jim, "we have come to talk to the people of the Pipestone Lakes and Sturgeon River."

"You are from Mitawangagama?"

"Yes."

"You are chief at the post of the old company, called the House of the Setting Sun?"

"Yes."

The small eyes of the Indian snapped, his body stiffened, as he leaned toward Jim and angrily demanded, "Why do you bring your evil spirits to the Pipestone Lakes?"

At the embarrassing question Omar, who had been studying the Ojibwa, broke into a loud guffaw, joined by Esau. "Paradees, he tell you that?" demanded the half-breed. "Are the men of the Pipestone Lakes children to believe the lies of the Frenchman? He tell you that to keep your fur for himself!"

Disconcerted by the ridicule, the Ojibwa glanced doubtfully from Omar to Jim's smiling face.

"Paradees plays with you to get your fur," went on Omar in Ojibwa. "He is a liar, and LeBlond is through with him; he has sent him away to the south. You will see him no more."

At the words, the Indians exchanged surprised and puzzled looks. For a time the older man smoked in silence, his eyes on the fire; then he addressed Jim. "You do a foolish thing to come to the Pipestone country. The hunters fear you."

"Do I look like one to be feared?" demanded Jim opening his arms. "I come from the old company who gave you and your fathers honest guns and blankets, flour and tea, before LeBlond poisoned your hearts against us. I come here now to seek your friendship and kill the lies of this Paradis. This moon, in the south, he tried to have me shot, and his master LeBlond has sent him away. If I say but the word the fathers in Ottawa will send men and take him to the railroad to be punished."

As Jim spoke the Indian's small eyes probed his frank features as if attempting to measure his sincerity. "You seem to speak with a single tongue," said the Ojibwa. "Your eyes are not the eyes of a liar, but the hunters fear your medicine. They say you are the friend of demons. I came to warn you not to journey into the Pipestone country."

"What is your name?" asked Jim, impressed by the speaker's sincerity.

"My name is Baptiste Wagosh. This is my son."

"Where is the shaman, Jingwak?" asked Esau, abruptly.

Wagosh scrowled at the question. He looked hard into the swart faces of Omar and Esau thrust toward him.

"Why do you ask?"

"Because," answered old Esau with a grin, "he is a false shaman, a wabeno, and is paid by Paradees to keep the trade for LeBlond."

### A Warning

Wagosh and his son exchanged significant looks. "Jingwak is a big medicine man," replied the older man, quietly, "this is his country. Go back to Mitawangagama, before it is too late."

The blood darkened the bronzed face of Jim Stuart as he replied: "Go back and tell your people that the old company traded with their fathers' fathers, and wishes to trade with them. I have come to talk to them as their friend and will not be driven out by this false shaman, this wabeno, Jingwak, who is paid by the French."

With muttered "bo'-jo's" the Indian and his son went to their canoe and paddled away into the gloom.

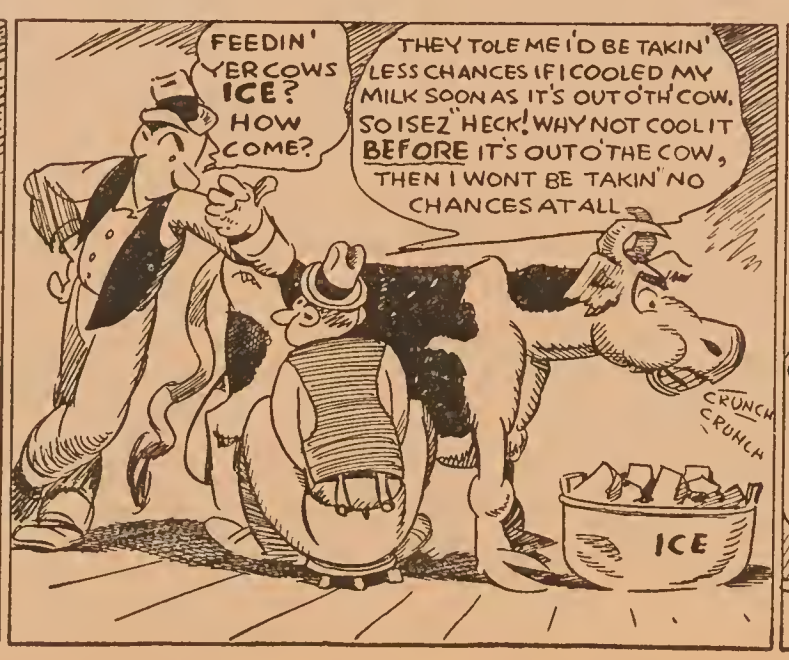
"Well, what d'you make of it?" asked Jim of his friends.

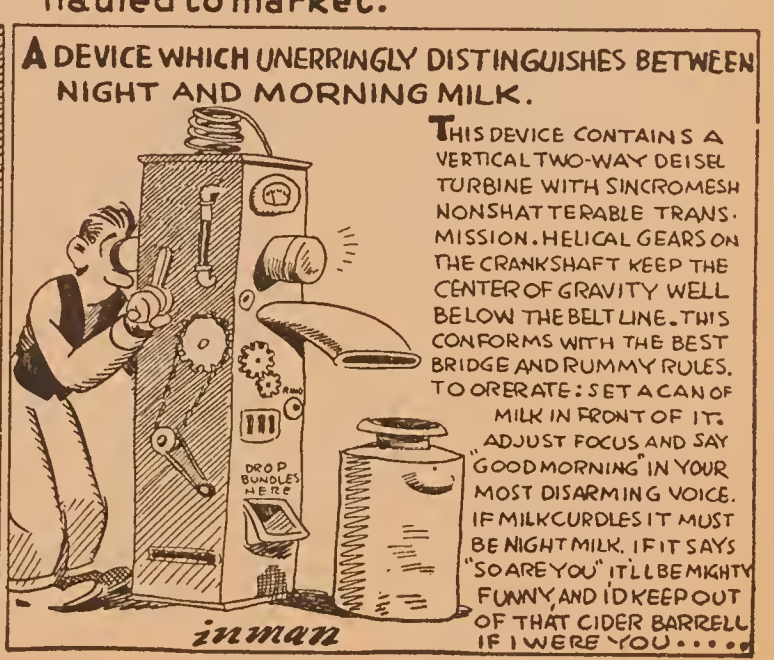
Omar's black brows knotted, mapping his weather-cured face with lines. "Look ver' strange to me—dey come first night we get here."

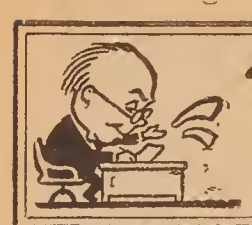
(*Continued from Page* 12)

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How" — ***To Sell Your Milk in Good Condition*** — By Ray Inman

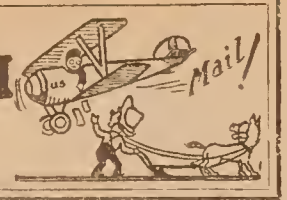
1. Always Feed **AFTER** milking.
2. Clean udder and flanks before milking. Milk with dry hands.
3. Cool milk immediately after milking. Stir occasionally until cooled.
4. Cover cans after milk is cooled.
5. Never mix night and morning milk before both are cooled.
6. See that milk is tightly covered while hauled to market.





# The Service Bureau




*A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers*

## How A. A. Protects Subscribers

A FEW minutes before this was written a subscriber in New Jersey telephoned the Service Bureau that two young fellows in a brown Oakland car, bearing Pennsylvania License No. 827EO, had just left her place. They were selling linoleum. Our subscriber showed them the article "The Old Linoleum Game" which appeared on the Service Bureau page of American Agriculturist June 6th and asked them if they were the fellows referred to. She said they rolled up their linoleum and left in a hurry. Five minutes after she phoned us we telegraphed Colonel Norman Schwarzkopf of the New Jersey State Police asking that all his men be on the lookout for this car.

If these men or any men selling linoleum call on you our suggestion would be that you do not tell them your suspicions, that you simply refuse to buy, and as soon as they are gone watch what road they take and get in touch with the nearest State Trooper telling him to be on the lookout for them. Remember American Agriculturist offers a standing reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of any person who attempts to defraud an A. A. subscriber who at the time has an A.A. Service Bureau sign posted.

### Fine Service

**Dear Sir:**

**I received a draft of $27.14 about May 9th from the North American Accident Insurance Co. for injuries received in an auto accident, March 24, 1931.**

**I wish to thank the American Agriculturist very much for the fine service given me, and will gladly recommend said Insurance Co. to any one who wishes an Accident insurance.**

**Edith Bickelhaupt,**
**Vernon, N. Y.**

***Mrs. Bickelhaupt was injured March 24, 1931 when her automobile ran into a house causing fracture of ribs on left side, bruised left side, eye and leg.***

### Be Sure When You Insure

I am writing to ask if you can help me to recover money, $28.75, I paid to a man giving his name as G. W. Ayers, claiming to represent a kind of auto insurance or protection called, "Anthracite Motor League," with office in Wilkes Barre, or Scranton, Pennsylvania.

IT is a constant source of wonder to us that subscribers will part with this amount of money without sufficient evidence that the company is sound and reliable. We have no information in this office about the Anthracite Motor League but we do know that on several occasions people claiming to represent non-existing companies have gone through the country and collected a lot of money. All too frequently our subscribers believe they are insuring their car against accident when they take out a membership in an automobile service association. We are thoroughly in favor of car insurance, but we urge you to take time to investigate the company to see that that is what you are getting before you invest your money.

### Do You Know This Firm?

Do you know or can you locate the Dillbert Publishing Company (no address given) represented by one H. Worden who solicits advertising for a select list of ten room tourist houses, gift shops, etc? He tells that the Standard Oil Company is back of publishing a book of information to be obtained at the Socony Gas Stations and collects $7.00 from each advertiser to pay for the plate. The book was to have been delivered May 15. As yet nothing has been received. He operated here in and about Ithaca, April 21, and took money from a goodly number of people. Checks have been cashed by local concerns.

Today, when interviewed, the local manager of the Standard Oil Company said he knew nothing of such a business project on the part of the oil company and never had heard of H. Worden.

THE experience of our subscriber strengthens the opinion we have had for some time, namely, that an investment with any concern that claims to list tourist homes or gift shops, is not likely to pay very heavy returns. In this particular case, the fact that the Dillbert Tourist Directory fails to give any home address on the receipt does not tend to strengthen our confidence in them.

We would be glad to hear from any subscribers who have had experience with this concern, or from anyone who knows the home address of the Dillbert Tourist Home Directory so that we can get in touch with them to see why our subscriber has not received the directory which was promised to him.

### Rabbits

Our son sold some rabbits to Harry W. Cobb of Gettysburg, Pa. Through an error they were not sent C. O. D. as we wished to have them sent. Mr. Cobb sent a note as payment and when the note became due did not pay the amount. The amount due is $16.49. Can you help us get it?

MANY of our subscribers will remember Mr. Cobb through his connection with the Glen Rock Nursery. We have had quite a number of complaints against Mr. Cobb ranging back over a number of years and very seldom have we been able to get any adjustment for our subscribers. We forwarded this particular complaint to Mr. Cobb who replied that he is out of work, has no income, and no resources. He does not know when he is going to be able to settle this complaint although he acknowledges it is a valid one and says that he is planning to settle as soon as he is able.

### Figures on Paper

What do you think of the American Mushroom Company of Toronto, Ontario? They sell mushroom spawn and then buy back the mushrooms.

THIS company advertises that those who buy mushroom spawn from them may earn up to $25.00 a week or more growing mushrooms in cellars all winter. Experts have figured that, on the usual crop basis, it would require 1300 to 2600 square feet of mushroom beds to return the grower $25.00 a week, for a year.

We would also like to point out that the growing of mushrooms is a very specialized business and requires a lot of experience. It would appear that the business of this mushroom company is to sell spawn from which mushrooms are grown. It is our opinion that a person who expects, without experience, to earn $25.00 a week in this way is exceedingly optimistic.

### Perhaps Getting Rather Than Giving

Can you tell us anything about the North American Inheritance Service of 2742 W. North Ave., Chicago, Illinois? I recently had a letter from them saying that they had been asked to communicate with me in a matter of distinct importance to me.

WE asked the Chicago Better Business Bureau for some information about this concern. They inform us that up until about six months ago this address was used by a Mr. Rich for receiving mail, but for the past six months, mail has been forwarded by the present owner of that address to another address in New York City. The man who is forwarding this mail from Chicago states that he has absolutely no connection with that firm.

With this information it seems probable to us that the American Inheritance Service may be a scheme for tracing debtors. In other words, such letters are sometimes sent to people believed to owe money in order to get a reply from them and definitely locate them at their address. Certainly we would not recommend that any subscriber take any such news very seriously. A subscriber forwarded to us a letter from the American Inheritance Service which is a form letter run off on a mimeograph. No concern is hunting for a sufficient number of heirs to lost estates to warrant mimeographing letters of this sort.

### Almost Caught !

Today a man came to my place representing himself to be a bond salesman for a New York firm. He talked a long time and I finally gave him a check for $500 for a bond. I told him that he couldn't get it cashed until the next day as I would have to have the money transferred from my interest to my checking account. After he had gone I called up the bank which he gave as a reference and they did not know him, so I telephoned to the bank and stopped payment on the check.

UPON receipt of this letter we got in touch by telephone with the firm mentioned by our subscriber here in New York City. They report that they have no man in their employ in that section and that their orders are always to have checks made out to themselves rather than to the salesman personally.

It would seem from this that the man was an out and out swindler and our subscriber was mighty fortunate that he became suspicious enough to stop payment on the check. It seems to us that any subscriber is taking a pretty heavy risk when they make out checks of this size to people they know nothing about.

### People's Monthly Suspends Publication

WE recently received one or two complaints against the People's Monthly of Des Moines, Iowa. We have just had word from them that publication has been suspended and equipment placed in the hands of a receiver. In case publication is resumed there may be some chance of getting satisfactory adjustment of complaints but until that time comes there is probably little that can be done.

### Avoid Sending Cash

There is always some danger that money will be lost when it is sent through the mail. This is particularly true of coins. May we, therefore suggest that when you have occasion to send money to American Agriculturist, either for subscriptions, patterns, embroidery, trespassing notices, or insurance policies that you send either a check or postal money order. Where amounts are very small, stamps will be acceptable.

# CLASSIFIED ADS

## WANTED TO BUY

WOOL WANTED: I specialize in Wool and Sheep Pelts. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER. Lebanon, N. J.

OLD ENVELOPES with stamps on. Used civil war envelopes having pictures. Honest prices. WM. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, Silver, Gold Teeth, Crowns, Watches, Rings, Spoons, Coins, etc. Anything made from gold or silver. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business. Ship to CLARKE & CLARKE, 20 Union St., Le Roy, N. Y.

## BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—OUR FINEST White Clover 60 lb. can $5.25; 120 lbs. $10. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

## OUR HELP COLUMN

*Find Work or Find a Good Worker*

WANTED—SINGLE FARM Hand $40 to $60 month. All other help required. Write BREWSTER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Middletown, N. Y.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, Wants place on a farm. Does not understand farming, but will make himself useful and learn. All year place preferred. Kindly address. H. KUSTER, 2 Purser Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

## FARMS FOR SALE

SALE—FARM, wood, lumber, stock, tools. State road. 5 FALES ST., Randolph, Vt.

$3500 SECURES 176 acres, Homestead, macadam Machine tillage, big crops, woods, fruit, $8000 barn, fine residence, improvements. Other fine buildings 28 cows, 12 heifers, horses. Extensive equipment. $10,000 full price. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

72 ACRE STATE ROAD, village, fruit farm, Wayne County, New York. All progressive village advantages. 36 acres apples, standard varieties, 4 acres pears, 90 cherry trees. Attractive modern home, all conveniences. Tenant house, spacious barn, 6-cow stable, poultry house, shop. Excellent section. $11,000. Investigate easy payment plan. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

70 ACRES, STOCK, 15 ACRES Corn, 3 acres oats, 4 acres beans and peas, acre potatoes, acre melons, cabbage and vegetables, also farm implements and poultry included to settle quickly; on concrete state highway and bus line, 1½ miles hustling town; good 5-room bungalow, electricity available, barn, farm bldgs. (see picture pg. 96 Strouts catalog). Full price $3000, easy terms. Catalog Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

## PATENTS

PATENTS—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, registered patent attorney, 73-B Security Savings and Commercial Bank Bldg. (directly opposite U. S. patent office). Washington, D. C.

## BUILDING MATERIALS

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo $187.00, complete with roof. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—$20.00 per M: ½x6—$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, slightly imperfect, $1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Will wear as first quality. Prepaid on 3 rolls or over. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

## AVIATION

BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN to fly. Remarkable 10 lesson Ground Course, including membership, class pins, ratings, bulletins, wings. Send 25c for first lesson or $2.25 complete. Details free. NATIONAL YOUNG FLIERS LEAGUE, Dept. B, 816 Chimes Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

## TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking, 5 pounds $1.25; 10-$2.20. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; twenty $3.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. KENTUCKY TOBACCO COMPANY, West Paducah, Ky.

CHEW OR SMOKE clean shorts. Made from clippings from our own cigars. No flavoring. Pound package 75c postpaid. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, band made. Dissatisfied money refunded. PERKIOMEN CIGAR CO., Yerkes, Penna.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, $1.20. FARMERS UNION, B171, Mayfield, Ky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. A, Dallastown, Pa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

NEW IMPROVED FORDSONS, other reconditioned tractors, new and used tractor rubber wheels, machinery, parts. DUBLIN TRACTOR CO., Willimantic, Conn.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 inch discs $1.15; 6½ inch $1.35; gauzefaced, 6 inch $1.35, 6½ inch $1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Canton, Maine, Dept. D.

ROLL FILM DEVELOPED and 7 prints 20c. Prints from negatives 3c each. PILGRIM PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. N, Kingston, Mass.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. SUPERIOR PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. H, Waterloo, Iowa.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

50 DIFFERENT BUTTERFLY pieces 25c, 5c postage. Pattern free. Rug supplies. JOSEPH DEMENKOW, Brockton, Mass.

## Making Good Bordeaux Mixture

(*Continued from Page* 3)

tank full of water. Third, use the Bordeaux while it is fresh; the newer it is the better it will stick. Fourth, if, of necessity, you must allow it to stand for any length of time, add a heaping tablespoonful of common sugar to each hundred gallons of mixture. Fifth, some authorities say that the more lime a mixture has above actual requirements, the less adhesive it becomes. In order to offset or prevent injury to foliage there is a frequent tendency to add an excess of lime, that is, to make the formula 4-5-50 rather than 4-4-50.

Pure copper sulphate in solution will kill the foliage with which it comes in contact. The addition of lime to copper sulphate makes the copper insoluble so that it will not harm foliage; in fact, there is considerable evidence that it actually stimulates plant growth. There is always, however, some danger of damage to foliage. In the first place, the Bordeaux may not be properly made. If you use hydrated lime that has become air slaked you will get damage or, of course, if insufficient lime is added, the foliage will be burned. Certain foliage is more susceptible to damage than others. Most varieties of stone fruits, especially peaches and Japanese plums are sure to be injured by Bordeaux and apple foliage is sometimes damaged under certain weather conditions.

Fortunately, we have one or two tests which can be applied to see whether or not sufficient lime has been added.

One commonly advised is to put the blade of a pocket knife into the mixture leaving it there for at least a minute. If insufficient lime has been added metalic copper will be deposited on the knife blade. Another test is to buy at the drugstore a little potassium ferrocyanide. After the spray is ready to apply put a drop of this into the mixture. If it turns brown or dark red, add more lime. If it stays yellow go ahead.

Care in the little things which go toward making Bordeaux, thus insuring a safe product, followed by application under high pressure so that foliage is thoroughly covered often enough to keep new foliage protected, is the most effective prevention known for a considerable number of fungus diseases. Bordeaux mixture is, of course, not the only fungicide, but for certain crops is an important one.

## Under Frozen Stars

(*Continued from Page* 10)

"You think they'll do as he said—try to drive us out of the country?"

"Eef dey t'ink we got devil wid us, dey might try somet'ing, ah-hah."

"Well, are we going to be driven out by this Jingwak?"

Omar spat into the fire and puffed for a moment before answering. "Esau and Omar tak' good care ov dis Jingwak—nevaire fear dat. But we want de fur dis long snows—so we go easee."

"You're right, Omar, we'll go slow. They're wild and superstitious—these people. They might even ambush us if we don't handle them right. We've got a tough job ahead of us, but it's the only thing that'll save Sunset House—reaching these Indians."

Jim rolled up in his blanket to struggle with the problem which faced him, while the voices of Omar and Esau, smoking by the dying fire, reached his ears in muffled monotone. But desperate as were the present fortunes of Jim Stuart and Sunset House, he shortly found himself back on the sand beach at Mitawangagama, gazing into the dark depths of Aurore LeBlond's changing eyes; watching the sunlight caught in the meshes of her thick hair; listening to her low laugh.

(*Continued Next Week*)

Away to work!
Away to play!

*Here's new energy quick!*

Post Toasties—that's the wake-up food. Golden flakes of sun-ripe corn—so easy to digest, so quick to release new energy to the body. They get the entire family off to such a bright, brisk start these early summer days. Enjoy them for breakfast, for lunch, for an evening pick-up too. That's the wake-up food—the economy food for thrifty shoppers. Buy Post Toasties today—and see!

**POST TOASTIES**

*The Wake-up Food*

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

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**CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE TOMATO and SPROUT**

Plants—Ready—Highest quality. Field grown. Treated seed—**Cauliflower**, Super Snowball, Catskill Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra early Erfurt, 5000, $20.00; 1000, $4.50; 500, $2.50; 300, $2.00; 200, $1.50, 100, $1. **Cabbage**, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Glory, Danish Ballhead (21 ton per acre strain), Red Rock, 5000,$9; 1000,$2; 500, $1.50; 300, $1. **Tomatoes**, 1000, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1. **Celery Plants**, ready July 1st. Golden Self bleaching (French Seed), Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen 10,000, $25.; 5000, $13.; 1000, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.00. **Sprouts** 1000, $3.; 500, $1.75. No business done on Sunday. Safe delivery guaranteed.
**F.W.ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester,N.J.**

**100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS**

**Cabbage**: Wakefields, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch and Enkhuizen Glory; **Prices $1.00** thousand. **Marglobe Tomato Plants** from State Certified seeds **$1.50** thousand. Also Bonnybest and Baltimore same prices. Our plants are selected and graded and must please you or money refunded. Shipping capacity ½ million daily. **J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.**

**CABBAGE PLANTS—NEW LOW PRICES—**
Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flatdutch, Wakefields, Goldenacre and Glory. Special for June, **$1.00** thousand; 10,000, $7.50; 50,000, $35. **Tomato Plants**: Marglobe, Bonnybest, Stone and Baltimore **$1.00** thousand. **Pepper and Sweet Potato $2.50.** Well packed, good delivery guaranteed.
**OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.**

**Binder Twine**

Get our attractive low prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Sample and circular free.
**THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 85, Melrose, Ohio**

**Guaranteed Cabbage Plants** Leading varieties. Prompt shipment of large well rooted plants. Good delivery guaranteed. 10,000-$9.00; 1,000-$1.00; 500-80c.
**BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. N, Box 541. Youngstown, O.**

**TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants**

Best for June, July and August planting. Just as good as pot-grown plants, at one-third the cost. Will bear next spring. We have 250,000 plants in 30 varieties. Also Raspberry, Blackberry and other plants. By our new method, we ship Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, all summer. 48 years in business. 48 Page Catalog FREE.
**L. J. Farmer, Box 241, Pulaski, N. Y.**

**VEGETABLE PLANTS** READY NOW

**Tomatoes** transplanted $8 per 1000. All varieties. Potted $30 per 1000. Black Beauty **Eggplant**. Potted $3.50 per 100. Transplanted **Peppers** $8 per 1000. **Cabbage Plants** (field grown) $2 per 1000; 5000, $9. Every variety including Red and Savoy. **Cauliflower Plants**: Early, medium and late Snowball prize winning strains $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20. Send for free list of all plants.
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| | |
|---|---|
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